

THE UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS
LIBRARY

360
Il63
1914/16¹

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

JUL 11 1917



STATE OF ILLINOIS

Board of Administration

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

JUL 7 1917

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1916, Inclusive

(Including the Biennial Reports of the State Charitable
Institutions for the above period)

Volume I

Transmitted to the Governor December 18, 1916.



SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1917

IC 63

1914/16

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

Names, residence, and expiration of appointment.

FRED J. KERN, Belleville, July 31, 1917.

JAMES HYLAND, Chicago, July 31, 1919.

THOMAS O'CONNOR, Peoria, July 31, 1919.

GEORGE A. ZELLER, M. D., Peoria, July 31, 1921.

FRANK D. WHIPP, Springfield, July 31, 1921.

OFFICERS.

FRED J. KERN, *President*.

JAMES HYLAND, *Secretary*.

FRANK D. WHIPP, *Fiscal Supervisor*.

GEORGE A. ZELLER, M. D., *Alienist*.

OFFICE IN THE CAPITOL.

Telephones: Interstate, 1169; Central Union, 1169 and 1977,
Springfield, Ill.

Warehouse, 424-426 North Fifth Street, Springfield, Ill.
Telephone, Central Union, 4532.

375997

OFFICE STAFF.

F. H. TUTTLE, *Chief Clerk*.
W. H. McLAIN, *Statistician*.
T. L. ATKINSON, *General Bookkeeper*.
C. J. LORCH, *Clerk and Stenographer*.
E. R. AMICK, *Clerk*.
STASIA U. DOYLE, *Stenographer*.
JAMES J. WHITE, *Stenographer*.
CLARA D. WESTON, *Stenographer*.
LEONARD E. BELT, *Stenographer*.
MAE FELDKAMP, *Stenographer*.
CHESTER L. PRICE, *Filing Clerk*.
WESLEY GORUM, *Messenger*.

DEPARTMENT OF VISITATION AND INSTRUCTION OF ADULT BLIND.

CHARLES E. COMSTOCK, *Superintendent*.
ANNA L. JOHNSON, *Teacher*.
SARAH BOLOTIN, *Teacher*.
REBECCA T. CONDON, *Teacher*.
JOHN T. FITZGERALD, *Teacher*.

DEPARTMENT OF VISITATION OF CHILDREN PLACED IN FAMILY HOMES AND LICENSING OF MATERNITY HOMES.

REV. CHARLES VIRDEN, *State Agent*.
KATHERINE A. GALLAGHER, *Visitor*.
W. R. BLACKWELDER, *Visitor*.
MARY S. JEWELL, *Visitor*.
EDNA ZIMMERMAN, *Stenographer*.
LEON STEVENSON, *Messenger*.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPORT OF INMATES.

S. D. McKENNY, *Supervisor of Reimbursing Investigators*.
J. W. LUSK, *Reimbursing Investigator*.
OTTO H. HUBER, *Reimbursing Investigator*.
EDWARD LONERGAN, *Reimbursing Investigator*.
C. F. HOLLAND, *Reimbursing Investigator*.
LAWRENCE QUIRK, *Reimbursing Investigator*.
DENNIS RIORDAN, *Reimbursing Investigator*.
F. H. PARTRIDGE, *Reimbursing Investigator*.
M. J. MCCOY, *Reimbursing Investigator*.
HELEN RYAN, *Stenographer*.

SUPERVISING ENGINEER.

MURILLO DOWNER.

DEPARTMENT OF DEPORTATION.

J. W. CALLAHAN, *Agent*.
J. J. BRANSFIELD, *Assistant*.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.

CHARLES J. SUTTER.

INSTITUTIONS, LOCATIONS, AND MANAGING OFFICERS.

Elgin State Hospital—Elgin.

H. J. GAHAGAN, M. D.

Kankakee State Hospital—Kankakee.

R. A. GOODNER, M. D.

Jacksonville State Hospital—Jacksonville.

E. L. HILL, M. D.

Anna State Hospital—Anna.

J. A. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Watertown State Hospital—East Moline.

CHARLES F. READ, M. D.

Peoria State Hospital—Peoria.

RALPH T. HINTON, M. D.

Chester State Hospital—Menard.

JEROME L. HARRELL, M. D.

Chicago State Hospital—Dunning.

GEORGE LEININGER, M. D.

Alton State Hospital—Alton.

ROBERT R. SMITH, M. D.

Lincoln State School and Colony—Lincoln.

THOMAS H. LEONARD, M. D.

*State Colony for Epileptics—Dixon.

(Not opened for patients.)

The Illinois School for the Deaf—Jacksonville.

CHARLES P. GILLET.

The Illinois School for the Blind—Jacksonville.

H. C. MONTGOMERY.

The Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind—Chicago, 1900 Marshall Boul.

WM. F. SCHULTZ.

The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home—Quincy.

JOHN E. ANDREW.

The Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois—Wilmington.

MRS. NETTIE McF. McGOWAN.

The Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Normal.

W. H. CLAGGETT.

The Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary—Chicago, 904 W. Adams St.

J. L. O'CONNOR, M. D.

The State Training School for Girls—Geneva.

MRS. CARRIE S. O'CONNOR.

The St. Charles School for Boys—St. Charles.

G. CHARLES GRIFFITHS.

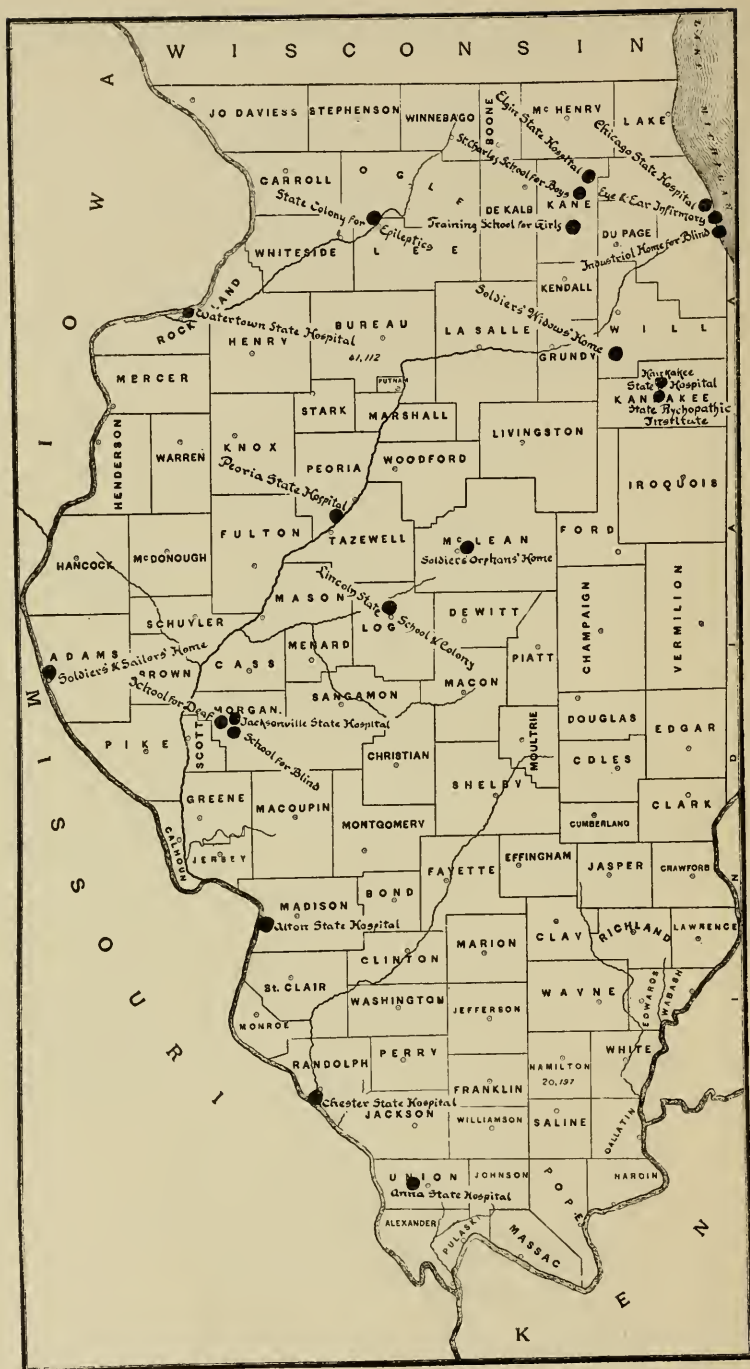
State Psychopathic Institute—Kankakee.

H. D. SINGER, M. D., *Director*.

State Leprosorium—East Moline.

CHARLES F. READ, M. D., (Ex Officio).

* In course of erection.



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

SPRINGFIELD, December 18, 1916.

Honorable Edward F. Dunne, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.

SIR: The undersigned have the honor to submit the accounts, proceedings and conclusions of the Board of Administration for the preceding fiscal years, 1915 and 1916. This report contains a complete financial statement of the various State institutions under its jurisdiction. The Board of Administration states that the moneys appropriated for the aid of such institutions have been economically and judiciously expended, the objects of the several institutions have been accomplished, and the laws in relation to them have been fully complied with and that all parts of the State, in the opinion of this board, have been equally benefited by said institutions for the period covered by such report.

• Very respectfully,

FRED J. KERN,
JAS. HYLAND,
GEO. A. ZELLER,
THOS. O'CONNOR,
FRANK D. WHIPP.
Board of Administration.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

An examination of the reports from all institutions in the charitable group in Illinois—twenty-one in number—with a population of twenty-three thousand and eleven, embodied in this volume, force the conclusion that substantial progress has been made in the care and treatment of the wards of the State.

The institutions have been managed in a businesslike manner, along lines of advancement, efficiency and economy.

The most gratifying gains have been achieved, however, in the realization of altruistic ideals, both with reference to the treatment of the inmates and the employees.

A more rigid regard for the sacred rights of both has been observed and developed.

Mechanical restraint, corporal punishment, solitary confinement and many other relics of barbarism and manifestations of inhumanity and brutality have been abolished and are happily relegated into the dead past in the hope that they may never be resurrected and revived.

The patients are better housed, better fed and better clothed than they ever were before, although there is an abundance of room still left for improvement in these essential particulars, especially with reference to the clothing and feeding of members, inmates and patients.

Economy should not be permitted to degenerate into parsimony. The starving of patients and the policy of letting them go naked or half-naked or illy and inadequately clad, is a disgrace to our State and a reproach to our civilization, and such stinginess is not demanded by the taxpayers of any state in the Union to hold down per capita cost and reduce taxes.

The working conditions of the employees have been vastly improved and their wage scale increased, which means that the standard of efficiency, intelligence and human sympathy has been raised among them.

They have been given the benefits of the eight-hour system, one day's rest out of seven, equal pay for equal service for both sexes, automatic increases and greater security of tenure through perfectly fair and impartial trials on charges.

The spoils system has been entirely abolished in the State charitable institutions, and its attendant evils have happily been eliminated.

The demand for social justice has its origin in a rational regard for the physical, mental and spiritual welfare of the present and future generations, as well as in an awakening of the public conscience and is enlisting the enthusiastic support of all good men and women. The State must practice what it preaches. It can not consistently insist on the adoption of raised standards by private employers and press its own employees to the verge of starvation under conditions little above the most primitive and grudging concessions to the spirit of human welfare.

A more liberal and generous policy has been introduced, resulting in greater freedom and more contentment.

Our State has made magnificent provision for the custodial care of its insane people and other wards.

Each institution has a fine and large farm as a part of its equipment. Each has its dairy herd. Comfortable quarters are provided and the best supplies purchased for the support and maintenance of the inmates.

The new buildings are modern, sanitary, beautiful and fireproof, surrounded by spacious lawns and trees and flower beds.

But insanity is apparently on the increase at an alarming rate. We have not done our duty in the way of prevention, cure and aftercare of the insane. We spend millions for the custodial care of patients, and nothing for the eradication of the known causes of a large percentage of brain diseases at the source of the evil and in the primary stages of the trouble.

The scope of our Psychopathic Institute should be vastly enlarged and the institution moved from its present location to the city of Chicago on account of the greater opportunities for development and expansion of its functions afforded for its activities by the enlarged field.

Additional provision must be made in the near future for the custody and education of the feeble-minded.

The greatest recent increases in the insane group have taken place in the institution for the feeble-minded, due to a radical change of the law pertaining to admissions into this branch of the custodial and hospital equipment of our State.

Lincoln State School and Colony is now crowded beyond reasonable bounds and relief has repeatedly been sought by transferring numerous of its inmates to insane asylums.

This policy has not met with the approval of the students of this particular problem and was only resorted to by the Board of Administration with extreme reluctance and as a choice between glaring evils.

The sensible solution of the problem is to provide additional and enlarged facilities for the keeping and the education of the unfortunates who are handicapped or totally disabled in the struggle for existence by retarded mental development.

There should be no reaction or backsliding tolerated in the beneficent and far-reaching reforms which have been inaugurated in the Illinois service.

What has been accomplished should be adhered to with firm resolution. The trend should be in an endless forward direction.

While we may be pardoned for the justifiable pride which we feel in our magnificent institutions, we should not forget that under progressive tendencies the creation of conditions is aimed at which will eliminate charitable institutions altogether, eventually, removing the necessity for their existence, or at least to reduce the stream of population headed towards the institution doors to its lowest possible minimum.

Very respectfully,

FRED J. KERN,
President, Board of Administration.

REPORT OF THE ALIENIST.

As a supplement to the report of the operations of the board as a whole I take pleasure in submitting a resume of the activities of the medical service of the twenty-two State institutions over which this board has jurisdiction.

The biennial period ending September 30, 1916, was fraught with accomplishments so momentous in their bearing upon the question of State care of the afflicted and with departures from routine and fossilized standards so startling yet withal so productive of good and so easily operable that a recapitulation of them even at the risk of repetition, is not only justifiable but almost mandatory.

FOREMOST AMONG THESE MAY BE CITED.

1. Unbroken record of nonrestraint and nonseclusion.
2. Abolition of corporal punishment in the few institutions in which it still had an abiding place.
3. The tremendous increase in the percentage of voluntary commitments.
4. The care of all victims of the drug habit, without cost, publicity or court procedure.
5. Remarkable increase in the number of graduate nurses.
6. Bars, grating and every other device for imprisoning the inmates eliminated in all of the newly erected buildings for the housing of patients.
7. The creation of a State leprosorium.
8. Cooperation with the Sprague Institute.
9. The universal introduction of the eight-hour tour of duty and one day's rest in seven.
10. Automatic increase of pay based on longevity of service.
11. Affiliation with the medical schools.

NONRESTRAINT AND NONSECLUSION.

It would seem idle to again allude to the hackneyed subject of nonrestraint but as this is the first time that any state in the Union can point to a two-year period in which 16,000 insane have been continuously cared for without once resorting to the application of mechanical or medicinal restraint or the imposition of seclusion, it is felt that a statement to that effect is due the institutional world.

Not all the doubters have disappeared and many who are operating under an enforced policy of nonrestraint are only waiting an opportunity of returning to this abominable, cruel and unnecessary means of caring for the unfortunate victims of mental aberration—only awaiting a momentary cessation of that constant vigilance without which the care

of the insane would descend to that low level which it so long maintained and which, strange to say, had as its main supporters the institutional authorities themselves.

Circulars are still sent out by manufacturers extolling the virtues of inhuman contrivances sold under the guise of "humane" restraint apparatus.

THE OPEN DOOR AND UNGUARDED WINDOW.

The futility of seclusion and imprisonment is shown in the construction of new buildings to the value of half a million dollars, not one of which has bars, guard or grating on any window or door. Many of these are the receiving cottages to which the newly arrived patients are taken and it must be conceded that if these can be cared for in this manner the day of the lock and bar has forever passed. It is estimated that more than a quarter of a million dollars have been uselessly spent for these means of imprisonment in the State hospitals of Illinois in the past.

HYDROTHERAPY IS NOT RESTRAINT.

The last stand of the advocate of mechanical restraint is to point with derision to hydrotherapy and to charge that the application of the moist pack or immersion in the continuous or prolonged bath are really substitutes for mechanical restraint. As a matter of fact these are therapeutic measures prescribed for the sane as well as the insane and when honestly employed would not in any sense be construed as restraint. Thoroughly qualified and accomplished hydrotherapists have charge of this department in each of our State hospitals and no treatment is instituted except upon a recorded prescription, with every possible safeguard thrown around the procedure. Deception in any form would be followed by summary dismissal from the service.

DRUG ADDICTS.

The passage of the Harrison Law brought our institutions face to face with an entirely new problem. Extravagant stories of the total number of victims were circulated and public meetings were held to devise means whereby the supposed army of one hundred and eighty thousand victims of the drug habit might be cared for.

At this juncture the State came forward and assumed to care for all applicants without cost or undue publicity and the managing officers of the State hospitals were directed to place the facilities of their institutions at their disposal without even the formality of a court procedure.

The result showed how misleading the early statements were and how a little pliability in the conduct of our State institutions may render the public an inestimable service in a great emergency. Instead of one hundred and eighty thousand victims only one thousand presented themselves for treatment and it is gratifying to state that practically all of them recovered and returned to their homes with gratitude in their hearts for the benefits derived. It is an interesting fact that in the distribution of these habitues the rural districts furnished as large, if not larger, per cent, than the cities. In view of the accepted belief that the cities with their many distractions and excesses are more productive

of mental and moral wrecks than the sparsely settled communities this observation is of interest.

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS.

The surest barometer of the attitude of the public toward its institutions is the freedom with which their aid is sought or avoided. Judged by this standard we have a right to assume that our institutions have grown in popular favor.

For the biennial period ending September 30, 1916, 14,063 patients were admitted to our State hospitals, of this number 1,907 came voluntarily.

This is a decided gain over any previous biennium and simply fore-shadows the day when sufferers will enter State institutions as freely as they would a public school or a general hospital.

INCREASE IN POPULATION.

In spite of a higher percentage of recoveries and a very liberal construction of the parole privilege there has been a decided increase in the population of our institutions.

On December 1, 1914, the institutions contained 20,561 inmates. On the same date in 1916 there were 23,042. This does not indicate that insanity or dependency is on the increase but is merely further evidence that the State has never had in custody all who require State care.

EPILEPTIC COLONY.

When the new colony for epileptics is completed and occupied there will be another decided increase in the number of inmates of our institutions, but it must be manifest that the presence of this number within a State institution does not imply one more epileptic than the day before the institution was opened.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

There has been a marked revival of interest in the training school for nurses. The school has branches in eight of the State hospitals, the medical staff of each constituting the faculty. The course is identical in each and diplomas are not conferred until the Civil Service Commission certifies the names of the successful candidates after a competitive examination.

The growth of the school is shown in the following tables:

Diplomas conferred.	1914	1915	1916
Elgin State Hospital.....	3	11	12
Kankakee State Hospital.....	8	7	15
Jacksonville State Hospital.....	4	6	7
Anna State Hospital.....	1	7	14
Watertown State Hospital.....	1	7	7
Peoria State Hospital.....	11	9	15
Chicago State Hospital.....	9	6	16
Lincoln State School and Colony.....	1	.....	5
Total	38	53	91

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ATTENDANTS.

All employees who care for the insane must enter the training school for attendants, even though they have passed the civil service examination.

The number of certificates conferred upon attendants is as follows:

From September, 1914, to September, 1916—

Elgin State Hospital.....	140
Kankakee State Hospital.....	455
Jacksonville State Hospital.....	227
Anna State Hospital.....	133
Watertown State Hospital.....	33
Peoria State Hospital.....	123
Chicago State Hospital.....	300
Lincoln State School and Colony.....	191

After securing the certificate it is optional with the attendant as to entering the training school for nurses but none can do so without possessing the certificate or its equivalent.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

The law placing the maternity hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Board of Administration did not provide any funds for an additional employee or even postage, but the work was taken up and the ground thoroughly covered. It was disclosed that there are about two hundred hospitals in Illinois coming within the meaning of its provisions. All of these institutions are required to report regularly. We have been greatly assisted in this work by Mr. Virden's department for the visitation of children. The moral effect of this law has demonstrated itself in the promptness with which the institutions have complied with its requirements. It is believed that the entire time of one field worker could be profitably spent in visiting and inspecting these hospitals.

COURT COMMITMENT OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The law empowering the courts to commit feeble-minded delinquents to the State School and Colony really springs from the State Charities Commission.

It is in its second year and presents many new problems. Our authorities have met it in a spirit of cooperation and are awaiting the outcome of its operations with interest. One hundred and fifty adult inmates of the Lincoln State School and Colony were transferred to the Peoria State Hospital, in order to make room at Lincoln for a similar number of delinquents committed or about to be committed by the courts.

LEPROSORIUM.

Although rumors of the presence of lepers here and there have been current in Illinois for years, no provision for their care had ever been made.

The last Legislature appropriated the sum of \$1,500 for that purpose and a detached building on the grounds of the Watertown State Hospital was converted into a habitable abode. The one leper, found in a colony of Mexicans at Silvis is comfortably housed there. He has shown remarkable improvement under the Chaulmoogra oil treatment.

He has been examined by the ablest dermatologists and his case has been diagnosed by means of the microscope and every other means. He is thirty years old and his wife shares his quarters. He lived for four years in a community of one hundred Mexicans under conditions that permitted them to mingle freely but not a sign of transmission of the disease to others has been noted. Illinois is thus the fourth State of the Union to provide for its lepers and in that regard precedes even the Federal Government.

SURGICAL INSTITUTE FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

The law providing for an Institute for Crippled Children, known as the Chipierfield bill, was passed by the Legislature of 1909, vetoed by the Governor, passed by the succeeding Legislature and became a law in 1911, but, owing to a rider demanding that the community securing the institution donate one hundred and sixty acres of land, the matter has remained in abeyance and the dependent, deformed and crippled children have been denied the State aid implied by the passage of this law.

The growth of the charitable endeavors of the State, its inclusion of the victims of the drug habit, the new Leprosorium, the Colony for Epileptics, and the commitment of the delinquent feeble-minded, with absolutely no provision for the maimed, deformed and otherwise physically disqualified would indicate that the interests of the latter have in no sense kept pace with the provisions for those mentally afflicted.

The children who would seek the aid of the institute would be of sound mind, hence it would be unfair to have them mingle with the feeble-minded, the insane or the delinquents, but we have an institution at Normal, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, where the crippled children would be in their proper environment and have at their disposal schooling and other facilities. By erecting upon the grounds of this institution a modern fireproof hospital with adequate operating and dressing rooms with an ample surgical armamentarium the need of a separate institution would be avoided and the cry of the crippled child answered.

Normal is a suburb of Bloomington, is easily accessible from all parts of the State, is a cultured and refined community, its atmosphere is wholesome, the traditions of the State orphanage are inspiring and the administrative officials could assume the management of the hospital without materially adding to their duties and responsibilities, and above all, its facilities would be immediately available. We have among the members of the medical staff of our State hospitals men qualified to meet every situation that may arise in the correction of deformities or abnormalities.

A building of this sort could be erected and equipped for \$40,000 and an appropriation of \$20,000 a year added to the funds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home would amply care for all applicants. The hospital at the same time would furnish needed room for the sick of the Home and for the students of the nearby State Normal School. The importance of this consolidation of activities is urged upon the present Legislature.

THE EIGHT-HOUR TOUR OF DUTY.

In the midst of the turmoil occasioned by the discussion of the Adamson eight-hour law and its tardy passage by Congress, this board had the satisfaction of knowing that it had preceded this action by two years and that it had voluntarily given to its 4,000 employees not a concession but an absolute right. The fact that an eight-hour schedule and a policy of nonrestraint had been operating in one institution nine years without adoption by any of the others, shows how necessary it is to have a strong central administrative body vested with authority to introduce into all the institutions the advances and improvements found feasible in any one of them.

It is hardly necessary to allude to this innovation. The principle had the sanction of the Creator, is mentioned in the scriptures and it seems almost incredible that Illinois delayed nearly a century before conceding to its public servants what was manifestly due them.

SERVICE PENSIONS.

Public institutions should not limit their efforts to the mere routine of daily life. They should be constantly assisting in the solution of sociological, scientific and philanthropic problems.

In their relations with labor, they should take the very highest stand.

In exacting faithful performance of duty, they should recognize that justice to the employee will result in better service. Commercial establishments have long since discovered this and many of them are voluntarily setting aside a portion of their profits in order to pension those employees who become incapacitated by reason of injury or encroaching age.

The State should not lag behind the industrial concerns and should at once make provisions for retirement pay for those of its employees who have earned it by the requisite years of service.

AUTOMATIC INCREASE OF PAY.

The automatic increase in pay based on tenure of office has given greater stability to the service. It has placed the timid and friendless employee who is without influential friends on a par with those who have these agencies at their command.

INTENSIVE STUDY OF DEMENTIA PRAECOX.

In order to amplify the work being done at the Psychopathic Institute the board entered into an agreement with the directors of the Sprague Institute whereby that organization takes over a cottage on the premises of the Chicago State Hospital and is given the privilege of selecting twelve typical cases from among the thousands in the State for special study and treatment.

It is gratifying to note that since this concession has been granted many urgent requests from relatives asking that afflicted members of their families be included in the squad that is to undergo the test. This shows a condition of confidence in the public mind that did not exist ten years ago, when most people would have protested against anything like a human experiment in a State institution. The directors of the insti-

tute have spent a year looking for a competent man to take charge of the work and their very solicitude augurs well for the thorough and competent manner in which it will be conducted.

AFFILIATION WITH THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Illinois has been demanding of the graduates of its medical schools certain requirements in the way of anatomical dissection, yet it has withheld from these same students the material necessary to acquire that education. A thousand unclaimed bodies were buried on the premises of the various State hospitals every year while the medical schools were in sore straits for enough material to demonstrate anatomy to their classes. The statutes long since gave the Demonstrators Association the right to use these bodies for educational purposes, but fear of adverse criticism caused the authorities to deny them what the law distinctly stated was theirs.

Our board, after many conferences with the distinguished educators comprising the Demonstrators Association, entered into an agreement by which all unclaimed bodies pass into their hands.

The transaction is surrounded by every possible safeguard and in the year and a half during which it has been operative, there has not been a single regrettable occurrence. The practice is limited to the institutions comprising the insane group.

This action places Illinois far in the lead of other states in the matter of medical education and has enlisted the good will and cooperation of the profession to a degree never before attained.

Each succeeding administration is the residuary legatee of its predecessor and, faithful to duty, strives to leave its impress upon the public service and to advance it. Judged by this standard I believe that this board leaves a record of human achievement and progress in the amelioration of the conditions surrounding the care of the dependents of the State that it can safely entrust to the unprejudiced, and always just, verdict of posterity.

GEO. A. ZELLER, M. D.

REPORT OF THE FISCAL SUPERVISOR.

INVENTORIES.

On January 1, 1916, the managing officers of the 20 State institutions under the control of this board furnished detailed inventories, duly sworn to, for State property in their custody on that date as follows:

Lands.....	\$ 2,598,622 52	Bedding.....	\$338,378 32
Buildings.....	12,876,963 55	Household supplies.....	165,015 01
Building materials.....	19,037 97	Medicine and medical supplies.....	32,919 26
Furniture and fixtures.....	476,196 75	Live stock.....	157,087 63
Machinery and tools.....	639,773 94	Stock food.....	70,961 65
Instruments and apparatus.....	71,246 72	Agricultural implements.....	19,062 37
Fuel.....	19,735 70	Wagons and other vehicles.....	32,441 93
Plumbing, heating, light and engine supplies.....	145,770 12	Harness and stable supplies.....	7,599 39
Workshop supplies.....	143,643 41	Seeds, plants, etc.....	11,762 63
Laundry supplies.....	7,779 59	Finished products, (Industrial Home for the Blind, only).....	5,923 82
Old iron, rags and waste materials	1,141 75	Miscellaneous, not classified.....	183,233 68
Food.....	100,229 34		
Clothing.....	184,488 66	Total.....	\$18,309,015 71

BIENNIAL REPORTS FROM INSTITUTIONS.

Biennial reports from managing officers, showing detailed statements of expenditures, statistical information, requests for appropriations, and other information pertaining to institutions, are appended to this report.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Financial statements are furnished covering the period from October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1916, inclusive, the statistics making up the report having been tabulated from reports duly sworn to by managing officers. A statement for the year ending September 30, 1915, follows:

Appropriations.

At the beginning of the period, October 1, 1914, the board had in available appropriations the sum of \$6,272,807.22. On July 1, 1915, an additional sum of \$6,105,514.27 became available, and miscellaneous collections were made by managing officers of institutions amounting to \$400,985.09, making a total of \$12,779,306.58, for which the Board of Administration is accountable. Vouchers chargeable to the appropriations were forwarded to the State Auditor of Public Accounts at Springfield amounting to \$6,189,380.54; the appropriation balances lapsing into the State treasury amounted to \$756,920.02, and miscellaneous collections covered into the general revenue fund were \$359,034.93, leaving a balance of undrawn appropriations at the close of the period, September 30, 1915, of \$5,473,971.09.

Receipts and Disbursements by Managing Officers.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, managing officers had cash on hand amounting to \$104,162.46. Their receipts from the State Treasurer and from other sources for pay rolls, contingent fund, from inmates trust fund, and other collections, amounted to \$2,278,636.93. From

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(Insert B)

CLASSIFICATION OF PER CAPITA COSTS BASED ON ORDINARY OPERATING FUND VOUCHERS FORWARDED FOR PAYMENT YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

Classification.	Total.	Elgin State Hospital, Elgin.	Kankakee State Hospital, Kankakee.	Jacksonville State Hospital, Jacksonville.	Anna State Hospital, Anna.	Watertown State Hospital, Watertown.	Peoria State Hospital, S. Bartonville.	Chester State Hospital, Menard.	Chicago State Hospital, Dunning.	Lincoln State School and Colony Lincoln.	The Illinois School for the Deaf, Jack- sonville.	The Illinois School for the Blind, Jack- sonville.	The Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	The Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois, Wilmington.	The Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	The Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	The State Training School for Girls, Geneva.	The St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.
CLASSIFICATION OF VOUCHERS FORWARDED FOR PAYMENT.																			
Inventory Accounts.																			
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 20	\$ 0 18	\$ 0 27	\$ 0 01	\$ 0 09	\$ 0 02	\$ 0 52	\$ 0 01	\$ 0 06	\$ 0 14	\$ 0 02			\$ 0 09				\$ 0 77	\$ 0 68
2. Bedding.....	2 44	3 55	2 74	1 79	1 58	3 11	3 12	18	1 41	2 90	81	\$ 1 59	\$ 0 58	2 31	\$ 5 63	\$ 1 01	\$ 2 31	1 87	2 66
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	02		03		01							09						41	06
4. Clothing.....	9 51	8 24	11 66	10 45	6 76	7 73	17 31	3 14	6 82	14 21	96	5 73	10	4 04	16	7 06	1 10	14 00	7 60
5. Food.....	56 64	52 61	53 80	54 46	64 23	65 10	54 94	50 79	53 67	50 81	41 30	70 64	104 87	57 16	86 94	53 13	76 40	69 50	66 68
6. Fuel.....	12 82	11 22	11 83	11 67	10 23	10 63	10 08	4 76	13 00	7 37	32 19	23 46	17 46	15 04	17 30	21 02	11 25	34 70	28 46
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 93	2 24	1 50	2 71	1 79	1 07	2 21	2 35	31	1 93	2 61	13 55	2 17	1 47	1 32	1 19	4 30	3 36	484
8. Harness and stable supplies.....	17	23	02	02	04	11	28	55	12	17	27	20	13	13	15	05		1 26	69
9. Household supplies.....	3 55	3 11	4 37	1 50	2 22	3 38	6 01	8 10	2 96	4 18	3 03	4 07	4 46	1 96	4 82	5 61	4 82	5 70	6 68
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	17	07	18	04	09		17		08	19	90	2 03		02			3 76	28	30
11. Lands.....	01									18									
12. Laundry supplies.....	1 55	1 57	76	1 34	1 10	2 10	2 32	1 88	70	2 59	2 94	1 29	3 04	67	2 30	3 35	2 25	1 77	12
13. Library and periodicals.....	24	11	12	13	17	28	21	37	10	17	1 23	1 06	16	20	42	36	30	94	1 22
14. Live stock.....	39	14	09	44	13	77	26	1 57	66	62				97				06	1 58
15. Machinery and tools.....	42	38	09	22	05	1 17	38	14	17	89	3 15	1 08		15	01	17	03	56	1 23
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2 75	1 49	3 85	1 11	3 46	2 95	2 03	3 52	2 83	1 15	1 39	1 62	11 02	2 89	6 37	1 38	30 71	26	2 76
17. Plumbing, heating, light and engine supplies.....	1 03	62	69	23	1 76	80	1 20	40	52	93	2 89	1 34		1 06	48	3 67	1 91	45	4 78
18. Seeds and plants.....	59	36	36	24	1 95	28	85	28	37		12	25		16	41	10	02	64	2 83
19. Stock feed.....	3 11	1 27	2 51	52	4 27	42	3 88	12 75	1 06	3 95	20 49	6 74		7 25	1 29	04	6 23	4 81	
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	37	07	71	27	38	20		43	23	11	1 94	02		71	15	1 50	60	16	
21. Work-shop supplies.....	7 00	4 80	4 05	5 86	7 34	8 90	5 31	7 57	10 38	11 37	10 89	7 10	09	4 26	2 60	6 97	3 55	3 82	14 81
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	16	02	10	07	35	01		13	03		13	08	06	05			2 47	2 37	1 10
Expense Accounts.																			
23. Amusement of inmates.....	71	03	87	46	1 13	1 08	28	16	58	87	1 29	38	07	05	1 33	4 77	40	1 29	67
24. Building repairs, ordinary.....	04		06		01		01	31		08		11	20	12	86		14		
25. Freight and transportation.....	36	49	08	08	21	12	27	44	47	55		55	02	81	1 20	16	1 71	34	64
26. Light.....	39		36				19	1 82				1 65	4 42	09	23 62		7 62		
27. Office expense.....	1 35	1 14	87	19	1 50	1 61	73	1 82	1 47	87		4 32	5 50	1 11	3 60	1 96	5 08	5 23	3 11
28. Salary and wages.....	70 61	59 87	72 56	64 79	57 44	70 89	55 69	91 40	63 50	54 70	215 38	204 68	135 79	52 89	122 28	81 11	177 01	122 72	97 20
29. Traveling expenses.....	84	92	77	62	81	1 03	51	2 19	49	08	1 64	1 93	55	08	2 07	81	22	4 44	4 79
30. Water.....	1 37	01		3 03	1 58		2 67	2 67		2 83	7 06	4 16		3 29				06	
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1 75	1 00	1 69	1 92	29	1 88	2 46	3 46	25	1 11	1 53	7 38	4 14	41	10 43	5 59	5 12	5 86	7 60
Total.....	\$182 52	\$155 76	\$176 63	\$164 53	\$170 97	\$186 23	\$172 23	\$203 74	\$161 49	\$165 32	\$360 19	\$369 79	\$299 64	\$160 35	\$300 74	\$201 21	\$344 48	\$289 49	\$271 08

these receipts these officers paid \$2,266,849.22, leaving cash on hand \$115,950.17.

Expenses Incurred and Bills Paid.

At the beginning of the period, October 1, 1914, the indebtedness was \$7,548.65. During the year the ordinary operating expenses incurred amounted to \$3,818,460.76, the expenses incurred on account of other appropriations were \$2,366,798.20, and the expenses incurred on account of the Burr fund at the Elgin State Hospital were \$4,125.55, and the James Moore fund at the Illinois School for the Deaf were \$266.72. Vouchers amounting to \$6,146,462.14, covering bills incurred on account of appropriations were forwarded from the institutions to the Auditor of Public Accounts. Checks were issued by the managing officers on account of the contingent fund to the amount of \$42,918.40, and vouchers paid on account of the Burr fund at the Elgin State Hospital amounted to \$4,125.55, and the James Moore fund at the Illinois School for the Deaf amounted to \$266.72, leaving bills unvouchered to the amount of \$3,427.07.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR—(SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.)

Cash in managing officers' hands, contingent fund \$6,269.24, cash available in appropriations of 17 institutions for ordinary operating expenses \$228,319.24; cash available on account of special appropriations, \$10,377.02; merchandise in storerooms, \$279,485.41; stock feed on hand, \$42,934.65; fuel on hand, \$9,832.25; bills unvouchered at the end of the year, \$3,427.07; checks on contingent funds outstanding, \$1,577.67; vouchers forwarded for payment overdrawing appropriations for 3 institutions, but not for the 20 institutions, \$24,426.03; surplus at the end of the fiscal year, including available cash in State treasury, merchandise, stock feed, and fuel, \$547,787.04.

Financial statement showing the conditions of all of the institutions under the control of the board follows: (See insert A.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A statement for the year ending September 30, 1916, follows:

Appropriations.

At the beginning of the period, October 1, 1915, the board had in available appropriations the sum of \$5,473,971.09. On July 1, 1916, an additional sum of \$5,266,414.73 became available, and miscellaneous collections were made by managing officers of institutions amounting to \$433,351.05, making a total of \$11,173,736.87, for which the Board of Administration is accountable. Vouchers chargeable to the appropriations were forwarded to the State Auditor of Public Accounts at Springfield amounting to \$6,123,290.68, miscellaneous collections covered into the general revenue fund \$414,689.57, leaving a balance of undrawn appropriations in the State treasury at the close of the period, September 30, 1916, of \$4,635,756.62.

Receipts and Disbursements by Managing Officers.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, managing officers had cash on hand amounting to \$115,950.17. Their receipts from the State Treas-

urer and from other sources for pay rolls, contingent fund, from inmates trust fund, and other collections, amounted to \$2,623,057.44. From these receipts officers paid \$2,626,923.28, leaving \$112,084.33.

Expenses Incurred and Bills Paid.

At the beginning of the year, October 1, 1915, the indebtedness was \$3,427.07. During the year the ordinary operating expenses incurred amounted to \$4,280,095.09, the expenses incurred on account of other appropriations were \$1,846,945.83, and the expenses incurred on account of the Burr fund at the Elgin State Hospital and the Moore fund at the Illinois School for the Deaf were \$5,138.55. Vouchers amounting to \$6,082,032.86 covering bills incurred on account of appropriations were forwarded from the institutions to the Auditor of Public Accounts for payment. Checks were issued by managing officers on account of the contingent fund to the amount of \$41,257.82, and vouchers were paid on account of the Burr fund at the Elgin State Hospital and Moore fund at the Illinois School for the Deaf amounting to \$5,138.55, leaving bills unvouchered to the amount of \$7,177.31.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR—(SEPTEMBER 30, 1916.)

Cash in managing officers' hands, contingent fund, \$6,424.84; cash available in appropriations of 13 institutions for ordinary operating expenses, \$246,824.45; merchandise in storerooms, \$305,181.31; stock feed on hand, \$50,755.98; fuel on hand, \$7,794.30; bills unvouchered at the end of the fiscal year, \$7,177.31; checks on contingent fund outstanding, \$1,751.09; vouchers forwarded for payment overdrawing appropriations for 7 institutions, but not for the 20 institutions, \$240,087.40; surplus at the end of the fiscal year, including available cash in State treasury, merchandise, stock feed, and fuel, \$367,965.08.

Financial statement showing the condition of all of the institutions under the control of the board follows: (See insert C.)

COMPARISON OF PRICES PAID FOR FOOD SUPPLIES.

A statement is furnished showing a comparison of prices paid for certain articles of foodstuffs and dry goods, during the month of October, 1915, and October, 1916, and the percentage of increase in price paid for each article, as follows:

Foodstuffs.	October, 1915.	October, 1916.	Percentage of increase.
Flour	\$4.64	\$7.58	63
Sugar	4.82	7.07	47
Potatoes .....	.53½	1.395	161
Dried Prunes .....	.066	.0875	33
Apricots .....	.069	.1130	63
Apples .....	.063	.07	11
Peaches .....	.036	.065	81
Tomatoes, canned	2.95	4.83	64
Rolled oats .....	.0239	.02875	20
Meats, fore quarters.....	.0815	.0897	10
Meats, hind quarters.....	.1040	.1090	5
Ham .....	.14	.1740	24
Bacon .....	.16	.1796	12

(Insert D)

CLASSIFICATION OF PER CAPITA COSTS BASED ON ORDINARY OPERATING FUND VOUCHERS FORWARDED FOR PAYMENT YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1916.

Classification.	Total.	Elgin State Hospital, Elgin.	Kankakee State Hospital, Kankakee.	Jacksonville State Hospital, Jacksonville.	Anna State Hospital, Anna.	Watertown State Hospital, Watertown.	Peoria State Hospital, S. Bartonville.	Chester State Hospital, Menard.	Chicago State Hospital, Dunning.	Lincoln State School and Colony.	The Illinois School for the Deaf, Jack- sonville.	The Illinois School for the Blind, Jack- sonville.	The Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.	The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.	The Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois, Williamston.	The Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.	The Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.	The State Training School for Girls, Geneva.	The St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles.
CLASSIFICATION OF VOUCHERS FORWARDED FOR PAYMENT.																			
Inventory Accounts.																			
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 19	\$ 0 16	\$ 0 29		\$ 0 05	\$ 0 04	\$ 0 15	\$ 0 03		\$ 0 11	\$ 0 07			\$ 0 03		\$ 0 08		\$ 0 17	\$ 3 04
2. Bedding.....	2 59	1 65	3 91	\$ 1 06	3 52	3 06	1 93	4 52	\$ 2 75	4 54	20	\$ 1 47	\$ 2 74	65		1 35	\$ 2 23	2 20	2 92
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	10		01		02						11	05		36		17		18	2 13
4. Clothing.....	9 89	7 19	15 86	5 71	10 88	4 73	17 01	7 19	5 88	11 11	1 61	4 16	12	7 74	\$ 1 27	14 58	1 59	19 28	13 63
5. Food.....	55 51	53 90	54 90	42 76	60 11	57 64	56 20	55 11	53 68	52 10	36 72	72 62	97 56	56 83	83 76	55 70	79 15	78 22	78 89
6. Fuel.....	13 47	10 80	12 85	10 71	8 79	9 42	15 23	4 67	16 34	6 76	33 47	22 06	17 79	14 07	16 94	20 75	15 26	28 98	31 67
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 28	56	1 32	43	53	1 63	1 90	47	46	1 87	2 58	3 58	2 45	64	7 23	4 34	3 13	38	4 17
8. Harness and stable supplies.....	3 22	15	05	03	02	3	73	22	17	87	18	05		07	03	02		29	1 58
9. Household supplies.....	3 26	2 53	3 34	1 53	2 91	2 13	4 63	3 61	1 86	3 15	4 17	3 48	7 37	2 82	4 83	6 99	6 04	11 16	8 88
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	17		14	06	03		24	07	11	21	80	76		05	62	4 74		01	18
11. Lands.....																			
12. Laundry supplies.....	1 92	1 42	1 63	2 21	92	1 92	2 74	2 72	1 00	2 85	4 10	1 06	1 80	62	1 93	1 78	3 14	3 06	3 24
13. Library and periodicals.....	26	07	10	06	16	19	24	26	07	11	95	78	40	26	32	1 13	31	1 76	2 88
14. Live stock.....	49	10	08	1 16	73	10	11	1 77	14	07	30	56		19		56		1 13	3 77
15. Machinery and tools.....	49	43	13	17	32	52	1 02	43	21	34	83	89	08	28		58		46	4 29
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2 84	1 87	4 15	1 60	3 73	2 86	3 01	4 54	2 12	1 16	1 81	75	7 05	3 56	1 25	4 51	24 30	04	1 31
17. Plumbing, heating, light and engine supplies.....	1 22	48	73	54	54	80	1 50	39	1 01	1 38	3 10	1 40	1 71	88	1 34	4 94	58	1 27	7 64
18. Seeds and plants.....	43	30	36	22	57	70	11	1 56	25	56	1 15	62		13	42	87	07	66	1 96
19. Stock feed.....	2 94	75	1 47	1 91	4 51	29	4 57	6 59	56	2 16	20 29	8 32		1 03	03		4 82	11 73	4 03
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	38	03	07	44	32		12			36	98			04	34		3 19		
21. Work-shop supplies.....	6 42	5 14	5 85	4 36	7 90	4 33	7 34	4 51	4 34	9 20	7 43	5 26	50	3 06	79	8 73	1 31	16 59	24 42
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	18		23	03	11			10		02	01			46		01	3 34	3 11	56
Expense Accounts.																			
23. Amusement of inmates.....	77	09	80	79	61	85	91	19	55	56	64	12	31	03	2 19	3 61	14	2 28	3 49
24. Building repairs, ordinary.....	07		01	02	02			14		01		18		27	53	56	38		75
25. Freight and transportation.....	27	22	14	13	23	11	31	56	15	22	48	1 43	06	50	1 04	49	1 01	86	59
26. Light.....	40		33		27			1 93			1 21	6 96	7 78	09			9 05		
27. Office expense.....	1 48	1 30	1 00		1 47	1 80	1 03	2 69	1 48	1 00	2 43	4 18	5 78	1 00	22 93	2 28	5 38	6 36	3 77
28. Salary and wages.....	81 39	67 94	82 46	68 75	74 11	73 31	75 78	135 93	69 55	61 21	254 63	272 74	121 93	62 44	130 78	97 61	185 24	145 64	120 42
29. Traveling expenses.....	84	75	61	57	79	94	62	2 99	52	20	91	29		18	3 43	1 07	2 29	4 45	4 81
30. Water.....	1 24	01		2 46	1 29		2 83	2 90		2 18	9 19	3 92		3 26					
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1 66	1 04	1 37	2 30	71	1 39	64	3 08	26	94	1 84	7 07	1 34	1 21	13 02	2 65	4 20	11 85	7 83
Total.....	\$192 39	\$158 88	\$194 18	\$150 27	\$186 11	\$169 18	\$201 17	\$249 17	\$163 46	\$164 75	\$392 88	\$424 78	\$277 59	\$169 18	\$298 37	\$239 35	\$352 88	\$348 17	\$355 18

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

Dry goods.	October, 1915.	October, 1916.	Percentage of increase.
Cheviot	\$0.071	\$0.1036	46
Sheeting, 36" .....	.08	.0973	22
Muslin, bandage .....	.0243	.0614	152
Sheeting, 7/4 unbleached.....	.172	.2237	30
Gingham .....	.0735	.0990	35
Muslin, Indian head.....	.0997	.1272	28
Muslin, L. L.....	.047	.089	90
Cotton thread .....	.80	1.09	36

These tremendous increases in prices have had to be paid during part of the last fiscal year, and part of these increases are factors in computing the per capita cost. These prices, of course, will enter into the creation of deficits at certain of the institutions.

PAY ROLLS.

The greater part of the large increase in the operating expenses of the institutions is in the pay rolls, which have increased \$328,490.00 a year, or 22 per cent, comparing ordinary pay rolls for two years ended September 30, 1915, and 1916.

In the judgment of the fiscal supervisor, a bill should be enacted by the General Assembly determining and fixing the annual salaries and wages of officers and employees of the State charitable institutions. This bill should be so drawn that it would cover the minimum and maximum allowances with automatic increases at the end of each year of continuous service. If the form of General Orders No. 133, adopted by the Board of Administration on August 23, 1915, were incorporated into a bill it would, from a financial standpoint, be a great benefit to the State of Illinois. The reason for this recommendation is, that the board is continually importuned by individuals and organizations to increase the salaries and wages of certain officers and employees, and if the amounts were fixed by law, they would remain stationary for at least two years at a time. A bill should be introduced fixing the salaries and wages and the total sum could be included in the act making appropriation for the payment of officers and employees of the State Government. This would not only fix the salaries for a definite period, but would prevent abnormal increases in the total amount of the pay rolls and number of employees without the sanction of the General Assembly.

A copy to the board's order No. 133, as amended, follows:

ORDER DETERMINING THE ANNUAL SALARIES AND WAGES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(Effective September 1, 1915.)

(Amended to January 1, 1917.)

General Orders No. 40, dated May 15, 1911, are hereby rescinded and these orders are issued in lieu thereof.

MANAGING OFFICERS.

The annual salaries of managing officers of the State charitable institutions are hereby determined and fixed with automatic increases at the end of each year of continuous service, as follows:

Institution.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Automatic increase.
Elgin State Hospital.....	\$4,200	\$4,500	¹ \$60
Kankakee State Hospital.....	4,200	4,500	¹ 60
Jacksonville State Hospital.....	4,200	4,500	¹ 60
Anna State Hospital.....	3,600	3,900	¹ 60
Watertown State Hospital.....	3,600	3,900	¹ 60
Peoria State Hospital.....	4,200	4,500	¹ 60
Chester State Hospital.....	2,100	2,400	¹ 60
Chicago State Hospital.....	4,200	4,500	¹ 60
Alton State Hospital*.....	3,600	3,900	¹ 60
Lincoln State School and Colony.....	3,600	3,900	¹ 60
State Colony for Epileptics*.....	3,600	3,900	¹ 60
The Illinois School for the Deaf.....	2,700	3,000	¹ 60
The Illinois School for the Blind.....	2,000	2,300	¹ 60
The Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind	2,400	2,700	¹ 60
The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home..	2,400	2,700	¹ 60
The Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois..	1,800	2,100	¹ 60
The Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home....	2,400	2,700	¹ 60
The Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	3,000	3,500	¹ 60
The State Training School for Girls.....	2,400	2,700	¹ 60
The St. Charles School for Boys.....	² 3,500	.....	....

* Not to be effective until medical managing officer is appointed.

¹ NOTE.—Not to be effective until the end of each year of continuous service.

² NOTE.—Fixed at \$3,500 per annum. Automatic increase not provided for.

The managing officer's annual compensation shall be determined upon the tenure of his continuous service in charge of an institution of like character in this State.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Maintenance of Officers' Families.

Managing officers, superintendents, assistant superintendents, physicians and assistant physicians will be allowed maintenance for themselves and their families.

Definition of "Family."

The term "family" for the purpose of this schedule shall be construed to include wives, daughters, while not engaged in any gainful occupation, and minor male children.

ANNUAL SALARIES.

In addition to maintenance, the following schedule of salaries shall be paid for the various ranks in the medical service.

When this schedule of salaries and wages takes effect, all of the officers in the service at that time shall be entitled to be placed upon the pay roll at such annual salaries as they may be entitled to for the rank and tenure then attained.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

The assistant superintendents or assistant managing officers in hospitals for the insane having two thousand (2,000), or more patients shall receive from \$2,100 to \$2,400 per annum with automatic increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$60 at the end of each year of continuous service.

The assistant superintendents or assistant managing officers in hospitals for the insane having less than two thousand (2,000) patients, shall receive from \$1,800 to \$2,100 per annum, with an automatic increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$60 at the end of each year of continuous service.

PHYSICIANS.

Resident physicians shall receive from \$1,500 to \$1,800 per annum, with an automatic increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$60 at the end of each year of continuous service in that rank.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

The assistant physicians shall receive from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per annum, with an automatic increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$60 at the end of each year of continuous service in that rank.

Medical officers must devote their whole time to the institutions. They will not be permitted to engage in private practice. No persons other than patients or inmates legally present, or resident officers and employees shall receive medical attention from medical officers in the State service.

This order is not to be construed as forbidding first aid to the injured, or responding in emergencies, or in any way abridging the activities of the physicians in answering a cry of distress or exercising their humane offices in the temporary absence of other assistance.

DENTISTS.

Dentists employed on full time shall receive \$1,500 to \$1,800 per annum without maintenance, with an automatic increase of \$60 at the end of each year of continuous service. The compensation of dentists employed on less than full time shall be fixed by the Board of Administration, but no automatic increase will be allowed.

EYE AND EAR SURGEONS.

The compensation of eye and ear surgeons shall be fixed by the Board of Administration from time to time as occasions arise.

STATE PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE.

	Minimum.	Maximum.	Automatic increase.
Director (maintenance for self and family)	\$3,300	\$3,600	¹ \$60
Pathologist (without maintenance).....	1,800	2,100	¹ 60
Clinical pathologist (without maintenance)	1,800	2,100	¹ 60
Biologic chemist (without maintenance)..	1,800	2,100	¹ 60
Laboratory helper (with maintenance)....	600	900	¹ 60

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of continuous service.

* MEDICAL INTERNES.

Medical internes shall receive \$600 per annum with maintenance for themselves only, and the term of service shall be for twelve months only.

NURSES AND ATTENDANTS.

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Chief nurse, (M).....	\$75	\$100	¹ \$5
Supervising nurse, (M).....	60	70	¹ 2
Graduate nurse, (M).....	40	55	¹ 3
Attendants, (M)	25	35	² 2
Guards, (M), Chester State Hospital...	50	55	¹ 5
Hydrotherapist, (M)	50	70	¹ 4

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of continuous service.

² NOTE.—Effective at the end of each six months' continuous service.

It is hereby ordered that in filling vacancies in positions of nurses and attendants which were formerly held by men, that where practicable, requisition be made for women employees.

SPECIAL ATTENDANTS.

Special attendants in the several institutions are hereby discontinued and will not hereafter be allowed or permitted in any of the institutions.

INSTITUTION CLASSIFICATION.

For convenience in fixing the compensation in the several institutions, they are hereby classified in two groups, viz:

The Major Group.

The Minor Group.

The Major Group Comprises:

The Elgin State Hospital.

The Kankakee State Hospital.

The Jacksonville State Hospital.

The Anna State Hospital.

The Watertown State Hospital.

The Peoria State Hospital.

The Chester State Hospital.

The Chicago State Hospital.

The Alton State Hospital.

The Lincoln State School and Colony.

The State Colony for Epileptics.

The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

The Minor Group comprises:

The Illinois School for the Deaf.

The Illinois School for the Blind.

The Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind.

The Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois.

The Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

The Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The State Training School for Girls.

The St. Charles School for Boys.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk.

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Major group, (M).....	\$85	\$125	¹ \$5
Minor group, (M).....	85	100	¹ 3

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of continuous service.

A bookkeeper will be employed at the Soldiers' Widows' Home at a compensation provided for in that class. This bookkeeper will act as chief clerk.

Bookkeeper.

Bookkeeper, (M), \$75 to \$100 per month. Automatic increase of \$5 per month at the end of each year of continuous service.

The position of storekeeper and bookkeeper at the Illinois School for the Deaf is hereby combined and the bookkeeper will perform the additional duties without extra compensation.

Storekeeper.

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Bookkeeper and storekeeper service combined, (M)	\$75	\$85	¹ \$2
Major group, (M).....	60	85	¹ 5
Minor group, (M).....	60	75	¹ 3

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of continuous service.

Clerks.

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Clerks, (M)	\$40	\$60	¹ \$4

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of continuous service.

Stenographers.

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Stenographers, (M)	\$45	\$70	¹ \$5

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of continuous service.

Reimbursing Investigators.

Investigators (with actual traveling expenses), (N-M), minimum, \$1,200 per annum, maximum, \$1,500 per annum. Automatic increase of \$5 per month at the end of each year of continuous service.

Chief Engineers.

Chief engineer for the following institutions, minimum, \$100 per month, maximum, \$150 per month, with maintenance for self only. Automatic increase of \$5 per month at the end of each year of continuous service:

Elgin State Hospital.
Kankakee State Hospital.
Jacksonville State Hospital.
Anna State Hospital.
Watertown State Hospital.
Peoria State Hospital.
Chicago State Hospital.
Alton State Hospital.
Lincoln State School and Colony.
State Colony for Epileptics.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.
Illinois School for the Deaf.
State Training School for Girls.
St. Charles School for Boys.

Chief engineer for the following institutions shall be certified from the stationary engineer's list and shall receive the same compensation provided for that grade:

Illinois School for the Blind.
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
Chester State Hospital.
Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois.

STATIONARY ENGINEERS, MECHANICS AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.*

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Stationary engineers, (N-M)	\$75	\$85	¹ \$5
Firemen, (N-M)	60	70	¹ 5
Electricians, (N-M)	70	85	¹ 3
Steamfitters, (N-M)	60	75	¹ 3
Steamfitter Helpers, (N-M)	40	60	¹ 4
Machinists, (N-M)	50	75	¹ 5
Plumbers, (N-M)	70	90	¹ 4
Carpenters, (N-M)	60	80	¹ 4
Painters, (N-M)	50	70	¹ 4

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Masons, (N-M)	\$60	\$80	¹ \$4
Plasterers, (N-M)	60	75	¹ 3
Tinners, (N-M)	60	75	¹ 3
Blacksmiths, (N-M)	65	75	¹ 5
Mattress makers, (N-M)	50	75	¹ 5
Pressmen, (N-M)	70	90	¹ 4
Printing instructors, (N-M)	75	100	¹ 5
Shoemakers, (N-M)	50	75	¹ 5

* Where there is a labor union having generally recognized jurisdiction for the above named stationary engineers and mechanics the scale of wages of the union will be paid. If employed by the day, actual time only will be paid for and no maintenance or automatic increase will be allowed.

¹ NOTE.—Automatic increase effective at the end of each year of continuous service.

The National Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen advises that the prevailing rates of wages are as follows:

At Kankakee	\$75
At Peoria	75
At Elgin	75
At Lincoln	75
At Chicago	90

The United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters advises that the prevailing rates of wages are as follows:

	Per day.
Elgin State Hospital.....	\$5 00
Kankakee State Hospital.....	5 00
Jacksonville State Hospital.....	5 00
Anna State Hospital.....	5 00
Watertown State Hospital.....	5 00
Peoria State Hospital.....	5 00
Chester State Hospital.....	4 00
Chicago State Hospital.....	6 00
Alton State Hospital.....	6 00
Lincoln State School and Colony.....	5 50
Illinois School for the Deaf.....	6 00
Illinois School for the Blind.....	6 00
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind.....	6 00
Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	6 00
Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois.....	6 00
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	6 00
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	6 00
State Training Schools for Girls.....	5 50
St. Charles School for Boys.....	5 50
State Colony for Epileptics.....	4 00

BROOM FACTORY.

(*Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind.*)

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Superintendent of broom shop, (N-M) ..	\$100	\$125	¹ \$5
Factory hand—broom shop, (N-M)	50	90	¹ 5

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of continuous service.

HEAD LAUNDRYMAN OR LAUNDRESS.

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Major group, (M)	\$55	\$75	¹ \$4
Minor group, (M)	55	65	¹ 2

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of continuous service.

MATRONS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Matrons, (M)	\$50	\$ 75	¹ \$5
Housekeepers, (M)	50	60	² 2
Housefathers and housemothers, (M) per couple	75	100	¹ 5
Housefather and housemother, (M) per individual	25	45	¹ 4
Home visitors, (M)	60	75	¹ 3
Tailors, (M)	50	60	² 2
Seamstresses, (M)	30	60	¹ 5
Domestics, (M)	25	35	² 2
Housemothers, School for Girls.....	35	55	³ 5

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of continuous service.² NOTE.—Effective at the end of each six months of continuous service.³ NOTE.—Every three months.

LIBRARIAN.

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
All institutions, (M)	\$40	\$60	¹ \$4

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of continuous service.

PRINTER FOR THE BLIND.

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Printer, (M)	\$40	\$60	¹ \$4

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of continuous service.

COOKS AND BAKERS.

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Chief cook, (M)	\$75	\$100	¹ \$5
Cooks, (M)	40	65	¹ 5
Bakers, (M), major group*.....	70	100	¹ 5
Bakers, (M), minor group*.....	70	80	¹ 2

* Union scale where there is a local, etc.

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of continuous service.

BARBERS.

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Barber, (M)	\$50	\$75	¹ \$5
Barber teacher, (M)	80	90	¹ 5

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of continuous service.

POLICEMEN, WATCHMEN, DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, AND TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Policemen, (M)	\$75	\$100	¹ \$5
Watchmen, (M)	40	55	¹ 3
Drivers, (M)	30	60	¹ 5
Chauffeurs, (M)	40	60	¹ 4
Telephone operators, (M)	40	50	¹ 2

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of continuous service.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, BUTCHERS, DAIRYMEN, FLORISTS AND UNSKILLED LABOR.

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Head farmer, (M).....	\$75	\$100	¹ \$5
Farm laborers, (M).....	35	50	¹ 3
Dairymen, (M).....	50	75	¹ 5
Poultryman, (M).....	50	75	¹ 5
Butcher, (M).....	50	60	² 2
Gardener, (M).....	50	75	¹ 5
Foreman of grounds, (M).....	50	75	¹ 5
Florist, (M).....	50	75	¹ 5
Laborers, (M).....	35	50	¹ 3

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of continuous service.² NOTE.—Effective at end of each six months of continuous service.

Laborers employed on temporary permit, on a per diem basis, shall receive the prevailing scale of wages paid by contractors in the vicinity of the institution, without an automatic increase. One meal daily will be furnished.

PHARMACY.

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Pharmacist, (M).....	\$50	\$70	¹ \$4

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of continuous service.

TEACHERS.

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Principal, (M), school term only.....	\$75	\$100	¹ \$5
Teachers, ordinary instructors and literary, (M), school term only.....	45	60	¹ 3
Band teacher, (M).....	50	75	¹ 5

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of service.

TEACHERS—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Principal, (N-M), year of 9 months....	\$144 44	\$177 77	¹ \$5
Teachers, (N-M), year of 9 months....	100 00	133 33	¹ 5
Blind teachers (School for Blind), (M)	60 00	80 00	¹ 5

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of service.

DIRECTOR OF MUSIC.

	Minimum per month.	Maximum per month.	Automatic increase per month.
Director of Music, School for the Blind, (N-M), per year of 9 months.....	\$100	\$133 33	¹ \$5

¹ NOTE.—Effective at the end of each year of continuous service.

MAINTENANCE.

In this schedule except where otherwise provided, maintenance including ordinary laundry service is given, with a valuation of \$12 per month on a basis of \$3 for each meal per month, and \$3 for lodging per month. Where maintenance is allowed, the schedule is marked (M); where maintenance is not allowed the schedule is marked (N-M).

The question of residence or nonresidence of the officers and employees in the institution will be determined by the managing officer thereof.

In order to provide additional room for patients and other inmates the Board of Administration directs the managing officers to arrange, if possible, for officers and employees not engaged directly in the care of patients to live outside the institution.

All officers and employees, with the exception of those exempt in this order, are hereby directed and required to pay board for the members of their families including children and other relatives or persons maintained at the cost of the State and not employed in the State service, at the rate provided for in these orders for allowance to officers and employees for maintenance. Managing officers are hereby directed to make deductions on the pay roll monthly to comply with these orders.

VACATIONS AND ABSENCE FROM DUTY.

All officers and employees, excepting the managing officer and those employed on a per diem basis, shall be entitled to an annual vacation of two weeks with pay. One week's vacation may be taken at the end of six months of continuous service, or two weeks may be taken upon completion of one year's continuous service. The managing officer is to fix the dates for each vacation. In computing the continuous service it shall be exclusive of all time lost from duty by sickness or other cause except regular days off duty during the week. In addition to the two weeks' vacation, officers and employees shall be entitled to one full day off during each week of seven days, and the managing officer of the institution shall designate the day each officer or employee may be absent from duty. These days off duty shall be given at the close of duty on one day and include all the time between that and the duty hour on the succeeding day by one.

Managing officers will arrange for the rotation of service so that changes from morning shift to evening shift will be made weekly.

Where employees are paid on the per diem basis, no allowance for vacations will be made.

Officers and employees off duty as a result of sickness or injury shall not be entitled to a compensation for the time lost, except in cases where the illness is contracted by reason of coming in contact with epidemic or contagious diseases in the institutions, or where the injury is due to accidents occurring in the institution, but in no event shall the pay continue for a period longer than thirty (30) days from the commencement of the disability.

In case officers and employees are transferred from one institution to another, they shall be entitled to their annual vacation, the same as if they had worked at one institution, and the institution where they are last employed shall grant the vacation.

If officers and employees do not take advantage of their vacation, no extra cash allowance or other allowance will be made in lieu thereof.

Managing officers will be granted thirty days vacation with pay annually; fifteen days at the expiration of six months, or thirty days at the expiration of each year of continuous service.

This order is not in any way to change the universal teachers' vacation, and the vacation provided for other employees who are on duty the full calendar year does not apply to teachers.

AUTOMATIC INCREASES.

In this order the minimum and maximum salaries and wages are indicated by year or month. Automatic increases will continue until the maximum is reached. In some cases, the automatic increase is effective at the end of each year of continuous service, and in other cases, it is effective at the end of each six months' continuous service. In order that there will be no misinterpretation of this order, the method of computing automatic increases is explained, as follows:

Annual Basis.—For example: Managing Officers—Minimum annual salary, \$4,200, maximum, \$4,500. Automatic increase, after one year's con-

tinuous service, \$60 per year. First year, \$4,200; second year, \$4,260; third year, \$4,320; fourth year, \$4,380; fifth year, \$4,440; sixth year, \$4,500.

Monthly Basis.—For example: Chief Nurse—Minimum per month, \$75; maximum, \$100. Automatic increase, after one year's continuous service, \$5 per month. First year, \$75 per month; second year, \$80 per month; third year, \$85 per month; fourth year, \$90 per month; fifth year, \$95 per month; sixth year, \$100 per month.

Semiannual Basis.—For example: Attendants—Minimum per month, \$25; maximum, \$35 per month. Automatic increase, after six months' continuous service, \$2 per month. First six months' service, \$25 per month; second six months' service, \$27 per month; third six months' service, \$29 per month; fourth six months' service, \$31 per month; fifth six months' service, \$33 per month; sixth six months' service, \$35 per month.

The above method of computation, as explained, will apply in all cases of automatic increases for officers and employees.

The managing officers of the institutions are hereby directed to increase the salaries and wages automatically when these increases are due without special permission from the Board of Administration, and to apply for no other increases for officers and employees. This order will indicate when the automatic increases will be effective. Automatic increases will only be effective on the first day of each calendar month after the officer or employee has been continuously employed in his grade for the period specified in this order providing for automatic increases. In the preparation of pay rolls, increases for fractional parts of calendar months will not be allowed. Increases effective at the end of each year of continuous service are marked "1", and increases effective at the end of six months' continuous service are marked "2". In order that automatic increases will not be given to inefficient employees, managing officers are directed to suspend them and file charges with the State Civil Service Commission.

When this schedule takes effect all of the officers and employees shall be placed on the pay roll at the salary and wages they are entitled to for the rank and tenure then attained. If an officer or employee has been transferred from one institution to another, the institution where he is last employed shall give him credit for the continuous service in other institutions, but this credit shall only include the time he has been employed in the same rank. Existing salaries, wages, and allowances of officers and employees now paid in excess of the rates and allowances shown in this schedule shall not be decreased, but this schedule of rates and allowances shall be effective for all new officers and employees entering the service of the State.

There shall be no discrimination made in the compensation of men and women.

Salaries and wages of officers and employees not covered by this order shall remain the same as they are at the present time, subject to change from time to time by the Board of Administration. The special cases are reserved for future consideration.

PAY ROLLS.

Monthly pay rolls will be made up on a basis of the actual number of days in the particular calendar month for which the pay roll is made. Pay rolls covering officers and employees retiring from the service can be forwarded to the Board of Administration for payment at any time.

CHECK DISCOUNTING PROHIBITED.

Officers and employees are prohibited from buying, shaving, discounting, or receiving any pay check for State service at less than the full sum due thereon. See General Orders No. 69. Also see section 212 of "An Act revising the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874.

FINES.

No fines or other penalties shall be imposed on the officers and employees of the institutions.

INTERCHANGE OF HELP.

Interchange of help between institutions and individuals will not be allowed except by special permission of the Board of Administration. Officers and employees are prohibited from doing private work for other officers or employees in the State charitable institution service. This applies particularly to repairing buildings and improving real estate.

SUSPENDED EMPLOYEES.

All officers and employees suspended from duty will be required to leave the institution premises during suspension.

TRANSFERS.

All officers and employees covered by these orders are subject to transfer from one institution to another upon order of the Board of Administration. Actual traveling expenses will be allowed from one institution to another for all officers and employees ordered transferred. Expenses are to be paid on itemized statement prescribed by law. No allowance will be made for transportation of families of employees, nor freight on household goods or personal belongings.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Employees of the State charitable institutions are not to be interfered with by their superior officers because of the fact that they may have joined or contemplate joining a labor organization. See General Orders No. 111.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

In making requisition to the State Civil Service Commission to fill vacancies, the classification shown in these orders shall be strictly adhered to. The old classification and titles of positions not shown in this classification shall be eliminated upon retirement of these officers and employees from the State service. It is believed that the positions herein enumerated are sufficient to meet the requirements of any of the State charitable institutions and it is expected that the managing officers will strictly conform with these orders. New positions will not be created without authority from the Board of Administration. The title of all new officers and employees shall be in accordance with these orders.

All orders and rules in conflict with this order are hereby rescinded.

DEFICITS.

On February 17, 1916, the fiscal supervisor made the following special report to the Board of Administration relating to institution finances as follows:

"On account of the apparent alarming increase in the ordinary operating expenditures of the State institutions under the control of your board, and in conformity with section 13 of the act creating the board, making it my duty to examine into their financial condition, I deem it proper to call your attention to the following:

At the beginning of the current appropriation year, July 1, 1915, the twenty institutions and the Psychopathic Institute had a net cash accumulated surplus available in the State treasury for their ordinary operating expenses of \$405,603.62. Three months later, October 31, this surplus was reduced to \$203,893.21, and on December 31, 1915, it dwindled to \$93,729.83, indicating that if the same rate of expenditures is maintained during the next two quarters this surplus will be entirely exhausted by July 1, 1916. Furthermore, if the same rate of expenditures is maintained during the next appropriation year without an increase in the population, a large deficit amounting to approximately

\$250,000.00 will be created. If the population of these institutions increases during the next year, and it will increase, the estimated cash deficit of two hundred fifty thousand dollars will probably reach one-half million dollars by July 1, 1917, but this will probably be offset by merchandise in our storerooms amounting to approximately \$250,000.00, making a net deficit after deducting the merchandise of \$250,000.00. The estimated deficit will be caused mainly by the increase in our institution pay rolls charged to the appropriation for ordinary operating expenses. In making a comparison of the monthly pay rolls for the twenty institutions and the Psychopathic Institute submitted for the month of December, 1915, and December, 1914, a year ago, an increase of \$36,332.32 a month is shown, indicating that in one year these pay rolls will increase \$436,000.00. Our allowance by the General Assembly for the increase due to the adoption of the eight-hour system was only \$160,000.00 per annum, which does not make adequate provision for the actual increases caused by General Orders No. 133, effective September 1, 1915. The material increases brought about by the schedule of salaries and wages are due mainly to the adoption of an automatic scale in the salaries and wages, equalizing women's wages with those paid to men, and allowing officers and employees one day of rest in seven, necessitating the employment of a large additional force to relieve those on duty. The increase in the number of officers and employees in our institutions compared with those employed January 1, 1916, and the number on the pay rolls one year ago, shows 566 added to the force. The number on the pay roll January 1, 1915, was 3,344 and on January 1, 1916, it was 3,910. The increased number is far above the normal increase due to the increase in population of inmates in our institutions, and no financial provision was made by the General Assembly to pay these additional salaries and wages.

Aside from the pay rolls, there are other factors entering into the cause for the deficit. There has been a very material advance in the price of clothing, foodstuffs, drugs, and other commodities due to the European war, and none of these increased prices were considered in making up the estimates for the appropriations. There is also another cause for the creation of the deficit over which the Board of Administration had no control. The board asked the General Assembly to appropriate certain sums of money for the ordinary operating expenses of these institutions, and these estimates were based upon the actual per capita expenditures of the institutions for the preceding year, after making due allowances for increased population, the adoption of the eight-hour system, and the actual financial condition of each individual institution. Notwithstanding these requests and a full explanation as to how the estimates were computed, the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations made a demand on the board that these requests be reduced \$200,000.00, which demand was reluctantly complied with by the Board of Administration.

Another factor entering into the deficit is the unexpected increase in our hospital population due to the enforcement of the Harrison Drug Act by the Federal Government.

If it were not for the clause in the appropriation act making it possible for the Board of Administration to use the appropriation according to the varying needs of the institutions, and taking the money appropriated for one institution and using it for another institution, the financial situation would be far more serious than it is.

On January 1, 1916, the institutions having deficits were:

Kankakee State Hospital.....	\$44,722 92	Anna State Hospital.....	\$3,049 16
Watertown State Hospital.....	21,738 91	Chester State Hospital.....	1,017 57
Elgin State Hospital.....	9,583 32	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary...	92 37
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	5,368 35		

The most alarming state of affairs is at the Kankakee State Hospital and the Watertown State Hospital. Unless immediate steps are taken by this board to require the managements of these institutions to retrench in expenditures, it is apparent now that colossal deficits will be shown at the end of the second appropriation year. Considering the size of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and the amount of deficit, it is also apparent that the same action should be taken in regard to that institution.

The institutions showing a cash surplus of their quarterly allotment for ordinary operating expenses are:

St. Charles School for Boys.....	\$40,724 78	Industrial Home for the Blind.....	\$6,604 08
Chicago State Hospital.....	39,730 48	Psychopathic Institute.....	5,485 76
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	27,268 15	Jacksonville State Hospital.....	3,567 78
State Training School for Girls.....	18,017 57	Alton State Hospital.....	2,736 87
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	14,734 35	Illinois School for the Blind.....	2,266 95
Peoria State Hospital.....	8,074 91	Illinois School for the Deaf.....	1,614 73
State Colony for Epileptics.....	7,335 00	Lincoln State School and Colony....	1,141 02

The cause for the large surplus in four of the institutions is that the fiscal supervisor in making his estimates of appropriations required, only deducted a conservative amount from the first year's appropriation which he thought could be conveniently expended between the first day of July and September 30, 1915, assuming that there would be a considerable sum lapse into the State treasury on September 30, of last year. The board was unable to expend the surplus for the particular institutions before September 30 and, therefore, the accumulated fund was not lapsed into the State treasury and the institutions having a large surplus were thereby benefited. The fiscal supervisor deducted \$227,000.00 from his estimates for the first year's appropriation but the actual surplus was approximately \$405,000.00, and as a result of this the board had available \$178,000.00, more than the estimates called for. If it had not been for this item the apparent deficit would have been this much larger.

Inasmuch as there is now pending before the Supreme Court of this State a suit to determine the validity of deficiency appropriations and the uncertainty of the outcome of this suit, steps should be taken at this time to bring the expenditures within the appropriation. As a member of the Board of Administration, I have in mind the provision of the criminal code to the effect that officers shall not contract directly or indirectly for the expenditure of a greater sum of money than has been appropriated by the General Assembly and fixing a fine of ten thousand dollars and removal from office for a violation of this law. I realize the

seriousness of this situation and as one member of the board, I am ready to comply with the law by reducing these pay rolls and curtailing other expenditures so that they will come within the appropriation.

For the information of the board, statements prepared by our statistician are attached, as follows:

Schedule "A."—Showing the financial condition on December 31, 1916.

Schedule "B."—Showing accumulated cash surplus and deficit.

Schedule "C."—Showing amounts scaled from appropriation requests for the years 1915 and 1916, also allowances per annum made by the General Assembly for extra employees, due to the adoption of the eight-hour system; also surplus July 1, 1915, estimated by fiscal supervisor; also net cash surplus June 30, 1915, September 30, 1915, and December 31, 1915.

Schedule "D."—Comparison of ordinary operating expense pay rolls—December, 1914, and December, 1915.

Schedule "E."—Showing financial condition of repair and improvement and improvement of grounds appropriations.

Schedule "F."—Comparison of pay rolls of the Kankakee State Hospital on account of ordinary operating expenses for the month of December with the pay roll of the Chicago State Hospital, showing number of employees in each classification, with expenditures, etc."

SCHEDULE "A".

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

	Cash in Superintendent's hands—contin- gent fund.	Surplus allotments available ordinary operating fund.	Mer- chandise in storeroom.	Stock feed etc., on hand.	Fuel on hand.	Net deficit.
Elgin State Hospital.....	\$ 712 83	.....	\$26,382 46	\$ 8,979 50	\$1,161 20	.....
Kankakee State Hospital.....	1,004 69	.....	24,303 58	11,559 00	2,438 00	\$5,853 46
Jacksonville State Hospital.....	719 51	\$ 3,567 78	30,274 77	4,010 00	135 00	.....
Anna State Hospital.....	12 77	.....	20,231 74	6,964 00	58 80	.....
Watertown State Hospital.....	623 37	.....	14,958 67	6,000 00	.....	156 87
Peoria State Hospital.....	4 00	8,074 91	20,476 70	5,907 00	1,585 50	.....
Chester State Hospital.....	134 23	.....	3,685 54	500 00	25 00	.....
Chicago State Hospital.....	788 06	39,730 48	35,714 26	75 00	8,314 50	.....
Alton State Hospital.....	82 38	2,736 89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln State School and Colony.....	841 05	1,141 02	28,344 45	4,569 50	380 25	.....
State Colony for Epileptics.....	.....	7,335 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois School for the Deaf.....	329 24	1,614 73	6,645 67	3,632 00	772 00	.....
Illinois School for the Blind.....	21 75	2,266 95	3,046 41	584 40	83 00	.....
Industrial Home for the Blind.....	.....	6,604 08	1,120 03	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	102 08	14,734 35	18,230 36	1,040 00	450 00	.....
Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois.....	.....	27,268 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	.....	.....	10,540 25	697 00	150 00	.....
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	68 97	.....	541 48	.....	200 00	.....
State Training School for Girls.....	70 03	18,017 57	11,964 23	2,341 15	1,511 00	.....
St. Charles School for Boys.....	1 30	40,724 78	9,178 15	5,200 50	2,016 00	.....
Psychopathic Institute.....	.....	5,485 76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$5,516 26	\$179,302 43	\$264,638 75	\$62,059 05	\$19,280 25	\$6,010 33

SCHEDULE "A"—Concluded.

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

	Surplus.	Bills not vouchered.	Contingent checks out- standing.	Cash deficit allotments exceeded ordinary operating fund.
Elgin State Hospital.....	\$27,353 07		\$299 60	\$ 9,583 32
Kankakee State Hospital.....			435 81	44,722 92
Jacksonville State Hospital.....	38,507 77		199 29	
Anna State Hospital.....	24,212 35		5 80	3,049 16
Watertown State Hospital.....				21,738 91
Peoria State Hospital.....	36,044 11		4 00	
Chester State Hospital.....	3,327 20			1,017 57
Chicago State Hospital.....	76,590 08	\$7,868 20	164 02	
Alton State Hospital.....	2,819 25			
Lincoln State School and Colony.....	35,108 95		167 32	
State Colony for Epileptics.....	7,335 00			
School for the Deaf.....	12,886 36	107 28		
School for the Blind.....	6,002 51			
Industrial Home for the Blind.....	7,724 11			
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	34,508 45		48 34	
Soldiers' Widows' Home.....	27,268 15			
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	6,018 90			5,368 35
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	718 08			92 37
Training School for Girls.....	32,903 98			
St. Charles School for Boys.....	57,120 73			
Psychopathic Institute.....	5,485 76			
Total.....	\$441,934 81	\$7,975 48	\$1,324 18	\$85,572 60

SCHEDULE "B".

Accumulated cash surplus and deficit.

	Ordinary expense quarter ending Dec. 31, 1915.	Ordinary allotment quarter Dec. 31, 1915.	Quarterly.		Accumulated.	
			Surplus.	Deficit.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Elgin State Hospital.....	\$ 79,437 83	\$ 75,417 86		\$ 4,019 97		\$ 9,583 32
Kankakee State Hospital.....	163,746 62	131,001 72		32,744 90		44,722 92
Jacksonville State Hospital.....	86,767 99	81,812 09		4,955 90	\$ 3,567 78	
Anna State Hospital.....	84,214 26	77,146 98		7,067 28		3,049 16
Watertown State Hospital.....	77,670 82	62,101 12		14,569 70		21,738 91
Peoria State Hospital.....	116,935 06	109,256 07		7,678 99	8,074 91	
Chester State Hospital.....	14,343 56	12,838 20		1,505 36		1,017 57
Chicago State Hospital.....	122,327 14	133,471 74	\$11,144 60		39,730 48	
Alton State Hospital.....	4,817 19	5,174 36	357 17		2,736 87	
Lincoln State School and Col- ony.....	71,811 62	69,167 12		2,644 50	1,141 02	
Illinois School for the Deaf.....	46,736 42	35,582 69		11,153 73	1,614 73	
Illinois School for the Blind.....	24,620 59	19,212 68		5,407 91	2,266 95	
Industrial Home for the Blind.....	8,931 46	10,201 33	1,269 87		6,604 08	
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	53,287 72	58,972 14	5,684 42		14,734 35	
Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois.....	7,244 24	16,684 25	9,440 01		27,268 15	
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	27,748 59	21,576 48		6,172 11		5,368 35
Charitable Eye and Ear In- firmary.....	16,619 39	16,102 23		517 16		92 37
State Training School for Girls.....	29,958 69	36,634 98	6,676 29		18,017 57	
St. Charles School for Boys.....	44,130 30	60,507 49	16,377 19		40,724 78	
State Colony for Epileptics.....		3,667 50	3,667 50		7,335 00	
Psychopathic Institute.....	3,898 16	6,758 67	2,860 51		5,485 76	
Total.....	\$1,085,247 65	\$1,044,287 70	\$57,477 56	\$98,437 51	\$179,302 43	\$85,572 60
(Six quarters to come).....		1,044,287 70		57,477 56	85,572 60	
	\$6,511,485 90	\$6,259,548 12		\$40,959 95	\$93,729 83	

SCHEDULE "C".

	Scaled.		Extra help per annum added for eight-hour system.	Estimated surplus.
	1915	1916		
Elgin State Hospital.....	\$ 6,782 60	\$ 8,680 50	\$ 9,900 00	\$ 5,000 00
Kankakee State Hospital.....	11,757 90	15,325 20	29,700 00	25,000 00
Psychopathic Institute.....	438 77	549 72		
Jacksonville State Hospital.....	7,836 84	9,050 94	11,220 00	*21,000 00
Anna State Hospital.....	6,859 60	8,553 60	12,300 00	5,000 00
Watertown State Hospital.....	6,660 54	7,418 30	12,000 00	*28,000 00
Peoria State Hospital.....	8,189 50	10,995 75		35,000 00
Chester State Hospital.....	1,122 00	1,279 29	5,880 00	
Chicago State Hospital.....	9,329 30	13,689 24	14,109 00	75,000 00
Alton State Hospital.....	693 00	3,435 00		
Lincoln State School and Colony.....	5,591 30	8,442 90	14,400 00	35,000 00
State Colony for Epileptics.....	330 00	1,620 00		
School for the Deaf.....	2,692 80	3,892 86		20,000 00
School for the Blind.....	1,755 01	2,202 57	7,978 87	
Industrial Home for the Blind.....	783 31	961 34	2,805 00	
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	5,145 80	6,639 30	18,400 00	12,000 00
Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois.....	578 60	845 10		5,000 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	1,505 77	2,340 47	1,884 00	14,000 00
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	1,522 86	1,868 98	†12,796 00	
Training School for Girls.....	1,639 33	2,551 90	5,850 00	20,000 00
St. Charles School for Boys.....	3,456 20	5,265 00	1,500 00	25,000 00
Total.....	\$84,671 03	\$115,607 76	\$160,722 87	\$227,000 00

* Deficit.

† \$9,000 for surgeons.

FUNDS AVAILABLE.

	1915	1916
Ordinary appropriation.....	\$3,764,017 84	\$4,170,972 72
Surplus.....	405,603 62	
	\$4,169,621 46	

SCHEDULE "C"—Concluded.

June 30, 1915.		Dec. 31, 1915.	
Surplus.....	\$484,997 25	Surplus.....	\$179,302 43
Deficit.....	79,393 63	Deficit.....	85,572 60
Net surplus.....	\$405,603 62	Net surplus.....	\$93,729 83
Sept. 30, 1915.			
Surplus.....	\$228,319 24		
Deficit.....	24,893 03		
Net surplus.....	\$203,893 21		

SCHEDULE "D".

December ordinary pay rolls compared.

	1914	1915	Increase.
Elgin State Hospital.....	\$ 9,700 24	\$12,032 48	\$2,332 24
Kankakee State Hospital.....	19,316 33	24,930 58	5,614 25
Jacksonville State Hospital.....	9,582 12	12,946 20	3,364 08
Anna State Hospital.....	7,605 98	11,959 88	4,353 90
Watertown State Hospital.....	8,683 70	10,546 47	1,862 77
Peoria State Hospital.....	9,804 42	14,823 24	5,018 82
Chester State Hospital.....	1,500 77	2,356 63	855 86

SCHEDULE "D"—Concluded.

	1914	1915	Increase.
Chicago State Hospital.....	\$15,440 85	\$17,625 03	\$2,181 18
Alton State Hospital.....			
Lincoln State School and Colony.....	7,323 43	10,104 71	2,781 28
Illinois School for the Deaf.....	8,034 88	10,174 54	2,139 66
Illinois School for the Blind.....	3,694 36	5,326 45	1,632 09
Industrial Home for the Blind.....	1,198 65	1,212 69	14 04
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	6,133 27	6,668 83	535 56
Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois.....	964 89	1,130 00	165 11
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	2,762 51	3,949 46	1,186 95
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	2,477 24	2,973 29	496 05
State Training School for Girls.....	3,427 22	4,288 66	861 44
St. Charles School for Boys.....	4,728 80	5,638 04	909 24
Psychopathic Institute.....	1,193 20	1,218 00	24 80
Total.....	\$123,572 86	\$159,905 18	\$36,332 32

SCHEDULE "E".

	Repair and improvements.		Care and improvement of grounds.	
	One-half of annual appropriation.	Balances end of December business 1915.	One-half of annual appropriation.	Balances end of December business 1915.
Elgin State Hospital.....	\$17,115 00	\$15,551 70	\$ 978 00	\$1,251 65
Kankakee State Hospital.....	31,296 00	36,662 91	1,222 50	913 52
Jacksonville State Hospital.....	12,225 00	15,561 05	978 00	1,235 36
Anna State Hospital.....	12,225 00	15,685 69	978 00	1,009 49
Watertown State Hospital.....	11,736 00	14,740 19	978 00	2,143 63
Peoria State Hospital.....	20,000 00	16,452 63	3,750 00	2,989 98
Chester State Hospital.....	1,564 80	3,999 90	244 50	1,277 23
Chicago State Hospital.....	26,895 00	24,860 28	1,711 50	1,072 26
Alton State Hospital.....				
Lincoln State School and Colony.....	14,670 00	17,218 86	978 00	993 16
State Colony for Epileptics.....				
Illinois School for the Deaf.....	3,912 00	*2,520 54	489 00	*429 82
Illinois School for the Blind.....	1,589 25	*2,651 41	244 50	*160 48
The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	10,758 00	*804 50	855 75	1,226 33
Industrial Home for the Blind (Factory R. & I.).....	733 50	4,076 20		
Industrial Home for the Blind.....	489 00	2,308 30	48 90	153 31
The Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois.....	733 50	1,889 54	489 00	827 18
The Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	1,956 00	*161 51	195 60	*73 87
The Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	2,200 50	3,148 32		
State Training School for Girls.....	3,379 00	2,466 35	852 81	2,293 55
The St. Charles School for Boys.....	3,423 00	*905 65	733 50	1,124 96
Total.....	\$178,900 55	\$172,313 62	\$15,727 56	\$18,511 61
		9,351 91		664 17
Net balance.....		\$162,961 71		\$17,847 44

* Over.

SCHEDULE "F".

Showing possibilities of retrenchment at Kankakee State Hospital—December, 1915, pay roll charged to ordinary operating expenses.

Department.	Chicago.		Kankakee.		Excess at Kankakee.	
	Em- ployees.	Pay roll.	Em- ployees.	Pay roll.	Em- ployees.	Pay roll.
Attendant.....	353	\$10,082 38	463	\$14,638 73	110	\$4,556 35
Clerical.....	16	1,064 49	18	1,329 95	2	265 46
Domestic.....	32	1,175 67	52	1,872 65	20	696 98
Labor.....	18	848 50	55	2,588 95	37	1,740 45
Medical.....	15	2,112 00	16	2,245 00	1	133 00
Police.....	6	529 00	2	174 00	†4	†355 00
Skilled.....	23	2,053 80	27	2,027 55	4	†26 25
Chaplain.....	2	60 00			†2	†60 00
November pay.....		14 50		53 75		39 25
Total.....	*465	\$17,940 34	*623	\$24,930 58	168	\$6,990 24

* Number on ordinary pay roll only.

† Under.

January 1, 1916, number of patients present, Chicago, 3,058; Kankakee, 3,219; excess Kankakee, 161; one month, \$6,990.24, for 12 months, \$83,882.88.

Number of patients to each attendant: At Kankakee, 6.9 plus; at Chicago, 8.6 plus; Kankakee less than Chicago, 1.7.

If Kankakee is placed upon the Chicago basis the institution would only be entitled to 375 attendants, while the number employed during December was 463, an excess of 88 which can be dispensed with.

	Jan. 1, 1916.	Jan. 1, 1915.	Jan. 1, 1914.
Employees at Kankakee.....	666	603	517
Employees at Chicago.....	479	440	333

RELIEF HENRY PRYOR—EDUCATION, ETC.

Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act for the relief of Henry Pryor," approved June 27, 1913, the Board of Administration reports that it has fully discharged its duties under said act, and now makes a full and detailed report to you as Governor of the State of Illinois, as to the payments made to the beneficiary herein named.

A copy of the act referred to follows:

AN ACT for the relief of Henry Pryor.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That the Auditor of Public Accounts be, and is hereby directed to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of Henry Pryor for the sum of four hundred dollars (\$400), the said sum to be paid out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. That the further sum of sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600), be, and is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated for the care, training, education, support and medical attention of the said Henry Pryor.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Board of Administration to pay said sum of sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600), herein appropriated to the said Henry Pryor, for his education, care, keeping, support and medical attention, in such manner and at such times, and in such amounts as in its judgment will best serve the interests of the said Henry Pryor; the said Board of Administration shall hold said sum of money, except such payments as may be paid, as above directed for a period of five years; at the expiration of said five years the remainder of said sum in possession of the said Board of Administration shall be paid to the said Henry Pryor; the said board shall, when its duties under this Act shall have been fully discharged, make a full and detailed report to the Governor, as to the manner in which said money has been distributed.

SEC. 4. The Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the said sum of sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600), payable to the said Board of Administration, upon a requisition, signed by the said board and attested by its seal, and the treasurer is authorized to pay the same out of any money on hand, not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED June 27, 1913.

Vouchers approved by the Board of Administration have been forwarded to the Auditor of Public Accounts as follows:

Date.	Payee.	Amount.	
1913 July 1	Appropriation available.....		\$1,600 00
1914 May 4	Henry Pryor.....	\$60 00	
	25 Henry Pryor.....	60 00	
June 29	Henry Pryor.....	60 00	
July 27	Henry Pryor.....	60 00	
Aug. 24	Henry Pryor.....	60 00	
Sept. 28	Henry Pryor.....	60 00	
Oct. 26	Henry Pryor.....	60 00	
Nov. 27	Henry Pryor.....	60 00	
Dec. 24	Henry Pryor.....	60 00	
1915 Jan. 14	Henry Pryor.....	1,060 00	
	Total.....	\$1,600 00	\$1,600 00

RELIEF WILLIAM BAKER—OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE.

Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act making an appropriation for the relief of William Baker," approved June 21, 1913, the Board of Administration reports that it has fully discharged its duties under said act, and now makes a full and detailed report to you as Governor of the State of Illinois, as to the payments made to the beneficiary herein named.

A copy of the act referred to follows:

AN ACT making an appropriation for the relief of William Baker.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated for the relief of William Baker, who is suffering with general blastomycosis, an infection, incurable and occupational disease contracted by him in line of duty as inspector in post mortem work in the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of Administration to pay the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), herein appropriated to the said William Baker in such manner and at such times and in such amounts as in its judgment will serve best the interests of the said William Baker: *Provided*, that the said Board of Administration, at the expiration of five (5) years from July 1, 1913, shall pay to the said William Baker any unexpended balance of said sum in the possession of the said Board of Administration, or in the event of his decease the balance shall be paid to his estate. The said Board of Administration, when its duties under this act shall have been fully discharged, shall make a full and detailed report to the Governor as to the manner in which said moneys have been distributed.

SEC. 3. The Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants for the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), payable to the said Board of Administration on requisition[s] signed by said board and attested by its seal, and the State Treasurer is authorized to pay the same out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED June 21, 1913.

Vouchers approved by the Board of Administration have been forwarded to the Auditor of Public Accounts as follows:

Date.	Payee.	Amount.	
1913	Appropriation available July 1.....		\$10,000 00
July 21	William Baker.....	\$1,000 00	
Aug. 4	William Baker.....	150 00	
	William Baker.....	150 00	
Sept. 29	William Baker.....	150 00	
Oct. 31	William Baker.....	150 00	
Nov. 26	William Baker.....	150 00	
Dec. 22	William Baker.....	150 00	
1914			
Jan. 26	William Baker.....	150 00	
Feb. 23	William Baker.....	150 00	
Mar. 30	William Baker.....	150 00	
Apr. 27	William Baker.....	150 00	
May 11	William Baker.....	1,000 00	
	William Baker.....	150 00	
June 29	William Baker.....	150 00	
July 27	William Baker.....	150 00	
Aug. 24	William Baker.....	150 00	
Sept. 28	William Baker.....	150 00	
Oct. 26	William Baker.....	150 00	
Nov. 27	William Baker.....	150 00	
Dec. 24	William Baker.....	150 00	
1915			
Jan. 25	William Baker.....	150 00	
Feb. 23	William Baker.....	150 00	
Mar. 30	William Baker.....	150 00	
Apr. 30	William Baker.....	150 00	
May 28	William Baker.....	150 00	
June 28	William Baker.....	150 00	
July 21	William Baker.....	4,400 00	
	Total.....	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00

HISTORY OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE OFFICE AND DEPARTMENTS OF THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

For the two years ending September 30, 1916.

	Balance in fund Oct. 1, 1914.	Appro- priated by Forty-ninth General Assembly.	Vouchers issued first year.	Vouchers issued second year.	Amounts lapsed.	Balance in fund Sept. 30, 1916.
Traveling and office expense.....	\$7,726 30	\$ 9,000 00	\$11,729 55	\$ 3,079 38	.....	\$ 1,917 37
Salary, chief clerk.....	1,875 00	5,000 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	1,875 00
Salary, statistician.....	1,575 00	4,200 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	.....	1,575 00
Salary, general bookkeeper.....	1,350 00	3,600 00	1,773 57	1,687 50	\$ 26 43	1,462 50
Salary, storekeeper.....	1,550 00	.....	849 99	.....	700 01	.....
Salary, clerks.....	1,370 00	2,000 00	1,425 00	698 74	20 00	1,226 26
Salary, five stenographers.....	4,583 34	12,000 00	5,683 33	5,987 10	400 01	4,512 90
Salary, filing clerk.....	1,013 35	2,400 00	688 22	865 00	410 13	1,450 00
Salary, two reimbursing agents.....	2,856 67	.....	1,894 97	.....	961 70	.....
Salary, messenger.....	675 00	1,800 00	900 00	900 00	.....	675 00
Salary, extra clerk hire.....	1,192 25	5,000 00	1,781 75	2,412 11	.....	1,998 39
Salary, secretary Cherry Relief Committee.....	332 00	.....	.....	.....	332 00	.....
Salary, clerks.....	.....	7,200 00	684 58	3,237 24	.....	3,278 18
Salary, stenographer and clerks for production and distribu- tion of specifications.....	1,350 00	4,200 00	1,875 00	2,100 00	.....	1,575 00
For traveling expense.....	.....	3,000 00	.....	2,201 38	.....	798 62
For contingent expense.....	.....	8,000 00	1,846 10	5,298 73	.....	855 17
For relief of Wm. Baker.....	.....	11,000 00	3,684 32	4,303 80	.....	3,011 88
For relief of B. C. Jorgensen.....	5,750 00	.....	5,750 00	.....	.....	.....
For relief of Pryor.....	5,340 00	.....	720 00	360 00	.....	4,260 00
For relief of Royaltan mine suf- ferers.....	1,240 00	.....	1,240 00	.....	.....	.....
For care of persons afflicted with leprosy.....	.....	26,000 00	939 97	11,713 36	.....	13,346 67
	.....	1,500 00	.....	472 02	.....	1,027 98

HISTORY OF APPROPRIATIONS—Concluded.

	Balance in fund Oct. 1, 1914.	Appro- priated by Forty-ninth General Assembly.	Vouchers issued first year.	Vouchers issued second year.	Amounts lapsed.	Balance in fund Sept. 30, 1916.
For salary five board members (State officers' fund).....		\$60,000 00	\$30,000 00	\$30,000 00		
Department of Visitation of Children placed in family homes—						
For traveling expense.....	\$3,843 59	8,000 00	4,352 27	4,554 48		\$ 2,936 84
For office expense.....	1,075 63		1,065 24	10 39		
Salary, three home visitors.....	2,620 00	7,200 00	3,450 00	3,593 33	\$ 70 00	2,706 67
Salary, three home visitors.....						
Salary, stenographer.....	750 00	2,400 00	1,050 00	1,200 00		900 00
Salary, janitor (one-half time).....		720 00		540 00		180 00
For postage, typewriter sup- plies, etc.....		670 00	54 36	240 91		374 73
For typewriters, filing cabi- nets and equipment.....		320 00	2 25	176 61		141 14
For repairing old arsenal building (one-half).....		1,000 00	1 77	380 55		617 68
For telephone.....		400 00	163 56	213 76		22 38
For salary State agent (State officer fund).....		4,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Department of supervising en- gineer—						
For stenographic help.....		500 00	23 63	111 21		365 16
For postage.....		50 00				50 00
For traveling expenses.....		2,000 00	282 02	894 30		823 68
For blue prints, etc.....		500 00	27 44	59 88		412 68
For salary supervising engi- neer (State officer fund).....		8,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00		
Department for reimbursement for support—						
For salary chief reimbursing investigator.....		3,600 00	450 00	1,800 00		1,350 00
For salary stenographer.....		2,400 00	300 00	1,200 00		900 00
For salary janitor (one-half time).....		720 00	230 00	130 00		360 00
For extra clerk hire.....		1,600 00		665 00		935 00
For postage, typewriter sup- plies, water, etc.....		770 00	64 05	212 85		493 10
For office equipment.....		420 00	2 25	214 75		203 00
For traveling expenses.....		1,000 00	236 82	682 76		80 42
For telephone, heat and light For repairing old arsenal (one- half).....		500 00	54 38	444 03		1 59
		1,000 00		154 56		845 44
Department of instruction of adult blind—						
For salary of teacher.....		2,800 00	140 00	1,400 00		1,260 00
For salary of teacher.....		2,000 00		1,100 00		900 00
For salary of teacher.....		4,200 00	210 00	2,010 00		1,980 00
For salary secretary.....		500 00		262 26		237 74
For broom corn and educa- tional supplies.....		2,350 00	306 72	1,047 76		995 52
For postage, stationery, etc.....		300 00	25 00	166 93		108 07
For three broom making ma- chines and equipment.....		605 00	183 13	148 32		273 55
For repairs to machinery, tele- phone and telegraph.....		700 00	44 42	411 37		244 21
For traveling expenses.....	4,449 31	2,000 00	4,208 99	906 75	240 32	1,093 25
Department of deportation—						
For salary of investigator.....		2,400 00	200 00	1,200 00		1,000 00
For traveling expense.....		1,000 00	26 62			973 38
For expense deporting patients.....		4,000 00	91 34	1,308 97		2,599 69
For salary deportation agent (State officer fund).....		7,200 00	3,600 00	3,600 00		
For salary assistant deporta- tion agent (State officer fund).....		4,751 62	2,903 22	1,848 40		
Board of education, Chicago—						
For excess cost educating deaf children.....		77,000 00		27,720 00		49,280 00
For excess cost educating blind children.....		24,000 00		5,604 60		18,395 40
Total.....	\$52,517 44	\$349,476 62	\$107,816 13	\$152,131 09	\$3,160 60	\$138,886 24

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FROM ALL FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE
BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER
30, 1916.

Name.	Purpose.	Year ended.	
		Sept. 30, 1915.	Sept. 30, 1916.
Alexander, Jos.	Salary.	\$ 32 50	
American Press Association.	Advertising.		\$ 1 20
Armbruster, R. H., Mfg. Co.	Tents and awnings.	1 22	19 05
American Printing House for Blind.	Educational supplies.		10 42
Adams Express Co.	Express.	57 06	49 41
American Express Co.	do.	68 59	72 79
Amick, E. R.	Salary and expenses.	1,811 33	1,806 55
Anna Democrat.	Advertising.	11 65	2 20
Atkinson, T. L.	Salary.	669 65	1,200 00
Ansel, O.	Repairs.	1 25	
Adair Co.	Freight and rent.		22 44
Ballard, Katherine.	Salary.		205 00
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.	Repairs and supplies.	6 00	1 25
Blackwelder, W. R.	Salary and expenses.	2,199 05	1,999 61
Baker, William.	Relief.	5,750 00	
Black Diamond.	Advertising.		4 30
Belt, Leonard.	Salary and expenses.	1,283 28	1,187 10
Berglund, Chas. A.	Supplies.		31 95
Bolotin, Sarah.	Salary and expenses.	616 39	894 27
Blickensderfer Mfg. Co.	Repairs.	3 00	21 77
Baum, Elmer.	Salary.	100 00	92 00
Bischoff, Edna.	do.	483 22	
Brinks Chicago City Express.	Drayage.		4 75
Building Directory, Bulletin & Sign Co.	Bulletin.	107 24	
Bureau of Municipal Research.	Subscription.		5 00
Burke, John J.	Traveling expenses.		60 60
Barker, H. E.	Frames.	22 55	
Boyle, M. F.	Salary.		165 00
Baker-Vawter Co.	Office supplies.	361 29	769 56
Bressmer, John Co.	Supplies.		2 70
Bransfield, J. J.	Salary.	200 00	2,248 40
Barnes, E. C., & Co.	Repairs.	183 13	3 50
Board of Education, Chicago.	Excess cost, educating deaf and blind.		33,324 60
Bradner, Smith & Co.	Paper.	9 20	11 75
Bennecke, Edw. & Bro.	Reed.		149 01
Brunk, Caddie.	Salary.	175 00	205 00
Boller Piano Co.	Rent of piano.		12 50
Byron, Jeanette.	Salary.		105 00
Coe Brothers.	Typewriter and office supplies.	12 80	757 84
Consolidated Press Clipping.	Clipping.	90 00	90 00
Central Union Telephone Co.	Rental and toll.	703 95	779 97
Chicago Daily Journal.	Advertising.	31 10	24 40
Connolly, Geo. S., Co.	Supplies.		50
Comstock, Chas. E.	Salary and expenses.	1,901 03	2,131 50
Cunningham, Jno.	Salary.		66 67
Courier Herald Co.	Advertising.	21 75	4 40
Courier Publishing Co.	do.		2 30
Corona Typewriter Sales Co.	Typewriter and supplies.	397 00	1 50
Campbell, Dr. J. A.	Traveling expenses.		131 23
Carpenter, Geo. B., Co.	Twine.	49 00	
Courtright, W. H. Publishing Co.	Books.		22 50
Civil Service News.	Subscription.	2 00	2 00
Cairo Bulletin.	Advertising.		18 00
Capitol Engraving Co.	Etchings.	25 43	
Conroy, Nona C.	Expenses.		71 76
Cooper, Engineering & Mfg. Co.	Repairing machines.	15 15	12 83
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.	Supplies.		55 63
Callahan, J. V.	Salary and expenses.	3,618 00	3,653 84
Carter, Nellie B.	Traveling expenses.		62 67
Carter, Bert.	do.		59 82
Child, Young & Wood.	Premium on bond.	12 50	12 50
Craft, N.	Books.		5 00
Cameron, Amberg & Co.	Supplies.		12 40
Chauvenet & Bro.	Analysis.	30 00	
Condon, R.	Salary and expenses.		1,196 00
Cantrell, E.	Salary.		56 69
Carrol, Elizabeth.	do.	22 50	
Downer, Murillo.	Salary and expenses.	5,288 91	5,065 39
Draper, William.	Hauling.	6 95	

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Name.	Purpose.	Year ended.	
		Sept. 30, 1915.	Sept. 30, 1916.
Dodge Taxi Co.	Taxi service		\$ 6 00
Daily Journal	Advertising		28 30
Dieckhaus, Vonetti	Salary		18 00
Dudley, H. W.	Tea and coffee testing	\$ 533 45	140 00
Daily Bulletin	Advertising	18 03	10 50
Doyle, Stasia U.	Salary	1,050 00	1,200 00
Dearborn Paper Co.	Paper		688 53
Dirksen, A., & Sons	Desks and supplies		168 47
Dorsey, Marie	Salary	87 50	
Dorsey, Edna	do	92 00	94 00
DeVry, J. W.	do	1,200 00	
East St. Louis Daily Journal	Advertising	22 70	
Evening Sun	do	6 80	2 88
Elgin Daily News	do		2 20
Ellis, India	Traveling expenses	8 45	
Feldkamp, Mae	Salary	1,050 00	1,200 00
Fleming, Mrs. A.	Deporting patient		11 30
Foutch-Kerns Office Supply Co.	Office supplies	2 85	12 00
Fetzner, E.	Carpet warp		2 60
Farris, Florence	Salary	146 25	203 75
Fogarty, Bertha	Salary	175 00	50 00
Foley, Katherine	do		82 50
Gravel Springs Co.	Water	58 75	56 10
Gallagher, Katherine A.	Salary and expenses	2,108 73	1,689 50
Gross, J. P., Co.	Broom corn and supplies	116 85	255 52
Giblin, Mary	Salary	131 00	
Giblin, John	do	22 00	
Gornm, Wesley	do	900 00	900 00
Gahagen, Dr. H. J.	Deporting patient		98 35
Glynn, Katherine	Salary	38 00	62 00
Green, Marie	do	24 00	
George, J. P. & Son	Painting and repairing roof		160 00
Horn, W. J.	Signs	49 30	
Hankes, Annie	Salary	121 50	189 50
Haenig Electric Co.	Office fixtures and supplies	199 30	23 40
Hapany	Salary		86 00
Hudson, J. L., & Co.	Hardware and supplies	17 55	5 80
Harrod, Bryant M.	Salary and expenses	164 19	393 51
Herndon, R. F., & Co.	Supplies	32 54	4 87
Haley, John	Expenses		36 67
Hyland, James	Salary and expenses	6,955 64	6,858 97
Hodge, William	Salary	135 00	
Henke, Edward H.	Expenses		1 90
Hospital World	Subscription	3 00	
Harnett, Geo. W.	Material and labor	1 10	
Henson Robinson Co.	Supplies	2 65	
Haas, R., Electric & Mfg. Co.	Electrical supplies	72 66	46 45
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield	Chair cane	19 30	
Hicks, Raymond	Salary	85 00	215 00
Illinois State Register	Advertising	62 26	40 50
Illinois Printing Co.	Office supplies		41 51
Illinois Plumbing & Heating Co.	Plumbing repairs	4 15	86 48
Illinois School for the Blind	Educational supplies		11 00
Interstate Independent Telephone Co.	Rental and toll service	32 91	134 65
Illinois State Reformatory	Supplies		62 96
Johnson, Anna J.	Salary expenses	768 73	793 95
Jewell, Mary S.	do	2,321 84	2,387 54
Jorgensen, Bert	Relief	720 00	360 00
Jacksonville Courier	Advertising	23 00	4 40
Jefferson Printing Co.	Office fixtures		52 10
Joliet Printing Co.	Advertising	17 94	20 52
Jackson, P. M.	Painting		48 00
Kern, Fred J.	Salary and expense	6,552 54	7,244 84
Kankakee Democrat	Advertising	15 00	3 74
Kessberger, A. W.	Photos	18 00	
King, R.	Traveling expense		74 25
Keck, J. A., & Co.	Boxes		30 50
Kroeck-Kluether Paper Co.	Filing tubes		12 60
Koch, F.	Traveling expense	57 24	
Kaczgnoski, Mrs. J. C.	Traveling expense		83 55
Lindgrin, J. M.	Analysis coal	1,792 00	1,634 50
Linke, Mrs. Cora	Salary	256 25	715 00
Little, J. J., & Ines Co.	Copy report	3 00	

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Name.	Purpose.	Year ended.	
		Sept. 30, 1915.	Sept. 30, 1916.
Leader Publishing Co.	Advertising.		\$ 50 35
Lockaby, J. Finley.	Salary and expense.	\$ 964 53	426 75
Larch, C. J.	do.	1,918 73	2,128 55
Love, J. D.	do.	26 67	
Laratz, P. H.	Repair cottage.		186 00
Long, J. M.	Salary.	696 66	
Le Febure Ledger Co.	Index.	18 00	18 00
Lyon & Healy.	Piano material.		31 45
Lourie & Block.	Advertising.	17 00	
Lenan, Pearl.	Traveling expense.		95 00
Lawrence, C. W.	Corn bags.	8 10	
La Bante, C. M.	Repairs.	3 75	
Lowinson, Charles.	Thread counting.		15 13
Lawson Shores Engraving Co.	Maps.	1 70	
Lynch, Katherine.	Salary.		115 50
Lyons, Agnes.	do.	51 25	
Lyons, Thos. & Co.	Supplies.	71 16	293 87
Moline Dispatch.	Advertising.	18 50	4 00
Moline Heating & Construction Co.	Sewer pipe.		21 75
Merchants Transfer Co.	Teaming.	132 44	27 46
Sangamon Loan & Trust Co., trustee for above.	do.		100 83
Murphy, James.	Salary.	94 00	64 00
Murphy, Frank J.	do.		273 91
Maning, Robert.	do.	68 00	
Mitchell, Anna T.	do.	180 00	
Mead & Wheeler Co.	Office supplies.		19 25
Moon Society.	Book.		13 76
Mauer Ice & Coal Co.	Ice.	5 15	
Marshall Field & Co.	Notions.		116 26
Modern Hospital Publishing Co.	Subscription.	3 00	
Moore, Case, Lyman & Hubbard.	Bond.		5 00
Meyer, Jos. B.	Salary.		187 50
Mussilon, J. A. & Bro.	Repairs and notions.	4 30	67 10
Murray, Kate.	Salary.		57 25
Morgan & Sons.	Office supplies.		2 25
Morris, Ella.	Salary.		47 50
Moriner & Hoskins.	Analysis.	90 00	15 00
Menke, Edward H.	Salary and expense.		141 75
Medart, F., Mfg. Co.	Lockers and locks.	83 04	
Meehan, Alice.	Traveling expense.		45 81
McKenny, S. D.	Salary and expenses.	2,245 28	2,482 76
McLain, Will H.	do.	2,247 62	2,273 58
McDonald, Jas. J.	do.	1,129 39	300 00
McCarthy, Ella.	Salary.	106 00	32 00
McKarnon, Eliz.	do.	78 00	94 00
McCoy Laundry Co.	Laundry and towels.	74 40	78 00
McDonald, Clara.	Salary.	22 00	
McAtee, Frank R.	Advertising.		26 30
McShane, Anna.	Salary.	7 50	54 00
McGinty, Eliz.	do.	36 25	
McGinnis, E. A.	do.		840 00
McKee, Jas.	Expenses.		11 52
McCoy, Andrew.	Freight.		3 35
McGinley Bros.	Repairing.		20 10
Neely, M.	Traveling expense.	26 62	
Newman, J. C.	Repairing.		9 91
Nolan, Kate.	Salary.	76 25	
Nolan, Julia.	do.	52 50	
O'Connor, Thos.	Salary and expenses.	7,378 98	7,286 90
O'Keefe, John.	Traveling expense.	25 65	
O'Connell, Wm.	Salary.	26 00	
Odiarne, Bess.	do.		191 25
Ormsky, Dr. Oliver S.	Service.		50 00
O. K. Taxi Co.	do.		6 00
Patton, J. W., Postmaster.	Postage.	1,920 00	1,955 00
Postal Telegraph Co.	Service.	199 63	21 50
Parks, Eula.	Salary.	75 00	
Power, C. A.	Lumber.		19 75
Parsons, Frances.	Salary.		50 00
Pryor, Henry.	Relief.	1,240 00	
Piano Parts Mfg. Co.	Sundry supplies.		73 14
Peoria Journal.	Advertising.	22 32	50 65
Pope, M. V.	Salary.	123 75	102 50

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Name.	Purpose.	Year ended.	
		Sept. 30, 1915.	Sept. 30, 1916.
Polk, R. L., & Co.	Directory	\$ 5 00	\$ 5 00
Phillips, J. Robert	Drugs		50
Price Current Grain Reporter	Subscription	3 00	
Price, Chester L.	Salary		825 00
Powless, Geo. F.	Freight		3 48
Quincy Journal	Advertising	37 8	45 28
Redmond Steve	Salary	18 00	
Runyan, Mary	.do.	106 00	106 50
Remington Typewriter Co.	Machine and supplies	2,191 37	613 35
Ryan, Anna V.	Salary	169 75	
Reed Mfg. Co.	Loom		25 00
Reed, S. F.	Salary		51 25
Ryan, Helen	.do.	1,049 97	1,200 00
Register Gazette Co.	Advertising	19 85	
Rockford Morning Star	.do.	21 30	35 30
Republican Printery	.do.	6 06	
Redlich, Celia	Salary	114 00	190 00
Smith, L. C. & Bro.	Typewriter and supplies	16 65	111 30
Sullivan, T. D.	Salary		194 66
Silliman, J. A.	Salary and expenses	264 90	
Sillaway, F. D.	Blue prints		14 00
Simpson, Gladys	Salary		6 00
Shankweiler H. N.	Newspapers	26 90	23 40
Slme, John	Carpenter work	93 10	35 25
Sherman, W. P.	Traveling expense		80 35
Springfield Paper Co.	Cups	39 00	54 15
Striffler Ice & Coal Co.	Ice	5 10	109 22
Springfield Gas & Electric Co.	Heat and light	307 14	438 20
Springfield Tuberculosis Association	Red Cross seals	25 00	
Springfield, City of	Water		3 50
Springfield Water Works	.do.	7 29	2 00
Stevenson, Chas. L.	Salary	463 33	720 00
Stevenson, C. A.	Shock absorber		1 00
Strock, Ray	Salary	6 66	
Struckfuss, Geo.	.do.	48 00	
St. Charles Times	Advertising	9 45	
Survey, The	Subscription		3 00
St. Charles Chronicle	Advertising	6 00	
Shepphard-Strassheim Co.	Supplies		31 30
Springfield News-Record	Advertising	19 75	18 56
Sale, A. W.	Inspecting expense	130 32	21 15
Springfield Laundry Co.	Laundry	1 88	2 34
Spitznagle, Aime	Salary		43 50
Springfield Canvas Goods Co.	Awning work	4 00	
Springfield Wire Screen Co.	Screen work	18 00	
Serenson, Susanne	Salary and expense		113 50
Schueler, F.	Ventilators	10 00	
Smith, Wm.	Repairs to office		72 50
Smith, Chas. C.	Index strips		29 17
Smetanka, J. F.	Salary	1,703 22	
Tuttle, F. H.	Traveling expense and salary	2,635 61	2,538 53
Troxell-Kikendall	Premium on bond	125 0	125 00
Tovhy, W. J.	Salary		61 61
Trumbull Safe & Vault Co.	Safe	295 00	
Trainor, N. & Son	Painting		97 00
Underwood Typewriter Co.	Machine and supplies	3 00	159 08
Viriden, Chas.	Salary and expenses	3,170 04	3,502 99
Vaughan's Seed Store	Supplies	11 60	36 37
Vernor, Fay	Salary	21 00	
Vernor, Margaret	Salary and expenses	111 25	1,007 06
Vancil, John	Traveling expense		73 10
Verhines, Coy.	.do.		9 07
Whipp, F. D.	Salary and expense	6,437 10	6,452 41
White, J. J.	.do.	1,484 01	1,267 86
Western Union Telegraph Co.	Service	262 01	501 55
Whipp, Rose E.	Traveling expense		109 75
Weston, Mrs. Clara D.	Salary	1,200 00	1,200 00
Watertown State Hospital	Supplies		182 32
Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co.	Fan blades		2 34
Wells Fargo Co., Express	Express	56 55	85 30
Wesmar, Martha O.	Traveling expense		26 80
Wright, Dr. L. G.	.do.		81 95
Western Newspaper Union	Advertising		1 00

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Concluded.

Name.	Purpose.	Year ended.	
		Sept. 30, 1915.	Sept. 30, 1916.
Womock, Gussie.....	Salary.....	\$ 57 50	.....
Wallace, John.....	do.....		\$ 733 33
Wring, N.....	Traveling expense.....		31 58
Windermere Press, Printing.....	Printing.....		15 25
Wiley, H. F.....	Repair machine.....		75
Wise, Mrs.....	Salary.....		21 00
Zeller, Dr. Geo. A.....	Salary and expense.....	6,639 52	7,129 39
Zimmerman, Edna.....	do.....	1,052 61	1,208 91
Zumbrook Screen Mfg. Co.....	Screen work.....		80 14
Zumbrook, L. H., & Son.....	Screw drivers.....		1 25
Total.....		\$107,816 13	\$152,131 09

COMPARISON OF ORDINARY OPERATING EXPENSES, GROSS PER CAPITA COST, AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES, AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AMOUNTS RECEIVED FOR SUPPORT, AND FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

A statement follows showing a comparison of ordinary operating expenses of all of the institutions which have been under the control of the board during the past two years. This statement will show the ordinary expenses in totals under 31 classifications. A comparison is made between the expenses for the two years ended September 30, 1914, and 1915, and also of the expenses for the two years ended September 30, 1915, and 1916. The gross per capita cost of inmates chargeable to the ordinary operating expenses is shown classified under 31 headings. The gross and net per capita cost is also shown for the same period, and the same comparison is made of the amounts received for support, and the products from farms and gardens of the institutions.

Comparison of ordinary operating expenses for years September 30, 1914, and 1915, based on vouchers forwarded for payment:

TOTAL BASIS.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 1,239 46	\$ 4,092 20	\$ 2,852 74	.....
2. Bedding.....	46,246 03	51,097 54	4,851 51	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	765 76	503 37	.....	\$ 262 39
4. Clothing.....	191,093 56	199,285 66	8,192 10	.....
5. Food.....	1,168,275 86	1,186,076 41	17,800 55	.....
6. Fuel.....	279,632 49	268,591 15	.....	11,041 34
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	27,545 42	40,336 23	12,790 81	.....
8. Harness and stable.....	3,065 53	3,525 81	460 28	.....
9. Household supplies.....	65,491 07	75,138 85	9,647 78	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	4,017 31	3,517 62	.....	499 69
11. Lands.....	123 60	294 55	170 95	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	27,276 09	32,413 69	5,137 60	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	4,746 15	5,070 06	323 91	.....
14. Live stock.....	15,151 60	8,145 51	.....	7,006 09
15. Machinery and tools.....	8,176 50	8,846 23	669 73	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	43,084 66	57,650 54	14,565 88	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	21,616 92	21,612 74	.....	4 18
18. Seeds and plants.....	7,669 61	11,491 86	3,822 25	.....

TOTAL BASIS—Concluded.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS—concluded.				
19. Stock feed.....	\$ 58,612 19	\$ 65,186 74	\$ 6,574 55	.....
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	4,299 32	7,648 91	3,349 59	.....
21. Workshop supplies.....	122,500 55	146,717 87	24,217 32	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	2,827 39	3,333 33	505 94	.....
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	11,489 52	14,842 63	3,355 11	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	1,867 19	801 99	.....	\$1,065 20
25. Freight and transportation.....	6,657 51	7,510 14	852 63	.....
26. Light.....	7,353 13	8,199 81	846 71	.....
27. Office expense.....	25,788 55	28,405 63	2,617 08	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	1,339,845 03	1,478,877 66	139,032 63	.....
29. Traveling expenses.....	14,405 70	17,639 24	3,233 54	.....
30. Water.....	27,389 67	28,726 74	1,337 07	.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	27,196 18	36,627 36	9,431 18	.....
Total.....	\$3,565,447 55	\$3,822,208 10	\$256,760 55	.....
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$3,568,608 27	\$3,818,460 76	\$249,852 49	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$180 00	\$182 34	\$2 34	.....
Net.....	164 62	165 30	68	.....
Average number of inmates.....	19,825.76	20,941.48	1,115.72	.....
Average number of employees.....	2,981.10	3,258.90	277.80	.....
Amount received for support.....	\$231,769 70	\$281,945 79	\$50,176 09	.....
Farm and garden products used by institution..	\$275,544 05	\$302,097 29	\$26,553 24	.....

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 185 92	\$ 358 51	\$ 172 59	.....
2. Bedding.....	3,669 66	6,872 76	3,203 10	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	32 35	.....	.....	\$ 32 35
4. Clothing.....	14,874 89	15,968 61	1,093 72	.....
5. Food.....	94,827 23	101,932 89	7,105 66	.....
6. Fuel.....	20,381 02	21,738 33	1,357 31	.....
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	2,545 54	4,341 24	1,795 70	.....
8. Harness and stable.....	442 31	453 59	11 28	.....
9. Household.....	3,152 32	6,026 09	2,873 77	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	1,397 02	133 85	.....	1,263 17
11. Lands.....	48 00	.....	.....	48 00
12. Laundry supplies.....	1,888 70	3,041 74	1,153 04	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	281 43	218 95	.....	62 48
14. Live stock.....	1,689 46	279 00	.....	1,410 46
15. Machinery and tools.....	669 47	726 73	57 26	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	4,458 85	2,882 63	.....	1,576 22
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1,312 22	1,196 36	.....	115 86
18. Seeds and plants.....	392 30	723 56	331 26	.....
19. Stock food.....	1,104 34	2,457 53	1,353 19	.....
20. Wagon and other vehicles.....	156 99	160 57	3 58	.....
21. Workshop.....	9,258 65	9,296 99	38 34	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	380 68	34 00	.....	346 68
EXPENSE ACCOUNT.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	138 30	61 14	.....	77 16
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	133 36	.....	.....	133 36
25. Freight and transportation.....	918 68	947 83	29 15	.....
26. Light.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Office expense.....	2,239 50	2,217 65	.....	21 85
28. Salaries and wages.....	112,771 65	116,005 41	3,233 76	.....

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL—Concluded.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS—concluded.				
29. Traveling expense.....	\$ 827 24	\$1,775 96	\$948 72	.....
30. Water.....	24 74	23 28		\$1 46
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1,198 38	1,945 23	746 85	.....
Total.....	\$281,401 20	\$301,820 43	\$20,419 23	.....
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$285,042 93	\$297,810 26	\$12,767 33	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$164 42	\$153 70		\$10 72
Net.....	151 60	134 45		17 15
Average number inmates.....	1,733.59	1,937.67	204.08	.....
Average number employees.....	292.61	280.33		12.28
Amount received for support.....	\$21,353 82	\$34,201 83	\$12,848 01	.....
Farm and garden products used by institution.....	\$23,019 41	\$24,284 06	\$1,264 65	.....

KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 168 29	\$ 870 73	\$ * 702 44	.....
2. Bedding.....	8,133 89	8,849 93	716 04	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	154 10	81 25		\$ 72 85
4. Clothing.....	29,120 52	37,726 59	8,606 07	.....
5. Food.....	165,810 81	174,059 90	8,249 09	.....
6. Fuel.....	41,057 22	38,259 49		2,797 73
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	7,307 66	4,863 42		2,444 24
8. Harness and stable.....	128 48	79 10		49 38
9. Household supplies.....	14,819 16	14,135 19		683 97
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	513 90	568 92	55 02	.....
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	3,069 07	2,474 50		594 57
13. Library and periodicals.....	322 19	375 98	53 79	.....
14. Live stock.....	702 73	289 80		412 93
15. Machinery and tools.....	814 97	297 95		517 02
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	5,733 09	12,448 86	6,715 77	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1,752 13	2,220 23	468 10	.....
18. Seeds and plants.....	876 03	1,159 37	283 34	.....
19. Stock feed.....	1,537 36	8,129 82	6,592 46	.....
20. Wagon and other vehicles.....	1,019 49	2,287 75	1,268 26	.....
21. Workshop supplies.....	8,633 98	13,091 01	4,457 03	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	550 55	313 74		236 81
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	1,112 42	2,831 61	1,719 19	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	883 60	199 74		683 86
25. Freight and transportation.....	139 55	271 32	131 77	.....
26. Light.....				
27. Office expense.....	3,245 74	2,819 29		426 45
28. Salaries and wages.....	199,569 27	234,714 34	35,145 07	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	1,662 48	2,493 62	831 14	.....
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	4,136 06	5,455 34	1,319 28	.....
Total.....	\$502,974 74	\$571,368 79	\$68,394 05	.....
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$502,974 74	\$571,368 79	\$68,394 05	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$163 41	\$176 63	\$13 22	.....
Net.....	145 40	158 22	12 82	.....
Average number inmates.....	3,077.92	3,234.81	156.89	.....
Average number employees.....	484.85	559.38	74.53	.....

KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL—Concluded.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
Amount received for support.....	\$51,401 15	\$55,054 15	\$3,653 00	.....
Farm and garden products used by institution.....	\$52,284 95	\$53,608 00	\$1,323 05	.....

JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	.....	\$ 24 50	\$ 24 50	.....
2. Bedding.....	\$ 3,947 53	3,285 00	.....	\$ 662 53
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Clothing.....	25,315 63	19,219 53	.....	6,096 10
5. Food.....	108,909 55	100,235 49	.....	8,674 06
6. Fuel.....	21,716 79	21,471 68	.....	245 11
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	2,178 00	4,976 97	2,798 97	.....
8. Harness and stable.....	64 45	46 03	.....	18 42
9. Household supplies.....	3,214 18	2,766 15	.....	448 03
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	9 81	64 23	54 42	.....
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	1,443 65	2,454 93	1,011 28	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	287 70	233 65	.....	54 05
14. Live stock.....	823 78	807 61	.....	16 17
15. Machine and tools.....	114 24	409 39	295 15	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2,504 02	2,044 28	.....	459 74
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	551 19	451 54	.....	99 65
18. Seeds and plants.....	428 24	441 09	12 85	.....
19. Stock food.....	6,045 13	962 28	.....	5,082 85
20. Wagon and other vehicles.....	.....	500 80	500 80	.....
21. Workshop supplies.....	7,407 92	10,793 54	3,385 62	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	184 72	127 81	.....	56 91
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	1,537 17	836 17	.....	701 00
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Freight and transportation.....	133 58	146 69	13 11	.....
26. Light.....	567 90	654 60	86 70	.....
27. Office expense.....	554 24	347 76	.....	206 48
28. Salaries and wages.....	113,924 63	119,240 55	5,315 92	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	735 13	1,146 69	411 56	.....
30. Water.....	5,917 82	5,579 82	.....	338 00
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	3,607 83	3,538 62	.....	69 21
Total.....	\$312,124 83	\$302,807 40	.....	\$9,317 43
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$312,124 83	\$302,807 40	.....	\$9,317 43
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross.....	\$180 49	\$164 53	.....	\$15 96
Net.....	146 88	130 28	.....	16 60
Average number inmates.....	1,729.29	1,840.49	111.20	.....
Average number employees.....	260.23	281.25	21.02	.....
Amount received for support.....	\$54,925 44	\$60,087 58	\$5,162 14	.....
Farm and garden products used by institution.....	\$14,892 59	\$22,366 14	.....	\$7,473 55

ANNA STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 67 00	\$ 158 25	\$ 91 25	.....
2. Bedding.....	4,101 07	2,763 13	.....	\$1,337 94
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	10 57	20 00	9 43	.....
4. Clothing.....	13,495 07	11,820 08	.....	1,674 99
5. Food.....	117,695 06	112,382 88	.....	5,312 18
6. Fuel.....	19,932 94	17,908 86	.....	2,034 08
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	3,370 21	3,136 25	.....	233 96
8. Harness and stable.....	642 73	66 95	.....	575 78
9. Household supplies.....	4,356 10	3,876 53	.....	479 57
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	70 94	162 10	91 16	.....
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	1,269 27	1,932 81	663 54	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	550 75	303 38	.....	247 37
14. Live stock.....	253 77	229 55	.....	24 22
15. Machinery and tools.....	429 09	92 54	.....	336 55
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	3,841 82	6,048 65	2,206 83	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	987 48	3,081 23	2,093 75	.....
18. Seeds and plants.....	860 33	3,405 73	2,545 40	.....
19. Stock food.....	8,635 22	7,471 55	.....	1,163 67
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	126 48	661 90	535 42	.....
21. Workshop supplies.....	12,710 30	12,834 60	133 30	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	263 75	612 87	349 12	.....
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	1,613 11	1,971 68	358 57	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	83 47	16 10	.....	67 37
25. Freight and transportation.....	499 98	372 68	.....	127 30
26. Light.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Office expense.....	1,938 34	2,620 45	682 11	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	90,338 35	100,506 85	10,168 50	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	1,122 22	1,417 95	295 73	.....
30. Water.....	1,654 14	2,764 18	1,110 04	.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	705 04	514 88	.....	190 16
Total.....	\$291,624 60	\$299,154 61	\$7,530 01	.....
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$291,624 60	\$299,154 61	\$7,530 01	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross.....	\$173 89	\$170 97	.....	\$2 92
Net.....	155 76	152 04	.....	3 72
Average number inmates.....	1,677.03	1,749.72	72.69	.....
Average number employees.....	231.82	279.60	47.78	.....
Amount received for support.....	\$26,170 56	\$30,382 37	\$4,211 81	.....
Farm and garden products used by institution.....	\$23,874 67	\$24,480 17	\$605 50	.....

WATERTOWN STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 82 37	\$ 30 70	.....	\$ 51 67
2. Bedding.....	2,438 06	4,724 65	\$ 2,286 59	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Clothing.....	9,124 73	11,750 95	2,626 22	.....
5. Food.....	91,678 39	98,888 36	7,209 97	.....
6. Fuel.....	14,429 56	16,152 88	1,723 32	.....
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	2,712 47	1,619 50	.....	1,092 97
8. Harness and stable.....	110 71	158 68	47 97	.....
9. Household supplies.....	3,113 18	5,142 45	2,029 27	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	2,412 46	3,185 97	773 51	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	418 59	433 28	14 69	.....

WATERTOWN STATE HOSPITAL—Concluded.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS—concluded.				
14. Live stock.....	\$ 1,181 63	\$ 1,172 69	.....	\$ 8 94
15. Machinery and tools.....	931 34	1,782 81	\$ 851 47	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	3,963 31	4,480 53	517 22	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1,462 48	1,210 92	.....	251 56
18. Seeds and plants.....	824 67	1,322 55	497 88	.....
19. Stock food.....	741 30	639 52	.....	101 78
20. Wagon and other vehicles.....	1,111 30	297 00	.....	814 30
21. Workshop supplies.....	13,818 80	13,524 87	.....	293 93
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	155 88	8 12	.....	147 76
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	1,309 85	1,644 25	334 40	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Freight and transportation.....	171 02	184 13	13 11	.....
26. Light.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Office expense.....	1,875 74	2,446 46	570 72	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	94,195 56	107,683 45	13,487 89	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	1,210 67	1,560 97	350 30	.....
30. Water.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1,906 01	2,851 35	945 34	.....
Total.....	\$251,380 08	\$282,897 04	\$31,516 96	.....
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$251,380 08	\$282,897 04	\$31,516 96	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross.....	\$167 97	\$186 23	\$18 26	.....
Net.....	137 05	152 04	14 99	.....
Average number inmates.....	1,496.58	1,519.06	22.48	.....
Average number employees.....	211.04	237.41	26.37	.....
Amount received for support.....	\$43,142 65	\$50,458 55	\$7,315 90	.....
Farm and garden products used by institution.....	\$42,241 61	\$43,412 12	\$1,170 51	.....

PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 66 50	\$ 1,125 25	\$1,058 75	.....
2. Bedding.....	9,364 79	6,805 05	.....	\$ 2,559 74
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Clothing.....	41,754 44	37,774 23	.....	3,980 21
5. Food.....	135,585 17	119,907 65	.....	15,677 52
6. Fuel.....	21,087 23	22,000 22	912 99	.....
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	2,619 56	4,814 99	2,195 43	.....
8. Harness and stable.....	278 87	609 53	330 66	.....
9. Household supplies.....	13,024 75	10,943 52	.....	2,081 23
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	387 63	372 12	.....	15 51
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	5,596 39	5,059 71	.....	536 68
13. Library and periodicals.....	123 61	467 45	343 84	.....
14. Live stock.....	6,088 89	577 50	.....	5,511 39
15. Machinery and tools.....	2,360 12	846 38	.....	1,513 74
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	5,972 84	4,429 52	.....	1,543 32
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	2,879 92	2,614 73	.....	265 19
18. Seeds and plants.....	379 18	406 33	27 15	.....
19. Stock food.....	6,618 71	8,461 20	1,842 49	.....
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	315 00	.....	.....	315 00
21. Workshop supplies.....	13,507 10	11,589 37	.....	1,917 73
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	877 52	614 64	.....	262 88
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	52 67	12 31	.....	40 36

PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL—Concluded.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS—concluded.				
25. Freight and transportation.....	\$ 971 15	\$ 595 13	.....	\$ 376 02
26. Light.....	452 64	407 42	.....	45 22
27. Office expense.....	1,677 33	1,600 63	.....	76 70
28. Salaries and wages.....	115,305 88	121,524 75	\$6,218 87	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	1,173 99	1,112 96	.....	61 03
30. Water.....	7,339 14	5,829 30	.....	1,509 84
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	2,566 26	5,369 40	2,803 14	.....
Total.....	\$398,427 28	\$375,871 29	.....	\$22,555 99
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$398,427 28	\$375,871 92	.....	\$22,555 99
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$181 50	\$172 23	.....	\$ 9 27
Net.....	168 14	155 10	.....	13 04
Average number inmates.....	2,195.24	2,182.35	.....	12.89
Average number employees.....	321.27	326.15	4.88	.....
Amount received for support.....	\$26,866 20	\$36,484 42	\$9,618 22	.....
Farm and garden products used by institution.....	\$15,519 19	\$23,234 00	\$7,714 81	.....

CHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 15 52	\$ 3 20	.....	\$ 12 32
2. Bedding.....	36 00	41 98	\$ 5 98	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Clothing.....	489 28	707 43	218 15	.....
5. Food.....	11,855 36	11,441 56	.....	413 80
6. Fuel.....	1,016 15	1,071 86	55 71	.....
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	441 70	529 51	87 81	.....
8. Harness and stable.....	167 61	123 56	.....	44 05
9. Household supplies.....	558 29	1,825 54	1,267 25	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	2 60	.....	.....	2 60
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	293 11	418 69	125 58	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	37 60	83 55	45 95	.....
14. Live stock.....	400 00	354 40	.....	45 60
15. Machinery and tools.....	118 17	31 85	.....	86 32
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	615 10	793 39	178 29	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	45 78	89 82	44 04	.....
18. Seeds and plants.....	217 89	191 71	.....	26 18
19. Stock feed.....	4,491 07	2,871 56	.....	1,619 51
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	285 00	97 00	.....	188 00
21. Workshop supplies.....	805 19	1,704 25	899 06	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	.....	28 74	28 74	.....
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	34 00	37 56	3 56	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	41 69	69 69	28 00	.....
25. Freight and transportation.....	84 60	100 12	15 52	.....
26. Light.....	433 29	409 12	.....	24 17
27. Office expense.....	316 38	409 56	93 18	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	19,266 36	20,590 54	1,324 18	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	271 57	493 85	222 28	.....
30. Water.....	650 00	600 00	.....	50 00
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	486 67	779 82	293 15	.....
Total.....	\$43,475 98	\$45,899 86	\$2,423 88	.....
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$43,475 98	\$45,899 86	\$2,423 88	.....

CHESTER STATE HOSPITAL—Concluded.

Classification.	1911	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$191 61	\$203 74	\$12 13	.....
Net.....	191 24	201 96	10 72	.....
Average number inmates.....	226.90	225.28	.....	1.62
Average number employees.....	25.96	28.64	2.68	.....
Farm and garden products used by institution.....	\$5,007 86	\$5,016 23	\$8 37	.....

CHICAGO STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 199 34	\$ 175 25	.....	\$ 24 09
2. Bedding.....	5,973 10	4,066 78	.....	1,906 32
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Clothing.....	17,831 05	19,678 99	\$ 1,847 94	.....
5. Food.....	143,692 84	154,675 19	10,982 35	.....
6. Fuel.....	43,540 19	37,534 58	.....	6,005 61
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	506 65	901 82	395 17	.....
8. Harness and stable.....	372 97	353 55	.....	19 42
9. Household supplies.....	5,794 25	8,364 30	2,570 05	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	453 99	218 67	.....	235 32
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	1,472 47	2,020 91	548 44	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	279 35	296 35	17 00	.....
14. Live stock.....	.....	463 05	463 05	.....
15. Machinery and tools.....	1,383 04	481 09	.....	898 95
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	5,026 38	8,171 71	3 145 33	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1,982 87	1,493 91	.....	488 96
18. Seeds and plants.....	679 56	796 86	117 30	.....
19. Stock feed.....	1,838 82	3,071 74	1,232 92	.....
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	177 75	661 30	483 55	.....
21. Workshop supplies.....	19,992 09	29,980 90	9,988 81	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	40 80	77 47	36 67	.....
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	1,298 83	1,704 28	405 45	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	5 36	.....	.....	5 36
25. Freight and transportation.....	532 72	1,366 15	833 43	.....
26. Light.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Office expense.....	4,220 25	4,250 35	30 10	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	154,321 62	183,373 65	29,052 03	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	879 89	1,424 25	544 36	.....
30. Water.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	428 33	714 26	285 93	.....
Total.....	\$412,924 51	\$466,320 36	\$53,395 85	.....
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$410,489 47	\$469,223 44	\$58,733 97	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$158 85	\$162 49	\$3 64	.....
Net.....	154 25	155 91	1 66	.....
Average number inmates.....	2,584.11	2,887.72	303.61	.....
Average number employees.....	341.13	410.43	69.30	.....
Amount received for support.....	\$7,909 88	\$15,476 89	\$7,567 01	.....
Farm and garden products used by institution.....	\$15,917 13	\$11,993 94	.....	\$3,923 19

ALTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....		\$ 314 20		
2. Bedding.....		1,454 68		
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....		199 75		
4. Clothing.....		412 54		
5. Food.....		2,324 99		
6. Fuel.....		414 21		
7. Furniture and fixtures.....		848 63		
8. Harness and stable.....		172 61		
9. Household supplies.....		631 40		
10. Instruments and apparatus.....		10 27		
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....		529 43		
13. Library and periodicals.....		68 45		
14. Live stock.....		405 25		
15. Machinery and tools.....		102 27		
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....		167 47		
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....		43 22		
18. Seeds and plants.....		183 70		
19. Stock feed.....		287 52		
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....		130 25		
21. Workshop supplies.....		24 49		
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....		128 99		
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....		102 60		
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....		53 32		
25. Freight and transportation.....		213 94		
26. Light.....		223 54		
27. Office expense.....		525 48		
28. Salaries and wages.....		2,606 75		
29. Traveling expense.....		119 25		
30. Water.....		1,089 00		
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....		161 87		
Total.....		\$13,949 87		
Indebtedness incurred.....		\$13,949 87		
Average number inmates.....		33. 02		
Average number employees.....		9.86		
Farm and garden products used by institution.....		\$1,009 15		

LINCOLN STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....		\$ 242 50	\$ 242 50	
2. Bedding.....	\$ 4,025 35	4,825. 07	799 72	
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....		75	75	
4. Clothing.....	19,629 85	23,689 02	4,059 17	
5. Food.....	80,433 13	84,687 77	4,254 64	
6. Fuel.....	12,059 90	12,279 58	219 68	
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1,837 63	3,220 97	1,383 34	
8. Harness and stable.....	54 63	288 40	233 77	
9. Household supplies.....	3,572 99	6,971 00	3,398 01	
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	90 24	317 59	227 35	
11. Lands.....		294 55	294 55	
12. Laundry supplies.....	4,037 63	4,324 19	286 56	
13. Library and periodicals.....	172 73	288 63	115 90	
14. Live stock.....	802 26	1,025 00	222 74	
15. Machinery and tools.....	410 63	1,492 35	1,081 72	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	1,273 25	1,920 26	647 01	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	2,082 30	1,554 33		\$527 97
18. Seeds and plants.....	489 47	621 18	131 71	
19. Stock feed.....	4,550 55	6,579 09	2,028 54	
20. Wagon and other vehicles.....	343 10	188 20		154 90
21. Workshop supplies.....	12,935 82	18,948 86	6,013 04	
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....				

LINCOLN STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY—Concluded.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusements of inmates.....	\$ 1,363 61	\$ 1,451 25	\$ 87 64	
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	268 41	136 21		\$132 20
25. Freight and transportation.....	867 17	913 59	46 42	
26. Light.....		60	60	
27. Office expense.....	1,331 68	1,447 25	115 57	
28. Salaries and wages.....	85,060 06	91,184 39	6,124 33	
29. Traveling expense.....	214 19	135 03		79 16
30. Water.....	4,070 52	4,717 02	646 50	
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1,182 47	1,847 95	665 48	
Total.....	\$243,159 57	\$275,592 58	\$32,433 01	
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$243,159 57	\$275,592 58	\$32,433 01	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$157 32	\$165 32	\$8 00	
Net.....	136 50	142 64	6 14	
Average number inmates.....	1,545.67	1,667.04	121.37	
Average number employees.....	192.67	215.23	2.56	
Farm and garden products used by institution.....	\$13,986 17	\$13,615 57		\$360 60

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 183 38	\$ 9 25		\$174 13
2. Bedding.....	280 00	307 50	\$ 27 50	
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....				
4. Clothing.....	682 97	366 47		316 50
5. Food.....	13,098 47	15,731 45	2,632 98	
6. Fuel.....	12,750 41	12,261 80		488 61
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	622 61	992 12	369 51	
8. Harness and stable.....	70 11	101 45	31 34	
9. Household supplies.....	1,585 38	1,154 47		430 91
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	117 98	341 60	223 62	
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	1,016 15	1,119 52	103 37	
13. Library and periodicals.....	530 32	466 79		63 53
14. Live stock.....	125 00	250 00	125 00	
15. Machinery and tools.....	198 02	1,200 18	1,002 16	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	705 77	531 48		174 29
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1,293 29	1,101 14		192 15
18. Seeds and plants.....	380 02	46 00		334 02
19. Stock feed.....	7,797 79	7,804 79	7 02	
20. Wagon and other vehicles.....	68 85	739 80	670 95	
21. Workshop supplies.....	3,240 55	4,149 43	908 88	
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....		49 84	49 84	
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	137 14	493 43	356 29	
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....				
25. Freight and transportation.....	151 82	209 22	57 40	
26. Light.....	556 80	627 30	70 50	
27. Office expense.....	752 38	1,206 53	454 15	
28. Salaries and wages.....	79,638 68	82,047 07	2,408 39	
29. Traveling expense.....	1,054 15	625 99		428 16
30. Water.....	1,990 47	2,690 85	700 38	
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	514 07	583 65	69 58	
Total.....	\$129,542 56	\$137,209 12	\$7,666 56	
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$129,542 56	\$137,219 86	\$7,677 30	

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—Concluded.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$355 52	\$360 21	\$4 69	
Net.....	346 26	351 67	5 41	
Average number inmates.....	364.38	350.94	16.56	
Average number employees.....	134.87	133.75		1.12
Farm and garden products used by institution.....	\$12,608 53	\$12,538 11		\$70 42

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 36 00			\$ 36 00
2. Bedding.....	425 00	\$ 297 00		128 00
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	19 75	16 50		3 25
4. Clothing.....	968 05	1,070 70	\$ 102 65	
5. Food.....	14,805 79	13,200 70		1,605 09
6. Fuel.....	4,936 41	4,383 80		552 61
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	69 49	2,532 96	2,463 47	
8. Harness and stable.....	2 50	37 40	34 90	
9. Household supplies.....	1,029 49	761 28		268 21
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	228 30	350 10	151 80	
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	131 55	240 32	108 77	
13. Library and periodicals.....	215 58	198 08		17 50
14. Live stock.....				
15. Machinery and tools.....	74 87	202 47	127 60	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	509 38	302 90		206 48
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	264 61	250 19		14 42
18. Seeds and plants.....	12 34	47 28	34 92	
19. Stock feed.....	1,883 07	1,258 99		624 08
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	25 00	3 50		21 50
21. Workshop supplies.....	1,621 18	1,326 45		294 73
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	98 18	14 90		83 28
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	74 00	70 47		3 53
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	62 06	21 00		41 06
25. Freight and transportation.....	376 25	87 93		288 32
26. Light.....	601 84	824 88	223 04	
27. Office expense.....	811 47	806 80		4 67
28. Salaries and wages.....	36,965 58	38,248 47	1,272 89	
29. Traveling expense.....	85 24	361 04	275 80	
30. Water.....	798 84	778 53		10 31
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1,138 95	1,378 50	239 55	
Total.....	\$68,270 77	\$69,103 14	\$832 37	
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$68,270 77	\$69,103 14	\$832 37	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$359 24	\$369 79	\$10 55	
Net.....	344 85	351 80	6 95	
Average number inmates.....	190.04	186 87		3.17
Average number employees.....	68.98	68.81		.17
Farm and garden products used by institutions.....	\$2,462 35	\$2,237 25		\$225 10

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....				\$ 47 11
2. Bedding.....	\$ 109 45	\$ 62 34		205 45
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	205 45			6 25
4. Clothing.....	17 25	11 00		295 43
5. Food.....	11,608 48	11,313 05		104 58
6. Fuel.....	1,988 35	1,883 77		566 33
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	799 95	233 62		
8. Harness and stable.....				167 28
9. Household supplies.....	648 36	481 08		
10. Instruments and apparatus.....				
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	187 39	328 13	\$140 74	
13. Library and periodicals.....	14 22	16 72	2 50	
14. Live stock.....				32 00
15. Machinery and tools.....	32 00			
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	650 49	1,188 93	538 44	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	279 60	69 01		210 59
18. Seeds and plants.....				
19. Stock feed.....				
20. Wagon and other vehicles.....				
21. Workshop supplies.....	6 51	10 03	3 52	
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	122 47	6 40		116 07
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	35 00	7 50		27 50
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	93 21	22 31		70 90
25. Freight and transportation.....	79 90	2 37		77 53
26. Light.....	1,086 50	940 91		145 59
27. Office expense.....	987 23	593 31		393 92
28. Salaries and wages.....	13,511 17	14,649 16	1,137 99	
29. Traveling expenses.....	47 94	58 68	10 74	
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	324 89	447 77	122 88	
Total.....	\$32,835 81	\$32,326 09		\$509 72
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$32,835 81	\$32,326 09		\$509 72
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$328 22	\$299 64		\$28 58
Net.....	327 95	299 25		28 70
Average number of inmates.....	100.04	107.88	7.84	
Average number of employees.....	15.75	22.82	6.07	

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 2 50	\$ 131 45	\$ 128 95	
2. Bedding.....	812 15	3,252 20	2,440 05	
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	141 21			\$ 141 21
4. Clothing.....	6,667 68	6,951 48	283 80	
5. Food.....	87,759 26	80,404 41		4,354 85
6. Fuel.....	22,940 10	21,149 98		1,790 12
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	443 96	2,066 21	1,622 25	
8. Harness and stable supplies.....	86 15	180 32	94 17	
9. Household supplies.....	3,106 20	2,750 15		356 05
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	85 25	29 55		55 70
11. Lands.....	55 60			55 60
12. Laundry supplies.....	408 94	938 05	529 11	
13. Library and periodicals.....	120 45	285 91	165 46	
14. Live stock.....	2,580 89	1,367 66		1,213 23
15. Machinery and tools.....	74 70	208 84	134 14	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	3,102 83	4,073 96	971 13	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1,743 38	1,484 50		258 88
18. Seeds and plants.....	272 47	227 42		45 05

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME—Concluded.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS—concluded.				
19. Stock feed.....	\$10,888 02	\$10,196 78		\$491 24
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	274 78	1,002 85	\$ 728 07	
21. Workshop supplies.....	4,218 24	5,983 15	1,764 91	
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	391 64	66 80		324 84
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	13 75	75 50	61 75	
24. Building repairs.....	21 95	166 25	144 30	
25. Freight and transportation.....	727 44	1,144 06	416 62	
26. Light.....	294 47	117 55		176 92
27. Office expense.....	1,217 47	1,556 11	338 64	
28. Salaries and wages.....	70,187 91	74,393 78	4,205 87	
29. Traveling expenses.....	73 33	114 27	40 94	
30. Water.....	4,944 00	4,634 16		309 84
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	726 62	580 89		145 73
Total.....	\$221,183 34	\$225,534 24	\$4,350 90	
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$221,183 34	\$225,534 24	\$4,350 90	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$154 86	\$160 35	\$5 49	
Net.....	149 17	156 60	7 43	
Average number of inmates.....	1,428.25	1,406.53		21.72
Average number of employees.....	86.82	96.51	9.69	
Farm and garden products used by institutions.....	\$10,502 32	\$15,508 58		\$5,006 26

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME OF ILLINOIS.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....		\$ 524 67	\$ 524 67	
2. Bedding.....	\$ 93 00			\$ 93 00
3. Building and permanent improvements.....	87 05	14 90		72 15
4. Clothing.....	8,056 18	8,103 81	47 63	
5. Food.....	1,372 62	1,612 70	240 08	
6. Fuel.....	468 33	123 17		345 16
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 25	13 65	12 40	
8. Harness and stable.....	498 06	448 71		49 35
9. Household supplies.....				
10. Instruments and apparatus.....				
11. Lands.....	288 07	214 22		73 85
12. Laundry supplies.....	13 59	39 50	25 91	
13. Library and periodicals.....				
14. Live stock.....	2 68	80		1 88
15. Machinery and tools.....	468 13	593 67	125 54	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	47 78	44 42		3 36
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	3 00	35 39	35 39	
18. Seeds and plants.....	139 48	120 28		19 20
19. Stock feed.....		14 00	14 00	
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	723 40	242 44		480 96
21. Workshop supplies.....				
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....				
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	82 45	123 82	41 37	
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	97 22	80 05		17 17
25. Freight and transportation.....	118 35	111 54		6 81
26. Light.....	2,131 16	2,668 28	537 12	
27. Office expense.....	392 11	335 40		56 71
28. Salaries and wages.....	10,363 41	11,397 67	1,034 26	
29. Traveling expenses.....	191 40	193 14	1 74	
30. Water.....			90 74	
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	881 70	972 44		
Total.....	\$26,520 42	\$28,031 67	\$1,511 25	

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME OF ILLINOIS—Concluded.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS—concluded.				
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$26,520 42	\$28,031 67	\$1,511 25	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$312 67	\$300 74		\$11 93
Net.....	311 97	299 50		12 47
Average number of inmates.....	84.82	93.21	8.39	
Average number of employees.....	26.70	27.23	.53	
Farm and garden products used by institution.....	\$282 70	\$306 95	\$24 25	

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....				
2. Bedding.....	\$ 1,337 71	\$ 409 24		\$928 47
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....				
4. Clothing.....	2,955 51	2,856 83		98 68
5. Food.....	18,462 73	21,497 61	\$3,034 88	
6. Fuel.....	9,198 64	8,503 96		694 68
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	170 40	479 67	309 27	
8. Harness and stable.....	44 08	20 55		23 53
9. Household supplies.....	870 31	2,268 69	1,398 38	
10. Instrument and apparatus.....				
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	1,234 36	1,356 34	121 98	
13. Library and periodicals.....	133 88	225 63	91 75	
14. Live stock.....				
15. Machinery and tools.....	65 60	68 50	2 90	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	585 61	556 80		28 81
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1,042 44	1,486 44	444 00	
18. Seeds and plants.....	96 09	42 50		53 59
19. Stock food.....	32 69	15 17		17 52
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....		609 39	609 39	
21. Workshop supplies.....	1,136 34	2,821 74	1,685 40	
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....				
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	906 21	1,929 73	1,023 52	
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....				
25. Freight and transportation.....	32 05	63 35	31 30	
26. Light.....				
27. Office expense.....	594 90	792 38	197 48	
28. Salaries and wages.....	30,163 08	32,823 86	2,660 78	
29. Traveling expenses.....	278 48	329 52	51 04	
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1,196 88	2,260 35	1,063 47	
Total.....	\$70,537 99	\$81,418 25	\$10,880 26	
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$70,537 99	\$81,418 25	\$10,880 26	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$211 62	\$201 21		\$10 41
Net.....	210 24	199 64		10 60
Average number of inmates.....	333.33	404 65	71.32	
Average number of employees.....	59.92	63.54	3.62	
Farm and garden products used by institution.....	\$1,990 85	\$2,226 55	\$235 70	

CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....				
2. Bedding.....	\$ 125 00	\$ 402 05	\$ 277 05	
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....				
4. Clothing.....		192 42	192 42	
5. Food.....	14,645 66	13,654 77		\$990 89
6. Fuel.....	2,230 48	1,958 96		271 52
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	25 40	748 27	722 87	
8. Harness and stable.....				
9. Household supplies.....	692 11	840 10	147 99	
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	329 55	655 45	325 90	
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	649 38	391 02		258 36
13. Library and periodicals.....	51 73	52 83	1 10	
14. Live stock.....				
15. Machinery and tools.....	6 55	4 50		2 05
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2,961 57	5,348 85	2,387 28	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	104 84	332 62	227 78	
18. Seeds and plants.....	23 18	3 18		20 00
19. Stock feed.....				
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....				
21. Workshop supplies.....	597 10	618 36	21 26	
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	50 40	431 35	380 95	
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	103 25	68 65		34 60
24. Building and repairs—ordinary.....	103 79	25 01		78 78
25. Freight and transportation.....	236 58	297 84	61 26	
26. Light.....	1,219 53	1,325 65	106 12	
27. Office expense.....	808 30	884 87	76 57	
28. Salaries and wages.....	25,789 16	30,830 58	5,041 42	
29. Traveling expenses.....	24 95	88 25	13 30	
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1,606 98	892 20		714 78
Total.....	\$52,385 49	\$59,097 78	\$7,612 29	
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$52,385 49	\$59,097 78	\$7,612 29	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$304 51	\$344 48	\$39 97	
Net.....	303 31	343 56	40 25	
Average number of inmates.....	172.03	174.17	2.14	
Average number of employees.....	52.00	53.76	1.76	

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 13 00	\$ 258 89	\$ 245 89	
2. Bedding.....	513 71	631 46	117 75	
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....		138 32	138 32	
4. Clothing.....	3,623 40	4,716 26	1,092 86	
5. Food.....	20,371 15	23,418 10	3,046 95	
6. Fuel.....	13,639 08	11,694 17		\$1,944 91
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	104 32	1,130 99	1,026 67	
8. Harness and stable.....	299 02	423 77	124 75	
9. Household supplies.....	1,778 15	1,921 54	143 39	
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	3 75	92 60	88 85	
11. Lands.....	20 00			20 00
12. Laundry supplies.....	471 76	595 06	123 30	
13. Library and periodicals.....	335 67	316 02		20 65
14. Livestock.....	210 19	20 00		190 19
15. Machinery and tools.....	49 64	188 99	139 35	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	32 50	85 65	53 15	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	673 29	150 67		522 62

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—Concluded.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS—concluded.				
18. Seeds and plants	\$ 240 00	\$ 216 13		\$ 23 87
19. Stock feed	1,291 46	2,099 87	\$ 808 41	
20. Wagons and other vehicles	58 25	205 00	146 75	
21. Workshop supplies	4,112 92	1,287 72		2,825 20
22. Miscellaneous not classified	10 89	800 23	789 34	
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates	249 43	433 91	184 48	
24. Building repairs—ordinary	13 00			13 00
25. Freight and transportation	146 45	112 60		33 85
26. Light				
27. Office expense	1,229 58	1,763 31	533 72	
28. Salaries and wages	36,370 46	41,351 76	4,981 30	
29. Traveling expenses	1,691 13	1,495 91		195 22
30. Water		20 60	20 60	
31. Miscellaneous not classified	1,132 83	1,976 73	843 90	
Total	\$88,686 03	\$97,546 26	\$8,860 23	
Indebtedness incurred	\$88,686 03	\$97,546 26	\$8,860 23	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross	\$257 11	\$289 49	\$32 38	
Net	253 62	284 68	31 06	
Average number of inmates	344.93	336.96		7.97
Average number of employees	82.00	78.78		3.22
Farm and garden products	\$10,044 13	\$6,534 66		\$3,509 47

ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements	\$ 219 64	\$ 389 52	\$ 169 88	
2. Bedding	953 56	1,522 05	568 49	
3. Buildings and improvements	109 33	46 80		\$ 62 53
4. Clothing	4,456 19	4,357 83		98 36
5. Food	31,980 60	38,215 83	6,235 23	
6. Fuel	15,355 40	16,310 32	954 92	
7. Furniture and fixtures	1,321 54	2,775 92	1,454 38	
8. Harness and stable	299 66	396 67	97 01	
9. Household supplies	3,677 96	3,830 66	152 87	
10. Instruments and apparatus	326 35	170 57		155 78
11. Lands				
12. Laundry supplies	1,405 77	1,788 13	382 36	
13. Library and periodicals	855 76	698 91		156 85
14. Live stock	293 00	904 00	611 00	
15. Machinery and tools	441 37	705 59	264 22	
16. Medicine and medical supplies	679 72	1,581 00	901 28	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies	3,111 32	2,737 46		373 86
18. Seeds and plants	1,494 82	1,618 88	124 06	
19. Stock feed	1,217 20	2,759 05	1,541 85	
20. Wagon and other vehicles	337 33	89 60		247 73
21. Workshop supplies	7,774 96	8,489 67	714 71	
22. Miscellaneous not classified	577 43	632 07	54 64	
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates	601 48	384 44		217 04
24. Building repairs	7 40			7 40
25. Freight and transportation	470 22	369 65		100 57
26. Light	9 00			9 00
27. Office expense	1,595 91	1,782 04	186 13	
28. Salaries and wages	52,102 20	55,704 63	3,602 43	

ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Concluded.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS—concluded.				
29. Traveling expenses.....	\$2,861 70	\$2,741 91	.....	\$119 79
30. Water.....	3,456 21	4,356 11	\$899 90	.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....				
Total.....	\$137,992 86	\$155,359 31	\$17,366 45	.....
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$139,946 38	\$152,708 33	\$12,761 95	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$258 39	\$266 46	\$ 8 07	.....
Net.....	253 29	264 42	11 13	.....
Average number of inmates.....	541.61	573.11	31.50	.....
Average number of employees.....	77.63	84.85	7.22	.....
Farm and garden products used by institution.....	\$30,909 59	\$39,725 81	\$8,816 22	.....

Comparison of per capita cost for years ending September 30, 1914, and 1915, based on ordinary operating expense vouchers forwarded for payment:

TOTAL BASIS.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$0 06	\$ 0 20	\$0 14	.....
2. Bedding.....	2 33	2 44	11	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	04	02	.....	\$0 02
4. Clothing.....	9 64	9 51	.....	13
5. Food.....	58 93	56 64	.....	2 29
6. Fuel.....	14 10	12 82	.....	1 28
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 39	1 93	54	.....
8. Harness and stable.....	15	17	02	.....
9. Household supplies.....	3 31	3 58	27	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	20	17	.....	03
11. Lands.....	01	01	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	1 38	1 55	17	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	24	24	.....	.....
14. Live stock.....	76	39	.....	37
15. Machinery and tools.....	41	42	01	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2 17	2 75	58	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1 09	1 03	.....	06
18. Seeds and plants.....	39	59	20	.....
19. Stock feed.....	2 96	3 11	15	.....
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	22	37	15	.....
21. Workshop supplies.....	6 18	7 00	82	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	14	16	02	.....
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	58	71	13	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	09	04	.....	05
25. Freight and transportation.....	34	36	02	.....
26. Light.....	37	39	02	.....
27. Office expense.....	1 30	1 35	05	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	67 58	70 61	3 03	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	73	84	11	.....
30. Water.....	1 38	1 37	.....	01
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1 37	1 75	38	.....
Total.....	\$179 84	\$182 52	\$2 68	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$180 00	\$182 34	\$2 34	.....
Net.....	164 62	165 30	68	.....
Average number inmates.....	19,825.76	20,941.48	1,115.72	.....

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 11	\$ 0 18	\$0 07	.....
2. Bedding.....	2 12	3 55	1 43	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	02	.....	.....	\$0 02
4. Clothing.....	8 58	8 24	.....	34
5. Food.....	54 71	52 61	.....	2 10
6. Fuel.....	11 76	11 22	.....	54
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 47	2 24	77	.....
8. Harness and stable.....	26	23	.....	03
9. Household supplies.....	1 82	3 11	1 29	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	81	07	.....	74
11. Lands.....	03	.....	.....	03
12. Laundry supplies.....	1 09	1 57	48	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	16	11	.....	05
14. Live stock.....	97	14	.....	83
15. Machinery and tools.....	39	38	.....	01
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2 57	1 49	.....	1 08
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	76	62	.....	14
18. Seeds and plants.....	23	37	14	.....
19. Stock feed.....	64	1 27	63	.....
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	10	08	.....	02
21. Workshop supplies.....	5 34	4 80	.....	54
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	22	02	.....	20
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	08	03	.....	05
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	08	.....	.....	08
25. Freight and transportation.....	53	49	.....	04
26. Light.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Office expense.....	1 29	1 14	.....	15
28. Salaries and wages.....	65 06	59 87	.....	5 19
29. Traveling expense.....	42	92	50	.....
30. Water.....	01	01	.....	.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	69	1 00	31	.....
Total.....	\$162 32	\$155 76	.....	\$6 56
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$164 42	\$153 70	.....	\$10 72
Net.....	151 60	134 45	.....	17 15
Average number inmates.....	1,733. 59	1,937. 67	204. 08	.....

KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 06	\$ 0 27	\$0 21	.....
2. Bedding.....	2 65	2 74	09	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	05	03	.....	\$0 02
4. Clothing.....	9 47	11 66	2 19	.....
5. Food.....	53 88	53 80	.....	08
6. Fuel.....	13 35	11 83	.....	1 52
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	2 38	1 50	.....	88
8. Harness and stable.....	04	02	.....	02
9. Household supplies.....	4 81	4 37	.....	44
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	17	18	01	.....
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	1 00	76	.....	24
13. Library and periodicals.....	11	12	01	.....
14. Live stock.....	23	09	.....	14
15. Machinery and tools.....	26	09	.....	17
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	1 81	3 85	2 04	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	57	69	12	.....
18. Seeds and plants.....	28	36	08	.....
19. Stock feed.....	50	2 51	2 01	.....
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	33	71	38	.....
21. Workshop supplies.....	2 80	4 05	1 25	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	18	10	.....	08

KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL—Concluded.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	\$ 0 36	\$ 0 87	\$0 51	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	29	06	.....	\$0 23
25. Freight and transportation.....	05	08	03	.....
26. Light.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Office expense.....	1 05	87	.....	18
28. Salaries and wages.....	64 85	72 56	7 71	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	54	77	23	.....
30. Water.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1 34	1 69	35	.....
Total.....	\$163 41	\$176 63	\$13 22	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$163 41	\$176 63	\$13 22	.....
Net.....	145 40	158 22	12 82	.....
Average number inmates.....	3,077.92	3,234.81	156.89	.....

JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	.....	\$ 0 01	\$0 01	.....
2. Bedding.....	\$ 2 28	1 79	.....	\$0 49
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Clothing.....	14 64	10 45	.....	4 19
5. Food.....	62 98	54 46	.....	8 52
6. Fuel.....	12 56	11 67	.....	89
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 26	2 71	1 45	.....
8. Harness and stable.....	04	02	.....	02
9. Household supplies.....	1 86	1 50	.....	36
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	01	04	03	.....
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	83	1 34	51	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	17	13	.....	04
14. Live stock.....	48	44	.....	04
15. Machinery and tools.....	07	22	15	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	1 45	1 11	.....	34
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	32	23	.....	09
18. Seeds and plants.....	25	24	.....	01
19. Stock feed.....	3 50	52	.....	2 98
20. Wagon and other vehicles.....	.....	27	27	.....
21. Workshop supplies.....	4 28	5 86	1 58	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	10	07	.....	03
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	89	46	.....	43
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Freight and transportation.....	07	08	01	.....
26. Light.....	33	36	03	.....
27. Office expense.....	32	19	.....	13
28. Salaries and wages.....	65 88	64 79	.....	1 09
29. Traveling expense.....	42	62	20	.....
30. Water.....	3 42	3 03	.....	39
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	2 68	1 92	.....	16
Total.....	\$180 49	\$164 53	.....	\$15 96
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$180 49	\$164 53	.....	\$15 96
Net.....	146 88	130 28	.....	16 60
Average number inmates.....	\$1,729 29	\$1,840 49	\$111 20	.....

ANNA STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 04	\$ 0 09	\$0 05	.....
2. Bedding.....	2 44	1 58	.....	\$0 86
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	01	01	.....	.....
4. Clothing.....	8 05	6 76	.....	1 29
5. Food.....	70 18	64 23	.....	5 95
6. Fuel.....	11 89	10 23	.....	1 66
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	2 01	1 79	.....	22
8. Harness and stable.....	38	04	.....	34
9. Household supplies.....	2 60	2 22	.....	38
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	04	09	05	.....
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	76	1 10	34	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	33	17	.....	16
14. Live stock.....	15	13	.....	02
15. Machinery and tools.....	25	05	.....	21
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2 29	3 46	1 17	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	59	1 76	1 17	.....
18. Seeds and plants.....	51	1 95	1 44	.....
19. Stock feed.....	5 15	4 27	.....	88
20. Wagon and other vehicles.....	07	38	31	.....
21. Workshop supplies.....	7 58	7 34	.....	24
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	16	35	19	.....
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	96	1 13	17	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	05	01	.....	04
25. Freight and transportation.....	30	21	.....	09
26. Light.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Office expense.....	1 13	1 50	35	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	53 87	57 44	3 57	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	67	81	14	.....
30. Water.....	98	1 58	60	.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	42	29	.....	13
Total.....	\$173 89	\$170 97	.....	\$2 92
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross.....	\$173 89	\$170 97	.....	\$2 92
Net.....	155 76	152 04	.....	3 72
Average number inmates.....	1,677.03	1,749.72	72.69	.....

WATERTOWN STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 05	\$ 0 02	.....	\$0 03
2. Bedding.....	1 63	3 11	\$1 48	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Clothing.....	6 10	7 73	1 63	.....
5. Food.....	61 26	65 10	3 84	.....
6. Fuel.....	9 64	10 63	99	.....
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 81	1 07	.....	74
8. Harness and stable.....	07	11	04	.....
9. Household supplies.....	2 08	3 38	1 30	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	1 61	2 10	49	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	28	28	.....	.....
14. Live stock.....	79	77	.....	02
15. Machinery and tools.....	62	1 17	55	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2 65	2 95	30	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	98	80	.....	18
18. Seeds and plants.....	55	87	32	.....
19. Stock feed.....	50	42	.....	08
20. Wagon and other vehicles.....	74	20	.....	54
21. Workshop supplies.....	9 23	8 90	.....	33
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	10	01	.....	09

WATERTOWN STATE HOSPITAL—Concluded.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	\$ 0 88	\$ 1 08	\$0 20	
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....				
25. Freight and transportation.....	11	12	01	
26. Light.....				
27. Office expense.....	1 26	1 61	35	
28. Salaries and wages.....	62 94	70 89	7 95	
29. Traveling expense.....	81	1 03	22	
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1 28	1 88	60	
Total.....	\$167 97	\$186 23	\$18 26	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$167 97	\$186 23	\$18 26	
Net.....	137 05	152 04	14 99	
Average number inmates.....	1,496.58	1,519.06	22.48	

PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 03	\$ 0 52	\$0 49	
2. Bedding.....	4 27	3 12		\$1 15
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....				
4. Clothing.....	19 02	17 31		1 71
5. Food.....	61 77	54 94		6 83
6. Fuel.....	9 61	10 08	47	
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 19	2 21	1 02	
8. Harness and stable.....	13	28	15	
9. Household supplies.....	5 93	5 01		92
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	18	17		01
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	2 35	2 32		23
13. Libraries and periodicals.....	06	21	15	
14. Live stock.....	2 77	26		2 51
15. Machinery and tools.....	1 08	38		70
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2 72	2 03		69
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1 31	1 20		11
18. Seeds and plants.....	17	19	02	
19. Stock feed.....	3 02	3 88	85	
20. Wagon and other vehicles.....	14			14
21. Workshop supplies.....	6 15	5 31		84
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....				
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	40	28		12
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	02	01		01
25. Freight and transportation.....	44	27		17
26. Light.....	21	19		02
27. Office expense.....	76	73		03
28. Salaries and wages.....	52 53	55 69	3 16	
29. Traveling expense.....	53	51		02
30. Water.....	3 34	2 67		67
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1 17	2 46	1 29	
Total.....	\$181 50	\$172 23		\$9 27
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$181 50	\$172 23		\$ 9 27
Net.....	168 14	155 10		13 04
Average number inmates.....	2,195.24	2,182.35		12.89

CHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 07	\$ 0 01	.....	\$0 06
2. Bedding.....	16	18	\$0 02	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Clothing.....	2 16	3 14	98	.....
5. Food.....	52 25	50 79	.....	1 46
6. Fuel.....	4 48	4 76	28	.....
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 95	2 35	40	.....
8. Harness and stable.....	74	55	.....	19
9. Household supplies.....	2 46	8 10	5 64	.....
10. Instrument and apparatus.....	01	.....	.....	01
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	1 29	1 86	57	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	17	37	20	.....
14. Live stock.....	1 76	1 57	.....	19
15. Machinery and tools.....	52	14	.....	38
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2 71	3 52	81	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	20	40	20	.....
18. Seeds and plants.....	96	85	.....	11
19. Stock feed.....	19 79	12 75	.....	7 04
20. Wagon and other vehicles.....	1 26	43	.....	83
21. Workshop supplies.....	3 55	7 57	4 02	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	.....	13	13	.....
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	15	16	01	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	19	31	12	.....
25. Freight and transportation.....	37	44	07	.....
26. Light.....	1 91	1 82	.....	09
27. Office expense.....	1 39	1 82	43	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	84 91	91 40	6 49	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	1 19	2 19	1 00	.....
30. Water.....	2 86	2 67	.....	19
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	2 15	3 46	1 31	.....
Total.....	\$191 61	\$203 74	\$12 13	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$191 61	\$203 74	\$12 13	.....
Net.....	191 24	201 96	10 72	.....
Average number inmates.....	226.90	225.28	.....	1.62

CHICAGO STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 08	\$ 0 06	.....	\$0 02
2. Bedding.....	2 31	1 41	.....	90
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Clothing.....	6 90	6 82	.....	08
5. Food.....	55 61	53 57	.....	2 04
6. Fuel.....	16 85	13 00	.....	3 85
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	20	31	\$0 11	.....
8. Harness and stable.....	14	12	.....	02
9. Household supplies.....	2 24	2 90	66	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	18	08	.....	10
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	56	70	14	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	11	10	.....	01
14. Live stock.....	54	16	.....	38
15. Machinery and tools.....	1 94	17	.....	1 77
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	77	2 83	2 06	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	26	52	26	.....
18. Seeds and plants.....	71	28	.....	43
19. Stock feed.....	07	1 06	99	.....
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	.....	23	23	.....
21. Workshop supplies.....	7 73	10 38	2 65	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	02	03	01	.....

CHICAGO STATE HOSPITAL—Concluded.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	\$ 0 50	\$ 0 58	\$0 08	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....				.....
25. Freight and transportation.....	21	47	26	.....
26. Light.....				.....
27. Office expense.....	1 63	1 47		\$0 16
28. Salaries and wages.....	59 72	63 50	3 78	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	34	49	15	.....
30. Water.....				.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	17	25	08	.....
Total.....	\$159 79	\$161 49	\$1 70	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$158 85	\$162 49	\$3 64	.....
Net.....	154 25	155 91	1 66	.....
Average number inmates.....	2,584.11	2,887.72	303.61	.....

LINCOLN STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....		\$ 0 14	\$0 14	.....
2. Bedding.....	\$ 2 60	2 90	30	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....				.....
4. Clothing.....	12 70	14 21	1 51	.....
5. Food.....	52 03	50 81		\$1 22
6. Fuel.....	7 80	7 37		43
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 18	1 93	75	.....
8. Harness and stable.....	04	17	13	.....
9. Household supplies.....	2 31	4 18	1 87	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	06	19	13	.....
11. Lands.....		18	18	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	2 61	2 59		02
13. Library and periodicals.....	11	17	06	.....
14. Live stock.....	52	62	10	.....
15. Machinery and tools.....	26	89	63	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	82	1 15	33	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1 34	93		41
18. Seeds and plants.....	38	37		01
19. Stock feed.....	2 94	3 95	1 01	.....
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	22	11		11
21. Workshop supplies.....	8 37	11 37	3 00	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....				.....
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	88	87		01
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	17	08		09
25. Freight and transportation.....	56	55		01
26. Light.....				.....
27. Office expense.....	86	87	01	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	55 03	54 70		33
29. Traveling expense.....	14	08		06
30. Water.....	2 63	2 83	20	.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	76	1 11	35	.....
Total.....	\$157 32	\$165 32	\$8 00	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$157 32	\$165 32	\$8 00	.....
Net.....	136 50	142 64	6 14	.....
Average number inmates.....	1,545.67	1,667.04	121.37	.....

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 50	\$ 0 02		\$0 48
2. Bedding.....	77	81	\$0 04	
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....				
4. Clothing.....	1 87	96		91
5. Food.....	35 95	41 30	5 35	
6. Fuel.....	34 99	32 19		2 80
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 71	2 61	90	
8. Harness and stable.....	19	27	08	
9. Household supplies.....	4 35	3 03		1 32
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	32	90	58	
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	2 79	2 94	15	
13. Library and periodicals.....	1 46	1 23		23
14. Live stock.....	34	66	32	
15. Machinery and tools.....	54	3 15	2 61	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	1 94	1 39		55
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	3 55	2 89		66
18. Seeds and plants.....	1 04	12		92
19. Stock feed.....	21 40	20 49		91
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	19	1 94	1 75	
21. Workshop supplies.....	8 90	10 89	1 99	
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....		13	13	
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	38	1 29	91	
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....				
25. Freight and transportation.....	42	55	13	
26. Light.....	1 53	1 65	12	
27. Office expense.....	2 07	3 17	1 10	
28. Salaries and wages.....	218 56	215 38		3 18
29. Traveling expense.....	2 89	1 64		1 25
30. Water.....	5 46	7 06	1 60	
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1 41	1 53	12	
Total.....	\$355 52	\$360 19	\$4 67	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$355 52	\$360 21	\$4 69	
Net.....	346 26	351 67	5 41	
Average number inmates.....	364.38	380.94	16.56	

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 19			\$0 19
2. Bedding.....	2 24	\$ 1 59		65
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	10	09		01
4. Clothing.....	5 09	5 73	\$ 0 64	
5. Food.....	77 91	70 64		7 27
6. Fuel.....	25 97	23 46		2 51
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	37	13 55	13 18	
8. Harness and stable.....	01	20	19	
9. Household supplies.....	5 42	4 07		1 35
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	1 20	2 03	83	
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	69	1 29	60	
13. Library and periodicals.....	1 14	1 06		08
14. Live stock.....				
15. Machinery and tools.....	39	1 08	69	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2 68	1 62		1 06
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1 39	1 34		05
18. Seeds and plants.....	06	25	19	
19. Stock feed.....	9 91	6 74		3 17
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	13	02		11
21. Workshop supplies.....	8 53	7 10		1 43
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	52	08		44

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—Concluded.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
2 3. Amusement of inmates.....	\$ 0 39	\$ 0 38	.....	\$0 01
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	33	11	.....	22
25. Freight and transportation.....	1 98	47	.....	1 51
26. Light.....	3 17	4 42	\$ 1 25	.....
27. Office expense.....	4 27	4 32	05	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	194 52	204 68	10 16	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	45	1 93	1 48	.....
30. Water.....	4 20	4 16	.....	04
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	5 99	7 38	1 39	.....
Total.....	\$359 24	\$369 79	\$10 55	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$359 24	\$369 79	\$10 55	.....
Net.....	344 85	351 80	6 95	.....
Average number inmates.....	190.04	186.87	.....	3.17

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....				
2. Bedding.....	\$ 1 09	\$ 0 58	.....	\$ 0 51
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	2 05	.....	.....	2 05
4. Clothing.....	17	10	.....	07
5. Food.....	116 04	104 87	.....	11 17
6. Fuel.....	19 88	17 46	.....	2 42
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	7 99	2 17	.....	5 82
8. Harness and stable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Household supplies.....	6 48	4 46	.....	2 02
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	1 87	3 04	\$1 17	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	14	16	02	.....
14. Live stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Machinery and tools.....	32	.....	.....	32
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	6 50	11 02	4 52	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	2 80	64	.....	2 16
18. Seeds and plants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Stock feed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Wagon and other vehicles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Workshop supplies.....	06	09	03	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1 22	06	.....	1 16
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	35	07	.....	28
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	93	20	.....	73
25. Freight and transportation.....	80	02	.....	78
26. Light.....	10 86	8 72	.....	2 14
27. Office expense.....	9 88	5 50	.....	4 38
28. Salaries and wages.....	135 07	135 79	72	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	48	55	07	.....
30. Water.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	3 24	4 14	90	.....
Total.....	\$328 22	\$299 64	.....	\$28 58
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$328 22	\$299 64	.....	\$28 58
Net.....	327 95	299 25	.....	28 70
Average number inmates.....	100.04	107.88	7.84	.....

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....		\$ 0 09	\$0 09	
2. Bedding.....	\$ 0 57	2 31	1 74	
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	10			\$0 10
4. Clothing.....	4 67	4 94	27	
5. Food.....	59 34	57 16		2 18
6. Fuel.....	16 06	15 04		1 02
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	31	1 47	1 16	
8. Harness and stable.....	06	13	07	
9. Household supplies.....	2 18	1 96		22
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	06	02		04
11. Lands.....	04			04
12. Laundry supplies.....	29	67	38	
13. Library and periodicals.....	08	20	12	
14. Live stock.....	1 81	97		84
15. Machinery and tools.....	05	15	10	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2 17	2 89	72	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1 22	1 06		16
18. Seeds and plants.....	19	16		03
19. Stock feed.....	7 49	7 25		24
20. Wagon and other vehicles.....	19	71	52	
21. Workshop supplies.....	2 96	4 26	1 30	
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	27	05		22
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	01	06	05	
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	01	12	11	
25. Freight and transportation.....	51	81	30	
26. Light.....	21	09		12
27. Office expense.....	85	1 11	26	
28. Salaries and wages.....	49 14	52 89	3 75	
29. Traveling expense.....	05	08	03	
30. Water.....	3 46	3 29		17
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	51	41		10
Total.....	\$154 86	\$160 35	\$5 49	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$154 86	\$160 35	\$5 49	
Net.....	149 17	156 60	7 43	
Average number inmates.....	1,428. 25	1,406. 53		21. 72

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME OF ILLINOIS.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....				
2. Bedding.....		\$ 5 63	\$5 63	
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	\$ 1 10			\$1 10
4. Clothing.....	1 03	16		87
5. Food.....	94 98	86 94		8 04
6. Fuel.....	16 19	17 30	1 11	
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	5 52	1 32		4 20
8. Harness and stable.....	01	15	14	
9. Household supplies.....	5 87	4 82		1 05
10. Instruments and apparatus.....				
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	3 40	2 30		1 10
13. Library and periodicals.....	16	42	26	
14. Live stock.....				
15. Machinery and tools.....	03	01		02
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	5 52	6 37	85	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	57	48		09
18. Seeds and plants.....	04	41	37	
19. Stock feed.....	1 64	1 29		35
20. Wagon and other vehicles.....		15	15	
21. Workshop supplies.....	8 53	2 60		5 93
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....				

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME OF ILLINOIS—Concluded.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	\$ 0 97	\$ 1 33	\$0 36	
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	1 14	86		\$0 28
25. Freight and transportation.....	1 39	1 20		19
26. Light.....	25 13	28 62	3 49	
27. Office expense.....	4 62	3 60		1 02
28. Salaries and wages.....	122 18	122 28	10	
29. Traveling expense.....	2 25	2 07		18
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	10 40	10 43	03	
Total.....	\$312 67	\$300 74		\$11 93
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$312 67	\$300 74		\$11 93
Net.....	311 97	299 50		12 47
Average number inmates.....	84.82	93.21	8.39	

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....				
2. Bedding.....	\$ 4 01	\$ 1 01		\$3 00
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....				
4. Clothing.....	8 88	7 06		1 82
5. Food.....	55 39	53 13		2 26
6. Fuel.....	27 60	21 02		6 58
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	51	1 19	\$0 68	
8. Harness and stable.....	13	05		08
9. Household supplies.....	2 61	5 61	3 00	
10. Instrument and apparatus.....				
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	3 70	3 35		35
13. Library and periodicals.....	40	56	16	
14. Live stock.....				
15. Machinery and tools.....	20	17		03
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	1 76	1 38		38
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	3 12	3 67	55	
18. Seeds and plants.....	29	10		19
19. Stock feed.....	10	04		06
20. Wagon and other vehicles.....		1 50	1 50	
21. Workshop supplies.....	3 41	6 97	3 56	
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....				
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	2 72	4 77	2 05	
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....				
25. Freight and transportation.....	10	16	06	
26. Light.....				
27. Office expense.....	1 78	1 96	18	
28. Salaries and wages.....	90 49	81 11		9 38
29. Traveling expense.....	83	81		02
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	3 59	5 59	2 00	
Total.....	\$211 62	\$201 21		\$10 41
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$211 62	\$201 21		\$10 41
Net.....	210 24	199 64		10 60
Average number inmates.....	333.33	404.65	71.32	

ILLINOIS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....				
2. Bedding.....	\$ 0 73	\$ 2 31	\$ 1 58	
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....				
4. Clothing.....		1 10	1 10	
5. Food.....	85 13	78 40		\$6 73
6. Fuel.....	12 97	11 25		1 72
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	15	4 30	4 15	
8. Harness and stable.....				
9. Household supplies.....	4 03	4 82	79	
10. Instrument and apparatus.....	1 92	3 76	1 84	
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	3 77	2 25		1 52
13. Library and periodicals.....	30	30		
14. Live stock.....				
15. Machinery and tools.....	04	03		01
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	17 22	30 71	13 49	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	61	1 91	1 30	
18. Seeds and plants.....	13	02		11
19. Stock feed.....				
20. Wagon and other vehicles.....				
21. Workshop supplies.....	3 47	3 55	08	
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	29	2 47	2 18	
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	60	40		20
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	60	14		46
25. Freight and transportation.....	1 37	1 71	34	
26. Light.....	7 09	7 62	53	
27. Office expense.....	4 69	5 08	39	
28. Salaries and wages.....	149 91	177 01	27 10	
29. Traveling expense.....	15	22	07	
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	9 34	5 12		4 22
Total.....	\$304 51	\$344 48	\$39 97	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$304 51	\$344 48	\$39 97	
Net.....	303 31	343 56	40 25	
Average number inmates.....	172.03	174.17	2.14	

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 04	\$ 0 77	\$ 0 73	
2. Bedding.....	1 49	1 87	38	
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....		41	41	
4. Clothing.....	10 51	14 00	3 49	
5. Food.....	59 06	69 50	10 44	
6. Fuel.....	39 54	34 70		\$4 84
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	30	3 36	3 06	
8. Harness and stable.....	87	1 26	39	
9. Household supplies.....	5 15	5 70	55	
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	01	28	27	
11. Lands.....	06			06
12. Laundry supplies.....	1 37	1 77	40	
13. Library and periodicals.....	98	94		04
14. Live stock.....	61	06		55
15. Machinery and tools.....	14	56	42	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	09	26	17	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1 95	45		1 50
18. Seeds and plants.....	70	64		06
19. Stock feed.....	3 75	6 23	2 48	
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	17	60	43	
21. Workshop supplies.....	11 92	3 82		8 10
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	03	2 37	2 34	

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—Concluded.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	\$ 0 72	\$ 1 29	\$ 0 57	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	04			\$0 04
25. Freight and transportation.....	42	34		08
26. Light.....				.....
27. Office expense.....	3 57	5 23	1 66	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	105 44	122 72	17 28	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	4 90	4 44		46
30. Water.....		06	06	.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	3 28	5 86	2 58	.....
Total.....	\$257 11	\$289 49	\$32 38	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$257 11	\$289 49	32 38	.....
Net.....	253 62	284 68	31 06	.....
Average number inmates.....	344.93	336.96		7.97

ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Classification.	1914	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 40	\$ 0 68	\$0 28	.....
2. Bedding.....	1 76	2 66	90	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvement.....	20	08		\$0 12
4. Clothing.....	8 23	7 60		63
5. Food.....	59 05	66 68	7 63	.....
6. Fuel.....	28 35	28 46	11	.....
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	2 44	4 84	2 40	.....
8. Harness and stable.....	55	69	14	.....
9. Household supplies.....	6 79	6 68		11
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	60	30		30
11. Lands.....				.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	2 60	3 12	52	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	1 58	1 22		36
14. Live stock.....	54	1 58	1 04	.....
15. Machine and tools.....	81	1 23	42	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	1 26	2 76	1 50	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	5 74	4 78		96
18. Seeds and plants.....	2 76	2 83	07	.....
19. Stock feed.....	2 25	4 81	2 56	.....
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....		16		46
21. Workshop supplies.....	14 36	14 81	45	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1 07	1 10	03	.....
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	1 11	67		44
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	01			01
25. Freight and transportation.....	87	64		23
26. Light.....	02			02
27. Office expense.....	2 95	3 11	16	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	96 20	97 20	1 00	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	5 28	4 79		49
30. Water.....				.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	6 38	7 60	1 22	.....
Total.....	\$254 78	\$271 08	\$16 30	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$258 39	\$266 46	\$ 8 07	.....
Net.....	253 29	264 42	11 13	.....
Average number inmates.....	541.61	573.11	31.50	.....

Comparison of ordinary operating expenses for years ending September 30, 1915, and September 30, 1916, based on vouchers forwarded for payment:

TOTAL BASIS.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 4,092 20	\$ 4,124 90	\$ 32 70	
2. Bedding.....	51,097 54	57,475 79	6,378 25	
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	503 37	2,122 33	1,618 96	
4. Clothing.....	199,285 66	219,728 57	20,442 91	
5. Food.....	1,186,976 41	1,232,853 96	46,777 55	
6. Fuel.....	268,591 15	299,209 77	30,618 62	
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	40,336 23	28,527 78		\$11,808 45
8. Harness and stable.....	3,525 81	4,819 58	1,293 77	
9. Household supplies.....	75,138 85	72,411 60		2,727 25
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	3,517 62	3,780 05	262 43	
11. Lands.....	294 55			294 55
12. Laundry supplies.....	32,413 69	42,540 19	10,126 50	
13. Library and periodicals.....	5,070 06	6,320 69	1,250 63	
14. Live stock.....	8,145 51	10,970 31	2,824 80	
15. Machinery and tools.....	8,846 23	10,908 07	2,061 84	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	57,650 54	63,054 18	5,403 64	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	21,612 74	27,045 47	5,432 73	
18. Seeds and plants.....	11,491 86	9,491 58		2,000 28
19. Stock feed.....	65,186 74	65,391 27	204 53	
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	7,648 91	8,365 11	716 20	
21. Workshop supplies.....	146,717 87	142,508 25		4,209 62
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	3,333 33	3,934 29	600 96	
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	14,842 63	17,150 96	2,308 33	
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	801 99	1,614 65	812 66	
25. Freight and transportation.....	7,510 14	5,945 52		1,564 62
26. Light.....	8,199 84	8,793 20	593 36	
27. Office expense.....	28,405 63	32,768 56	4,362 93	
28. Salaries and wages.....	1,478,877 66	1,807,367 88	328,490 22	
29. Traveling expense.....	17,639 24	18,752 49	1,113 25	
30. Water.....	28,726 74	27,615 19		1,111 55
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	36,627 36	36,908 28	280 92	
Total.....	\$3,822,208 10	\$4,272,500 47	\$450,292 37	
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$3,818,460 76	*\$4,276,250 81	\$457,790 05	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$182 34	\$192 56	\$10 22	
Net.....	165 30	175 34	10 04	
Average number inmates.....	20,941.48	22,207.58	1,266.10	
Average number employees.....	3,258.90	3,622.69	363.79	
Amount received for support.....	\$281,945 79	\$309,457 73	\$27,511 94	
Farm and garden products used by institutions..	\$302,097 29	\$332,919 25	\$30,821 96	

* Dixon excluded.

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 358 51	\$ 339 72		\$ 18 79
2. Bedding.....	6,872 76	3,423 80		3,448 96
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....				
4. Clothing.....	15,968 61	14,883 15		1,085 46
5. Food.....	101,932 89	111,627 85	\$ 9,694 96	
6. Fuel.....	21,738 33	22,371 76	633 43	
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	4,341 24	1,163 39		3,177 94

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS—concluded.				
8. Harness and stable.....	\$ 453 59	\$ 319 28	.....	\$134 31
9. Household supplies.....	6,026 09	5,229 51	.....	796 58
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	133 85	.....	.....	133 85
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	3,041 74	2,930 61	.....	111 13
13. Library and periodicals.....	218 95	149 10	.....	69 85
14. Live stock.....	279 00	214 00	.....	65 00
15. Machinery and tools.....	726 73	891 17	\$ 164 44	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2,882 63	3,871 72	989 09	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1,196 36	997 35	.....	199 01
18. Seeds and plants.....	723 56	623 82	.....	99 74
19. Stock feed.....	2,457 53	1,543 50	.....	914 03
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	160 57	62 96	.....	97 61
21. Workshop supplies.....	9,296 99	10,643 06	1,346 07	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	34 00	30	.....	33 70
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	61 14	186 63	125 49	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Freight and transportation.....	947 83	462 00	.....	485 83
26. Light.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Office expense.....	2,217 65	2,696 25	478 60	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	116,005 41	140,712 97	24,707 56	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	1,775 96	1,551 92	.....	224 04
30. Water.....	23 28	15 75	.....	7 53
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1,945 23	2,144 32	199 09	.....
Total.....	\$301,820 43	\$329,055 80	\$27,235 37	.....
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$297,810 26	\$330,028 40	\$32,218 14	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross.....	\$153 70	\$159 35	\$5 65	.....
Net.....	134 45	142 09	7 64	.....
Average number inmates.....	1,937.67	2,071.05	133.38	.....
Average number employees.....	280.33	305.68	25.35	.....
Amount received for support.....	\$34,201 83	\$34,261 16	\$59 33	.....
Farm and garden products used by institutions.....	\$24,284 06	\$29,430 17	\$5,146 11	.....

KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 870 73	\$ 931 04	\$ 60 31	.....
2. Bedding.....	8,849 93	12,571 66	3,721 73	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	81 25	24 00	.....	\$ 57 25
4. Clothing.....	37,726 59	51,012 64	13,286 05	.....
5. Food.....	174,059 90	176,596 33	2,536 43	.....
6. Fuel.....	38,259 49	41,346 87	3,087 38	.....
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	4,863 42	4,226 91	.....	636 51
8. Harness.....	79 10	149 45	70 35	.....
9. Household supplies.....	14,135 19	10,739 82	.....	3,395 37
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	568 92	449 69	.....	119 23
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	2,474 50	5,252 99	2,778 49	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	375 98	313 87	.....	62 11
14. Live stock.....	389 80	266 95	.....	22 85
15. Machinery and tools.....	297 95	426 07	128 12	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	12,448 86	13,372 80	923 94	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	2,220 23	2,342 53	122 30	.....
18. Seeds and plants.....	1,159 37	1,164 32	4 95	.....
19. Stock feed.....	8,129 82	4,725 11	.....	3,404 71
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	2,287 75	1,272 03	.....	1,015 72
21. Workshop supplies.....	13,091 01	18,823 20	5,732 19	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	313 74	731 98	418 24	.....

KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	\$ 2,831 61	\$ 2,574 86		\$ 256 75
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	199 74			199 74
25. Freight and transportation.....	271 32	437 97	\$ 166 65	
26. Light.....				
27. Office expense.....	2,819 29	3,220 91	401 62	
28. Salaries and wages.....	234,714 34	265,233 39	30,519 05	
29. Traveling expense.....	2,493 62	1,966 20		527 42
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	5,455 34	4,421 58		1,033 76
Total.....	\$571,368 79	\$624,595 17	\$53,226 38	
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$571,368 79	\$624,595 17	\$53,226 38	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$176 63	\$191 31	\$14 68	
Net.....	158 22	170 19	11 97	
Average number inmates.....	3,234.81	3,264.75	29.94	
Average number employees.....	559.38	564.74	5.36	
Amount received for support.....	\$55,054 15	\$63,256 16	\$8,202 01	
Farm and garden products used by institutions.....	\$53,608 00	\$60,678 60	\$7,070 60	

JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 24 50			\$ 24 50
2. Bedding.....	3,285 00	\$ 2,305 00		980 00
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....				
4. Clothing.....	19,219 53	12,409 40		6,810 13
5. Food.....	100,235 49	92,901 76		7,333 73
6. Fuel.....	21,471 68	23,277 89	\$ 1,806 21	
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	4,976 97	943 70		4,033 27
8. Harness and stable.....	46 03	57 62	11 59	
9. Household supplies.....	2,766 15	3,312 46	546 31	
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	64 23	134 54	70 31	
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	2,454 93	4,806 35	2,351 42	
13. Library and periodicals.....	233 65	141 27		92 38
14. Live stock.....	807 61	2,517 50	1,709 89	
15. Machinery and tools.....	409 39	378 49		30 90
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2,044 28	3,467 32	1,423 04	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	451 54	1,178 78	727 24	
18. Seeds and plants.....	441 09	479 33	38 24	
19. Stock feed.....	962 28	4,146 27	3,183 99	
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	500 80	150 56		350 24
21. Workshop supplies.....	10,793 54	9,481 78		1,311 76
22. Miscellaneous, not classified.....	127 81	63 53		64 28
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	836 17	1,708 90	872 73	
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....		16 25	16 25	
25. Freight and transportation.....	146 69	289 30	142 61	
26. Light.....	654 60	717 80	63 20	
27. Office expense.....	347 76	682 58	334 82	
28. Salaries and wages.....	119,240 55	149,384 66	30,144 11	
29. Traveling expense.....	1,146 69	1,237 20	90 51	
30. Water.....	5,579 82	5,332 09		247 73
31. Miscellaneous, not classified.....	3,538 62	4,987 85	1,449 23	
Total.....	\$302,807 40	\$326,510 18	\$23,702 78	
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$302,807 40	\$326,510 18	\$23,702 78	

JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$164 53	\$150 27	.....	\$14 26
Net.....	130 28	118 95	.....	11 33
Average number inmates.....	1,840.49	2,172.76	332.27	.....
Average number employees.....	281.25	358.87	77.62	.....
Amount received for support.....	\$60,087 58	\$65,412 86	\$5,325 28	.....
Farm and garden products used by institutions.....	\$22,366 14	\$32,050 73	\$9,684 59	.....

ANNA STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 158 25	\$ 98 85	.....	\$ 59 40
2. Bedding.....	2,763 13	6,687 39	\$ 3,924 26	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	20 00	30 90	10 90	.....
4. Clothing.....	11,820 08	20,618 47	8,798 39	.....
5. Food.....	112,382 88	113,907 28	1,524 40	.....
6. Fuel.....	17,908 86	16,653 63	.....	1,255 23
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	3,136 25	999 83	.....	2,136 42
8. Harness and stable.....	66 95	39 00	.....	27 95
9. Household supplies.....	3,876 53	5,507 42	1,630 89	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	162 10	59 20	.....	102 90
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	1,932 81	1,736 83	.....	195 98
13. Library and periodicals.....	303 38	303 20	.....	18
14. Live stock.....	229 55	1,385 67	1,156 12	.....
15. Machinery and tools.....	92 54	600 40	507 86	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	6,048 65	7,073 58	1,024 93	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	3,081 23	1,019 90	.....	2,061 33
18. Seeds and plants.....	3,405 73	1,075 62	.....	2,330 11
19. Stock feed.....	7,471 55	8,539 48	1,067 93	.....
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	661 90	834 00	172 10	.....
21. Workshop supplies.....	12,834 60	15,092 53	2,257 93	.....
22. Miscellaneous, not classified.....	612 87	272 00	.....	340 87
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	1,971 68	1,154 68	.....	\$17 00
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	16 10	26 75	10 65	.....
25. Freight and transportation.....	372 68	435 62	62 94	.....
26. Light.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Office expense.....	2,620 45	2,794 94	174 49	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	100,506 85	140,441 52	39,934 67	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	1,417 95	1,494 19	76 24	.....
30. Water.....	2,764 18	2,453 97	.....	310 21
31. Miscellaneous, not classified.....	514 88	1,358 27	843 39	.....
Total.....	\$299,154 61	\$352,695 12	\$53,540 51	.....
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$299,154 61	\$352,695 12	\$53,540 51	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$170 97	\$186 11	\$15 14	.....
Net.....	152 04	165 26	13 22	.....
Average number inmates.....	1,749.72	1,895.06	145.34	.....
Average number employees.....	279.60	323.70	44.10	.....
Amount received for support.....	\$30,382 37	\$37,123 42	\$6,741 05	.....
Farm and garden products used by institutions.....	\$24,480 17	\$27,061 48	\$2,581 31	.....

WATERTOWN STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 30 70	\$ 60 00	\$ 29 30	
2. Bedding.....	4,724 65	4,716 56		\$ 8 09
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....				
4. Clothing.....	11,750 95	7,284 85		4,466 10
5. Food.....	98,888 36	88,763 23		10,125 13
6. Fuel.....	16,152 88	14,500 55		1,652 33
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1,619 50	2,512 98	893 48	
8. Harness and stable.....	158 68	39 19		119 49
9. Household supplies.....	5,142 45	3,276 39		1,866 06
10. Instruments and apparatus.....				
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	3,185 97	2,948 19		237 78
13. Library and periodicals.....	433 28	288 23		145 05
14. Live stock.....	1,172 69	161 00		1,011 69
15. Machinery and tools.....	1,782 81	795 48		987 33
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	4,480 53	4,400 63		79 90
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1,210 92	1,324 82	113 90	
18. Seeds and plants.....	1,322 55	1,083 82		238 73
19. Stock feed.....	639 52	449 70		189 82
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	297 00	499 60	202 60	
21. Workshop supplies.....	13,524 87	6,674 87		6,850 00
22. Miscellaneous, not classified.....	8 12			8 12
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	1,644 25	1,326 03		318 22
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....				
25. Freight and transportation.....	184 13	169 64		14 49
26. Light.....				
27. Office expense.....	2,446 46	2,776 45	329 99	
28. Salaries and wages.....	107,683 45	112,891 51	5,208 06	
29. Traveling expense.....	1,560 97	1,446 57		114 40
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous, not classified.....	2,851 35	2,140 97		710 38
Total.....	\$282,897 04	\$260,531 26		\$22,365 78
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$282,897 04	\$260,531 26		\$22,365 78
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$186 23	\$169 18		\$17 05
Net.....	152 04	131 57		20 47
Average number inmates.....	1,519.06	1,539.94	20.88	
Average number employees.....	237.41	234.24		3.17
Amount received for support.....	\$50,458 55	\$56,774 34	\$6,315 79	
Farm and garden products used by institutions.....	\$43,412 12	\$33,373 59		\$10,038 53

PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 1,125 25	\$ 318 77		\$ 806 48
2. Bedding.....	6,805 05	4,197 98		2,607 07
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....				
4. Clothing.....	37,774 23	36,774 42		999 81
5. Food.....	119,907 65	121,500 39	\$ 1,601 74	
6. Fuel.....	22,000 22	32,927 63	10,927 41	
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	4,814 99	4,107 30		707 69
8. Harness and stable.....	609 53	1,574 87	965 34	
9. Household supplies.....	10,943 52	10,026 45		917 07
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	372 12	523 00	150 88	
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	5,059 71	5,938 38	878 67	
13. Library and periodicals.....	467 45	516 31	48 86	
14. Live stock.....	577 50	229 50		348 00

PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS—concluded.				
15. Machinery and tools.....	\$ 846 38	\$ 2,221 26	\$ 1,374 88	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	4,429 52	6,520 38	2,090 86	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	2,614 73	3,264 52	649 79	.....
18. Seeds and plants.....	406 33	232 51	.....	\$ 173 82
19. Stock feed.....	8,461 20	9,776 87	1,315 67	.....
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	.....	250 00	250 00	.....
21. Workshop supplies.....	11,589 37	15,869 86	4,280 49	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	614 64	1,964 73	1,350 09	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	12 31	.....	.....	12 31
25. Freight and transportation.....	595 13	662 16	67 03	.....
26. Light.....	407 42	587 19	179 77	.....
27. Office expense.....	1,600 63	2,228 52	627 89	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	121,524 75	163,844 53	42,319 78	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	1,112 96	1,349 34	236 38	.....
30. Water.....	5,829 30	6,129 54	300 24	.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	5,369 40	1,401 13	.....	3,968 27
Total.....	\$375,871 29	\$434,946 54	\$59,075 25	.....
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$375,871 29	\$434,946 54	\$59,075 25	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross.....	\$172 23	\$201 17	\$28 94	.....
Net.....	155 10	184 41	29 31	.....
Average number inmates.....	2,182.35	2,162.13	.....	20.22
Average number employees.....	326.15	411.26	85.11	.....
Amount received for support.....	\$36,484 42	\$34,028 77	.....	\$2,455 65
Farm and garden products used by institutions.....	\$23,234 00	\$26,653 17	\$3,419 17	.....

CHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 3 20	\$ 5 75	\$ 2 55	.....
2. Bedding.....	41 98	934 78	892 80	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Clothing.....	707 43	1,487 16	779 73	.....
5. Food.....	11,441 56	11,409 43	.....	\$ 32 13
6. Fuel.....	1,071 86	965 89	.....	105 97
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	529 51	97 15	.....	432 36
8. Harness and stable.....	123 56	46 83	.....	76 73
9. Household supplies.....	1,825 54	746 36	.....	1,079 18
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	.....	13 55	13 55	.....
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	418 69	562 19	143 50	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	83 55	53 55	.....	30 00
14. Live stock.....	354 40	365 00	10 60	.....
15. Machinery and tools.....	31 85	90 53	58 68	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	793 39	939 90	146 51	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	89 82	81 45	.....	8 37
18. Seeds and plants.....	191 71	323 16	131 45	.....
19. Stock feed.....	2,871 56	1,364 96	.....	1,506 60
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	97 00	.....	.....	97 00
21. Workshop supplies.....	1,704 25	933 30	.....	770 95
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	28 74	21 23	.....	7 51
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	37 56	39 49	1 93	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	69 69	29 16	.....	40 53
25. Freight and transportation.....	100 12	116 78	16 66	.....

CHESTER STATE HOSPITAL—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS—concluded.				
26. Light.....	\$ 409 12	\$ 399 96	.....	\$ 9 16
27. Office expense.....	409 56	557 53	\$ 147 97	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	20,590 54	28,142 10	7,551 56	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	493 85	620 32	126 47	.....
30. Water.....	600 00	600 00	.....	.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	779 82	637 90	.....	141 92
Total.....	\$45,899 86	\$51,585 41	\$5,685 55	.....
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$45,899 86	\$51,585 41	\$5,685 55	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$203 74	\$249 17	\$45 43	.....
Net.....	201 96	246 50	44 54	.....
Average number inmates.....	225.28	207.03	.....	18.25
Average number employees.....	28.64	35.38	6.74	.....
Farm and garden products used by institutions.....	\$5,016 23	\$4,353 69	.....	\$662 54

CHICAGO STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 175 25	\$ 1 90	.....	\$ 173 35
2. Bedding.....	4,066 78	8,651 10	\$ 4,584 32	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Clothing.....	19,678 99	18,494 67	.....	1,184 32
5. Food.....	154,675 19	168,722 72	14,047 53	.....
6. Fuel.....	37,534 58	51,354 90	13,820 32	.....
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	901 82	1,431 74	529 92	.....
8. Harness and stable.....	353 55	521 15	167 60	.....
9. Household supplies.....	8,364 30	5,854 23	.....	2,510 07
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	218 67	357 53	138 86	.....
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	2,020 91	3,154 40	1,133 49	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	296 35	229 08	.....	67 27
14. Live stock.....	463 05	420 00	.....	43 05
15. Machinery and tools.....	484 09	648 86	164 77	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	8,171 71	6,668 26	.....	1,503 45
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1,493 91	3,196 22	1,702 31	.....
18. Seeds and plants.....	796 86	769 57	.....	27 29
19. Stock feed.....	3,071 74	1,758 77	.....	1,312 97
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	661 30	.....	.....	661 30
21. Workshop supplies.....	29,980 90	13,651 65	.....	16,329 25
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	77 47	.....	.....	77 47
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	1,704 28	1,712 27	7 99	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Freight and transportation.....	1,366 15	480 68	.....	885 47
26. Light.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Office expense.....	4,250 35	4,649 77	399 42	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	183,373 65	218,603 60	35,229 95	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	1,424 25	1,631 77	207 52	.....
30. Water.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	714 26	803 15	88 89	.....
Total.....	\$466,320 36	\$513,767 99	\$47,447 63	.....
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$469,223 44	\$513,651 46	\$44,428 02	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$162 49	\$163 43	\$0 94	.....
Net.....	155 91	156 30	39	.....

CHICAGO STATE HOSPITAL—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
Average number inmates.....	2,887.72	3,143.00	255.28	.....
Average number employees.....	410.43	450.60	40.17	.....
Amount received for support.....	\$15,476.89	\$18,601.02	\$3,124.13	.....
Farm and garden products used by institutions.....	\$11,993.94	\$14,805.97	\$2,812.03	.....

ALTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 314.20	\$ 30.46	.....	\$ 283.74
2. Bedding.....	1,454.68	17.43	.....	1,437.25
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	199.75	11.87	.....	187.88
4. Clothing.....	412.34	841.25	\$ 428.91	.....
5. Food.....	2,324.99	3,478.15	1,153.16	.....
6. Fuel.....	414.21	337.90	.....	76.31
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	848.63	54.85	.....	793.78
8. Harness and stable.....	172.61	61.80	.....	110.81
9. Household supplies.....	631.40	320.10	.....	311.30
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	10.27	14.58	4.31	.....
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	529.43	816.92	287.49	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	68.45	71.05	2.60	.....
14. Live stock.....	405.25	1,726.45	1,321.20	.....
15. Machinery and tools.....	102.27	152.43	50.16	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	167.47	229.70	62.23	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	43.22	328.60	285.38	.....
18. Seeds and plants.....	183.70	97.46	.....	86.24
19. Stock feed.....	287.52	114.85	.....	172.67
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	130.25	395.70	265.45	.....
21. Workshop supplies.....	24.49	100.13	75.64	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	128.99	124.98	.....	4.01
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	102.60	116.70	14.10	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	53.32	178.59	125.27	.....
25. Freight and transportation.....	213.94	133.24	.....	80.70
26. Light.....	223.54	206.94	.....	16.60
27. Office expense.....	525.48	489.22	.....	36.26
28. Salaries and wages.....	2,606.75	4,695.30	2,088.55	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	119.25	226.71	107.46	.....
30. Water.....	1,089.00	270.00	.....	819.00
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	161.87	949.01	787.14	.....
Total.....	\$13,949.87	\$16,592.37	\$2,642.50	.....
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$13,949.87	\$16,592.37	\$2,642.50	.....
Average number inmates.....	33.02	36.74	3.72	.....
Average number employees.....	9.86	15.54	5.68	.....
Farm and garden products used by institutions.....	\$1,009.15	\$3,726.94	\$2,717.79	.....

LINCOLN STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 242.50	\$ 212.66	.....	\$ 29.84
2. Bedding.....	4,825.07	8,726.16	\$3,901.09	.....
3. Building and permanent improvements.....	75	.....	.....	75
4. Clothing.....	23,689.02	21,356.00	.....	2,333.02

LINCOLN STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS—concluded.				
5. Food.....	\$84,687 77	\$100,131 17	\$15,443 40	
6. Fuel.....	12,279 58	12,984 79	705 21	
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	3,220 97	3,581 82	360 85	
8. Harness and stable.....	288 40	701 82	413 42	
9. Household supplies.....	6,971 00	6,058 02		\$ 912 98
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	317 59	409 35	91 76	
11. Lands.....	294 55			294 55
12. Laundry supplies.....	4,324 19	5,472 54	1,148 35	
13. Library and periodicals.....	288 63	222 08		66 55
14. Live stock.....	1,025 00	144 00		881 00
15. Machinery and tools.....	1,492 35	651 41		840 94
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	1,920 26	2,224 65	304 39	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1,554 33	2,646 79	1,092 46	
18. Seeds and plants.....	621 18	1,082 17	460 99	
19. Stock feed.....	6,579 09	4,140 97		2,438 12
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	188 20	684 25	496 05	
21. Workshop supplies.....	18,948 86	17,668 76		1,280 10
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....		29 47	29 47	
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	1,451 25	1,085 84		365 41
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	136 21	26 50		109 71
25. Freight and transportation.....	913 59	420 80		492 79
26. Light.....	60			60
27. Office expense.....	1,447 25	1,925 57	478 32	
28. Salaries and wages.....	91,184 39	117,645 68	26,461 29	
29. Traveling expense.....	135 03	393 33	258 30	
30. Water.....	4,717 02	4,192 46		524 56
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1,847 95	1,810 58		37 37
Total.....	\$275,592 58	\$316,629 64	\$41,037 06	
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$275,592 58	\$316,629 64	\$41,037 06	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$165 32	\$164 75		\$0 57
Net.....	142 64	146 56	\$3 92	
Average number inmates.....	1,667.04	1,921.90	254.86	
Average number employees.....	215.23	248.90	33.67	
Farm and garden products used by institutions.....	\$13,615 57	\$26,414 27	\$12,798 70	

THE ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 9 25	\$ 26 65	\$ 17 40	
2. Bedding.....	307 50	73 80		\$ 233 70
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....		42 23	42 23	
4. Clothing.....	366 47	598 04	231 57	
5. Food.....	15,731 45	13,639 04		2,092 41
6. Fuel.....	12,261 80	12,433 51	171 71	
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	992 12	1,070 00	77 88	
8. Harness and stable.....	101 45	65 65		35 80
9. Household supplies.....	1,154 47	1,548 77	394 30	
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	341 60	296 01		45 59
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	1,119 52	1,524 68	405 16	
13. Library and periodicals.....	466 79	353 21		113 58
14. Live stock.....	250 00	110 00		140 00
15. Machinery and tools.....	1,200 18	309 98		890 20
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	531 48	671 45	139 97	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1,101 14	1,152 17	51 03	
18. Seeds and plants.....	46 00	427 93	381 93	
19. Stock feed.....	7,804 79	7,538 71		266 08
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	739 80	363 16		376 64
21. Workshop supplies.....	4,149 43	2,759 48		1,389 95
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	49 84	2 55		47 29

THE ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates	\$ 493 43	\$ 238 19	.....	\$255 24
24. Building repairs—ordinary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Freight and transportation	209 22	177 55	.....	31 67
26. Light	627 30	449 90	.....	177 40
27. Office expense	1,206 53	902 20	.....	304 33
28. Salaries and wages	82,047 07	94,591 24	\$12,544 17	.....
29. Traveling expense	625 99	482 20	.....	143 79
30. Water	2,690 85	3,415 95	725 10	.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified	583 65	683 45	99 80	.....
Total	\$137,209 12	\$145,947 70	\$8,738 58	.....
Indebtedness incurred	\$137,219 86	\$145,936 96	\$8,717 10	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross	\$360 21	\$392 85	\$32 64	.....
Net	351 67	384 41	32 74	.....
Average number inmates	380.94	371.48	.....	9.46
Average number employees	133.75	116.50	.....	17.25
Farm and garden products used by institutions	\$12,538 11	\$11,008 80	.....	\$1,529 31

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Bedding	\$ 297 00	\$ 265 35	.....	\$ 31 65
3. Buildings and permanent improvements	16 50	8 71	.....	7 79
4. Clothing	1,070 70	748 11	.....	322 59
5. Food	13,200 70	13,080 29	.....	120 41
6. Fuel	4,383 80	3,973 12	.....	410 68
7. Furniture and fixtures	2,532 96	645 02	.....	1,887 94
8. Harness and stable	37 40	9 05	.....	28 35
9. Household supplies	761 28	626 49	.....	134 79
10. Instruments and apparatus	380 10	137 01	.....	243 09
11. Lands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies	240 32	190 84	.....	49 48
13. Library and periodicals	198 08	140 77	.....	57 31
14. Live stock .....	.....	100 00	\$ 100 00	.....
15. Machinery and tools	202 47	159 75	.....	42 72
16. Medicine and medical supplies	302 90	134 68	.....	168 22
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies	250 19	252 27	2 08	.....
18. Seeds and plants	47 28	3 50	.....	43 78
19. Stock feed	1,258 99	1,499 43	240 44	.....
20. Wagons and other vehicles	3 50	.....	.....	3 50
21. Workshop supplies	1,326 45	948 01	.....	378 44
22. Miscellaneous not classified	14 90	.....	.....	14 90
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates	70 47	21 77	.....	48 70
24. Building repairs—ordinary	21 00	33 20	12 20	.....
25. Freight and transportation	87 93	258 23	170 30	.....
26. Light	824 88	1,254 60	429 72	.....
27. Office expense	806 80	753 21	.....	53 59
28. Salaries and wages	38,248 47	49,121 58	10,873 11	.....
29. Traveling expense	361 04	163 24	.....	197 80
30. Water	778 53	705 97	.....	72 56
31. Miscellaneous not classified	1,378 50	1,273 67	.....	104 83
Total	\$69,103 14	\$76,507 87	\$7,404 73	.....
Indebtedness incurred	\$69,103 14	\$76,507 87	\$7,404 73	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross	\$369 79	\$424 78	\$54 99	.....
Net	351 80	414 04	62 24	.....

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
Average number inmates.....	186.87	180.11		6.76
Average number employees.....	68.81	69.83	1.07	
Farm and garden products used by institutions.....	\$2,237 25	\$2,127 35		\$109 90

THE ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS				
1. Agricultural implements.....				
2. Bedding.....	\$ 62 34	\$ 321 68	\$259 34	
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....				
4. Clothing.....	11 00	14 49	3 49	
5. Food.....	11,313 05	11,464 00	150 95	
6. Fuel.....	1,883 77	2,090 16	206 39	
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	233 62	287 86	54 24	
8. Harness and stable.....				
9. Household supplies.....	481 08	866 55	385 47	
10. Instruments and apparatus.....				
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	328 13	211 53		\$116 60
13. Library and periodicals.....	16 72	46 60	29 88	
14. Live stock.....				
15. Machinery and tools.....		9 45	9 45	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	1,188 93	828 79		360 14
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	69 01	200 68	131 67	
18. Seeds and plants.....				
19. Stock feed.....				
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....				
21. Workshop supplies.....	10 03	58 53	48 50	
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	6 40			6 40
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	7 50	36 80	29 30	
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	22 31	59 98	37 67	
25. Freight and transportation.....	2 37	7 01	4 64	
26. Light.....	940 91	915 44		25 47
27. Office expense.....	593 31	680 03	86 72	
28. Salaries and wages.....	14,649 16	14,327 79		321 37
29. Traveling expense.....	58 68	34 18		24 50
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	447 77	157 56		290 21
Total.....	\$32,326 09	\$32,619 11	\$293 02	
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$32,326 09	\$32,967 10	\$641 01	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$299 64	\$280 55		\$18 09
Net.....	299 25	280 41		18 84
Average number inmates.....	107.88	117.51	9.63	
Average number employees.....	22.82	25.94	3.12	

THE ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 131 45	\$ 47 60		\$ 83 85
2. Bedding.....	3,252 20	903 00		2,349 20
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....		496 32	\$ 496 32	
4. Clothing.....	6,951 48	10,680 67	3,729 19	

THE ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS—concluded.				
5. Food.....	\$80,404 41	\$78,484 63	.....	\$1,919 78
6. Fuel.....	21,149 98	19,433 05	.....	1,716 93
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	2,066 21	890 96	.....	1,175 25
8. Harness and stable.....	180 32	100 08	.....	80 24
9. Household supplies.....	2,750 15	3,893 28	\$ 1,143 13	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	29 55	68 40	38 85	.....
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	938 05	851 62	.....	86 43
13. Library and periodicals.....	285 91	360 13	74 22	.....
14. Live stock.....	1,367 66	258 00	.....	1,109 66
15. Machinery and tools.....	208 84	389 99	181 15	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	4,073 96	4,911 17	837 21	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1,484 50	1,177 49	.....	307 01
18. Seeds and plants.....	227 42	186 35	.....	41 07
19. Stock feed.....	10,196 78	10,477 69	280 91	.....
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	1,002 85	6 75	.....	996 10
21. Workshop supplies.....	5,983 15	4,136 73	.....	1,846 72
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	66 80	628 55	561 75	.....
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	75 50	38 21	.....	37 29
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	166 25	374 22	207 97	.....
25. Freight and transportation.....	1,144 06	694 49	.....	449 57
26. Light.....	117 55	126 19	8 64	.....
27. Office expense.....	1,556 11	1,386 49	.....	169 62
28. Salaries and wages.....	74,393 78	86,226 12	11,832 34	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	114 27	248 20	133 93	.....
30. Water.....	4,634 16	4,499 46	.....	134 70
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	580 89	1,664 30	1,083 41	.....
Total.....	\$225,534 24	\$233,640 14	\$8,105 90	.....
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$225,534 24	\$233,640 14	\$8,105 90	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$160 35	\$169 18	\$8 83	.....
Net.....	156 60	166 24	9 64	.....
Average number inmates.....	1,406.53	1,381.00	.....	25.53
Average number employees.....	96.51	109.75	13.24	.....
Farm and garden products used by institutions.....	\$15,508 58	\$19,625 22	\$4,116 64	.....

THE SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME OF ILLINOIS.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Bedding.....	\$ 524 67	.....	.....	\$524 67
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Clothing.....	14 90	\$ 133 37	\$118 47	.....
5. Food.....	8,103 81	8,764 37	660 56	.....
6. Fuel.....	1,612 70	1,772 74	160 04	.....
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	123 17	756 80	633 63	.....
8. Harness and stable.....	13 65	3 50	.....	10 15
9. Household supplies.....	448 71	505 10	56 39	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	214 22	201 92	.....	12 30
13. Library and periodicals.....	39 50	32 90	.....	6 60
14. Live stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Machinery and tools.....	80	.....	.....	80
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	593 67	131 33	.....	462 34
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	44 42	139 74	95 32	.....
18. Seeds and plants.....	38 39	43 85	5 46	.....
19. Stock feed.....	120 28	107 72	.....	12 56

THE SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME OF ILLINOIS—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS—concluded.				
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	\$ 14 00	\$ 4 00		\$ 10 00
21. Workshop supplies.....	242 44	82 96		159 48
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....				
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	123 82	228 98	\$ 105 16	
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	80 05	55 01		25 04
25. Freight and transportation.....	111 54	108 66		2 88
26. Light.....	2,668 28	2,399 16		269 12
27. Light.....	335 40	341 85	6 45	
28. Salaries and wages.....	11,397 67	13,683 56	2,285 89	
29. Traveling expense.....	193 14	358 38	165 24	
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	972 44	1,362 94	390 50	
Total.....	\$28,031 67	\$31,218 84	\$3,187 17	
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$28,031 67	\$31,218 84	\$3,187 17	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$300 74	\$298 37		\$2 37
Net.....	299 50	296 12		3 38
Average number inmates.....	93.21	104.63	11.42	
Average number employees.....	27.23	27.75	.52	
Farm and garden products used by institutions.....	\$306 95	\$50 31		\$256 64

THE ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....		\$ 37 00	\$ 37 00	
2. Bedding.....	\$ 409 24	621 01	211 77	
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....		76 73	76 73	
4. Clothing.....	2,856 83	6,734 90	3,878 07	
5. Food.....	21,497 61	25,712 97	4,215 36	
6. Fuel.....	8,503 96	9,581 28	1,077 32	
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	479 67	2,002 27	1,522 60	
8. Harness and stable.....	20 55	10 50		\$10 05
9. Household supplies.....	2,268 69	3,227 14	958 45	
10. Instruments and apparatus.....		287 25	287 25	
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	1,356 34	2,205 77	849 43	
13. Library and periodicals.....	225 63	519 69	294 06	
14. Live stock.....		259 84	259 84	
15. Machinery and tools.....	68 50	265 78	197 28	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	556 80	2,081 78	1,524 98	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1,486 44	2,281 10	794 66	
18. Seeds and plants.....	42 50	400 28	357 78	
19. Stock feed.....	15 17	15 80	63	
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	609 39	159 22		450 17
21. Workshop supplies.....	2,821 74	4,031 66	1,209 92	
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....		5 55	5 55	
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	1,929 73	1,665 63		264 10
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....		259 88	259 88	
25. Freight and transportation.....	63 35	224 62	161 27	
26. Light.....				
27. Office expense.....	792 38	1,051 93	259 55	
28. Salaries and wages.....	32,823 86	45,061 90	12,238 04	
29. Traveling expense.....	329 52	495 97	166 45	
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	2,260 35	1,222 07		1,038 28
Total.....	\$81,418 25	\$110,499 52	\$29,081 27	

THE ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$81,418 25	\$110,499 52	\$29,081 27	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$201 21	\$239 35	\$38 14	.....
Net.....	199 64	238 92	39 28	.....
Average number inmates.....	404.65	461.66	57.01	.....
Average number employees.....	63.54	67.27	3.73	.....
Farm and garden products used by institutions.....	\$2,226 55	\$4,184 63	\$1,958 08	.....

ILLINOIS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....				
2. Bedding.....	\$ 402 05	\$ 427 90	\$ 25 85	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....				
4. Clothing.....	192 42	306 17	113 75	.....
5. Food.....	13,654 77	15,180 00	1,534 23	.....
6. Fuel.....	1,958 96	2,928 97	970 01	.....
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	748 27	600 99		\$147 28
8. Harness and stable.....				
9. Household supplies.....	\$40 10	1,159 05	318 95	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	655 45	909 83	254 38	.....
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	391 02	602 54	211 52	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	52 83	60 22	7 39	.....
14. Live stock.....				
15. Machinery and tools.....	4 50			4 50
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	5,348 85	4,663 60		685 25
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	332 62	111 08		221 54
18. Seeds and plants.....	3 18	13 75	10 57	.....
19. Stock feed.....				
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....				
21. Workshop supplies.....	618 36	252 02		366 34
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	431 35	641 02	209 67	.....
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	68 65	27 43		41 22
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	25 01	72 36	47 35	.....
25. Freight and transportation.....	297 84	192 58		105 26
26. Light.....	1,325 65	1,736 02	410 37	.....
27. Office expense.....	884 87	1,032 68	147 81	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	30,830 58	35,548 77	4,718 19	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	38 25	438 53	400 28	.....
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	892 20	806 36		85 84
Total.....	\$59,997 78	\$67,720 87	\$7,723 09	.....
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$59,997 78	\$67,720 87	\$7,723 09	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$344 43	\$352 88	\$8 40	.....
Net.....	343 56	350 71	7 15	.....
Average number inmates.....	174.17	191.91	17.74	.....
Average number employees.....	53.76	56.35	2.59	.....

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 258 89	\$ 59 50	.....	\$ 199 39
2. Bedding.....	631 46	750 10	\$ 118 64	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	138 32	63 03	.....	75 29
4. Clothing.....	4,716 26	6,580 25	1,863 99	.....
5. Food.....	23,418 10	26,695 72	3,277 62	.....
6. Fuel.....	11,694 17	9,888 96	.....	1,805 21
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1,130 99	129 58	.....	1,001 41
8. Harness and stable.....	423 77	99 52	.....	324 25
9. Household supplies.....	1,921 54	3,810 82	1,889 28	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	92 60	2 11	.....	90 49
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	595 06	1,045 22	450 16	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	316 02	601 68	285 66	.....
14. Live stock.....	20 00	387 40	367 40	.....
15. Machinery and tools.....	188 99	155 39	.....	33 60
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	85 65	14 95	.....	70 70
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	150 67	433 22	282 55	.....
18. Seeds and plants.....	216 13	224 05	7 92	.....
19. Stock feed.....	2,099 87	1,643 72	.....	456 15
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	205 00	1,088 15	883 15	.....
21. Workshop supplies.....	1,287 72	5,582 08	4,294 36	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	800 23	1,061 73	261 50	.....
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	433 91	777 13	343 22	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Freight and transportation.....	112 60	293 52	180 92	.....
26. Light.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Office expense.....	1,763 31	2,172 09	408 78	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	41,351 76	49,704 84	8,353 08	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	1,495 91	1,519 71	23 80	.....
30. Water.....	20 60	.....	.....	20 60
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1,976 73	4,042 50	2,065 77	.....
Total.....	\$97,546 26	\$118,826 97	\$21,280 71	.....
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$97,546 26	\$118,826 97	\$21,280 71	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross.....	\$289 49	\$348 17	\$58 68	.....
Net.....	284 68	340 28	55 60	.....
Average number inmates.....	336.96	341.29	4.33	.....
Average number employees.....	78.78	81.55	2.77	.....
Farm and garden products used by institutions.....	\$6,534 66	\$4,617 69	.....	\$1,916 97

THE ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 389 52	\$ 1,955 00	\$ 1,565 48	.....
2. Bedding.....	1,522 05	1,881 09	359 04	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	46 80	1,368 54	1,321 74	.....
4. Clothing.....	4,357 83	8,770 56	4,412 73	.....
5. Food.....	38,215 83	50,776 63	12,560 80	.....
6. Fuel.....	16,310 32	20,386 17	4,075 85	.....
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	2,775 92	3,024 72	248 80	.....
8. Harness and stable.....	396 67	1,020 27	623 60	.....
9. Household supplies.....	3,830 66	5,703 64	1,872 98	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	170 57	118 00	.....	\$52 57
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	1,788 13	2,086 67	298 54	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	698 91	1,917 75	1,218 84	.....
14. Live stock.....	904 00	2,425 00	1,521 00	.....
15. Machinery and tools.....	705 59	2,761 63	2,056 04	.....

THE ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS—concluded				
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	\$ 1,581 00	\$ 847 49		\$733 51
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	2,737 46	4,916 76	\$ 2,179 30	
18. Seeds and plants.....	1,618 88	1,250 09		358 79
19. Stock feed.....	2,739 05	7,547 72	4,788 67	
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	89 60	2,594 73	2,505 13	
21. Workshop supplies.....	8,489 67	15,717 64	7,227 97	
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	632 07	351 40		280 67
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	384 44	2,246 69	1,862 25	
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....		482 75	482 75	
25. Freight and transportation.....	369 65	380 67	11 02	
26. Light.....				
27. Office expense.....	1,782 04	2,426 34	644 30	
28. Salaries and wages.....	55,704 63	77,506 82	21,802 19	
29. Traveling expense.....	2,741 91	3,094 53	352 62	
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	4,356 11	5,040 77	684 66	
Total.....	\$155,359 31	\$228,610 07	\$73,250 76	
Indebtedness incurred.....	\$152,708 33	\$231,166 99	\$78,458 66	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$266 46	\$359 16	\$92 70	
Net.....	264 42	356 45	92 03	
Average number inmates.....	573.11	643.64	70.53	
Average number employees.....	84.85	114.72	29.87	
Farm and garden products used by institutions.....	\$39,725 81	\$32,756 64		\$6,969 17

Comparison of per capita costs for years ending September 30, 1915, and September 30, 1916, based on ordinary operating expense vouchers forwarded for payment:

TOTAL BASIS.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 20	\$ 0 19		\$0 01
2. Bedding.....	2 44	2 59	\$0 15	
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	02	10	08	
4. Clothing.....	9 51	9 89	38	
5. Food.....	56 64	55 51		1 13
6. Fuel.....	12 82	13 47	65	
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 93	1 28		65
8. Harness and stable.....	17	22	05	
9. Household supplies.....	3 58	3 26		32
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	17	17		
11. Lands.....	01			01
12. Laundry supplies.....	1 55	1 92	37	
13. Library and periodicals.....	24	28	04	
14. Live stock.....	39	49	10	
15. Machinery and tools.....	42	49	07	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2 75	2 84	09	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1 03	1 22	19	
18. Seeds and plants.....	59	43		16
19. Stock feed.....	3 11	2 94		17
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	37	38	01	
21. Workshop supplies.....	7 00	6 42		58
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	16	18	02	
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	71	77	06	
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	04	07	03	

TOTAL BASIS—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS—concluded.				
25. Freight and transportation.....	\$ 0 36	\$ 0 27		\$0 09
26. Light.....	39	40	\$ 0 01	
27. Office expense.....	1 35	1 48	13	
28. Salaries and wages.....	70 61	81 39	10 78	
29. Traveling expense.....	84	84		
30. Water.....	1 37	1 24		13
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1 75	1 66		09
Total.....	\$182 52	\$192 39	\$9 87	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$182 34	\$192 56	\$10 22	
Net.....	165 30	175 34	10 04	
Average number inmates.....	20,941.48	22,207.58	1,266.10	

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 18	\$ 0 16		\$0 02
2. Bedding.....	3 55	1 65		1 90
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....				
4. Clothing.....	8 24	7 19		1 05
5. Food.....	52 61	53 90	\$1 29	
6. Fuel.....	11 22	10 80		42
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	2 24	56		1 68
8. Harness and stable.....	23	15		08
9. Household supplies.....	3 11	2 53		58
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	07			07
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry.....	1 57	1 42		15
13. Library and periodicals.....	11	07		04
14. Live stock.....	14	10		04
15. Machinery and tools.....	38	43	05	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	1 49	1 87	38	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	62	48		14
18. Seeds and plants.....	37	30		07
19. Stock feed.....	1 27	75		52
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	08	03		05
21. Workshop supplies.....	4 80	5 14	34	
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	02			02
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	03	09	06	
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....				
25. Freight and transportation.....	49	22		27
26. Light.....				
27. Office expense.....	1 14	1 30	16	
28. Salaries and wages.....	59 87	67 94	8 07	
29. Traveling expense.....	92	75		17
30. Water.....	01	01		
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1 00	1 04	04	
Total.....	\$155 76	\$158 88	\$3 12	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$153 70	\$159 35	\$5 65	
Net.....	134 45	142 09	7 64	
Average number inmates.....	1,937.67	2,071.05	133.38	

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1915	1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 27	\$ 0 29	\$0 02	.....
2. Bedding.....	2 74	3 85	1 11	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	03	01		\$0 02
4. Clothing.....	11 66	15 62	3 96	.....
5. Food.....	53 80	54 09	29	.....
6. Fuel.....	11 83	12 66	83	.....
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 50	1 29		21
8. Harness and stable.....	02	05	03	.....
9. Household supplies.....	4 37	3 29		1 08
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	18	14		04
11. Lands.....				.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	76	1 61	85	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	12	10		02
14. Live stock.....	09	08		01
15. Machinery and tools.....	09	13	04	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	3 85	4 10	25	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	69	72	03	.....
18. Seeds and plants.....	36	36		.....
19. Stock feed.....	2 51	1 45		1 06
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	71	39		32
21. Workshop supplies.....	4 05	5 76	1 71	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	10	22	12	.....
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	87	79		08
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	06			06
25. Freight and transportation.....	08	13	05	.....
26. Light.....				.....
27. Office expense.....	87	99	12	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	72 56	81 24	8 68	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	77	60		17
30. Water.....				.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1 69	1 35		34
Total.....	\$176 63	\$191 31	\$14 68	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$176 63	\$191 31	\$14 68	.....
Net.....	158 22	170 19	11 97	.....
Average number inmates.....	3,234.81	3,264.75	29.94	.....

JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 01			\$ 0 01
2. Bedding.....	1 79	\$ 1 06		73
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....				.....
4. Clothing.....	10 45	5 71		4 74
5. Food.....	54 46	42 76		11 70
6. Fuel.....	11 67	10 71		96
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	2 71	43		2 28
8. Harness and stable.....	02	03	\$0 01	.....
9. Household supplies.....	1 50	1 53	03	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	04	06	02	.....
11. Lands.....				.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	1 34	2 21	87	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	13	06		07
14. Live stock.....	44	1 16	72	.....
15. Machinery and tools.....	22	17		05
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	1 11	1 60	49	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	23	54	31	.....
18. Seeds and plants.....	24	22		02
19. Stock feed.....	52	1 91	1 39	.....
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	27	07		20
21. Workshop supplies.....	5 86	4 36		1 50
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	07	03		04

JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	\$ 0 46	\$ 0 79	\$0 33	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	08	01	01	.....
25. Freight and transportation.....	36	13	05	.....
26. Light.....	19	33	.....	\$0 03
27. Office expense.....	64 79	31	12	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	62	68 75	3 96	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	3 03	57	.....	05
30. Water.....	1 92	2 46	.....	57
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	.....	2 30	38	.....
Total.....	\$164 53	\$150 27	.....	\$14 26
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$164 53	\$150 27	.....	\$14 26
Net.....	130 28	118 95	.....	11 33
Average number inmates.....	1,840. 49	2,172. 76	332. 27	.....

ANNA STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 09	\$ 0 05	.....	\$0 04
2. Bedding.....	1 58	3 52	\$1 94	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	01	02	01	.....
4. Clothing.....	6 76	10 88	4 12	.....
5. Food.....	64 23	60 11	.....	4 12
6. Fuel.....	10 23	8 79	.....	1 44
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 79	53	.....	1 26
8. Harness and stable.....	04	02	.....	02
9. Household supplies.....	2 22	2 91	69	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	09	03	.....	06
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	1 10	92	.....	18
13. Library and periodicals.....	17	16	.....	01
14. Live stock.....	13	73	60	.....
15. Machinery and tools.....	05	32	27	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	3 46	3 73	27	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1 76	54	.....	1 22
18. Seeds and plants.....	1 95	57	.....	1 38
19. Stock feed.....	4 27	4 51	24	.....
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	38	44	06	.....
21. Workshop supplies.....	7 34	7 96	62	.....
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	35	14	.....	21
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	1 13	61	.....	52
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	01	02	01	.....
25. Freight and transportation.....	21	23	02	.....
26. Light.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Office expense.....	1 50	1 47	.....	0 3
28. Salaries and wages.....	57 44	74 11	16 67	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	81	79	.....	02
30. Water.....	1 58	1 29	.....	29
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	29	71	42	.....
Total.....	\$170 97	\$186 11	\$15 14	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$170 97	\$186 11	\$15 14	.....
Net.....	152 04	165 26	13 22	.....
Average number inmates.....	1,749. 72	1,895. 06	145. 34	.....

WATERTOWN STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 02	\$ 0 04	\$0 02	
2. Bedding.....	3 11	3 06		\$0 05
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....				
4. Clothing.....	7 73	4 73		3 00
5. Food.....	65 10	57 64		7 46
6. Fuel.....	10 63	9 42		1 21
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 07	1 63	56	
8. Harness and stable.....	11	03		08
9. Household supplies.....	3 38	2 13		1 25
10. Instruments and apparatus.....				
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	2 10	1 92		18
13. Library and periodicals.....	28	19	09	
14. Live stock.....	77	10		67
15. Machinery and tools.....	1 17	52		65
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2 95	2 86		09
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	80	86	06	
18. Seeds and plants.....	87	70	17	
19. Stock feed.....	42	29		13
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	20	32	12	
21. Workshop supplies.....	\$ 90	4 33		4 57
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	01			01
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	1 08	86		22
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....				
25. Freight and transportation.....	12	11		01
26. Light.....				
27. Office expense.....	1 61	1 80	19	
28. Salaries and wages.....	70 89	73 31	2 42	
29. Traveling expense.....	1 03	94		09
30. Water.....	1 88	1 39		49
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1 88	1 39		49
Total.....	\$186 23	\$169 18		\$17 05
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$186 23	\$169 18		\$17 05
Net.....	152 04	131 57		10 47
Average number inmates.....	1,519.06	1,539.94	20.88	

PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 52	\$ 0 15		\$0 37
2. Bedding.....	3 12	1 93		1 19
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....				
4. Clothing.....	17 31	17 01		30
5. Food.....	54 94	56 20	\$1 26	
6. Fuel.....	10 08	15 23	5 15	
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	2 21	1 90		31
8. Harness and stable.....	28	73	45	
9. Household supplies.....	5 01	4 63		38
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	17	24	07	
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	2 32	2 74	42	
13. Library and periodicals.....	21	24	03	
14. Live stock.....	26	11		15
15. Machinery and tools.....	38	1 02	64	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2 03	3 01	98	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1 20	1 50	30	
18. Seeds and plants.....	19	11		08
19. Stock feed.....	3 88	4 57	69	
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....		12	12	
21. Workshop supplies.....	5 31	7 34	2 03	
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....				

PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	\$ 0 28	\$ 0 91	\$ 0 63	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	01	31	.....	\$0 01
25. Freight and transportation.....	27	27	04	.....
26. Light.....	19	27	08	.....
27. Office expense.....	73	1 03	30	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	55 69	75 78	20 09	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	51	62	11	.....
30. Water.....	2 67	2 83	16	.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	2 46	64	.....	1 82
Total.....	\$172 23	\$201 17	\$28 94	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$172 23	\$201 17	\$28 94	.....
Net.....	155 10	184 41	29 31	.....
Average number inmates.....	2,182.35	2,162.41	.....	20.23

CHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 01	\$ 0 03	\$ 0 02	.....
2. Bedding.....	18	4 52	4 34	.....
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Clothing.....	3 14	7 19	4 05	.....
5. Food.....	50 79	55 11	4 32	.....
6. Fuel.....	4 76	4 67	.....	\$0 09
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	2 35	47	.....	1 88
8. Harness and stable.....	55	22	.....	33
9. Household supplies.....	8 10	3 61	.....	4 49
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	.....	07	07	.....
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	1 86	2 72	86	.....
13. Library and periodicals.....	37	26	.....	11
14. Live stock.....	1 57	1 77	20	.....
15. Machinery and tools.....	14	43	29	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	3 52	4 54	1 02	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	40	39	.....	01
18. Seeds and plants.....	85	1 56	71	.....
19. Stock feed.....	12 75	6 59	.....	6 16
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	43	.....	.....	43
21. Workshop supplies.....	7 57	4 51	.....	3 06
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	13	10	.....	03
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	16	19	03	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	31	14	.....	17
25. Freight and transportation.....	44	56	12	.....
26. Light.....	1 82	1 93	11	.....
27. Office expense.....	1 82	2 69	87	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	91 40	135 93	44 53	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	2 19	2 99	80	.....
30. Water.....	2 67	2 90	23	.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	3 46	3 08	.....	38
Total.....	\$203 74	\$249 17	\$45 43	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$203 74	\$249 17	\$45 43	.....
Net.....	201 96	246 50	44 54	.....
Average number inmates.....	225.28	207.03	.....	18.25

CHICAGO STATE HOSPITAL.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 06			\$0 06
2. Bedding.....	1 41	\$ 2 75	\$1 34	
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....				
4. Clothing.....	6 82	5 88		94
5. Food.....	53 57	53 68	11	
6. Fuel.....	13 00	16 34	3 34	
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	31	46	15	
8. Harness and stable.....	12	17	05	
9. Household supplies.....	2 90	1 86		1 04
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	08	11	03	
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	70	1 00	30	
13. Library and periodicals.....	10	07		03
14. Live stock.....	16	14		02
15. Machinery and tools.....	17	2 21	04	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2 83	2 12		71
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	52	1 01	49	
18. Seeds and plants.....	28	25		03
19. Stock feed.....	1 06	56		50
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	23			23
21. Workshop supplies.....	10 38	4 34		6 04
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	03			03
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	58	55		03
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....				
25. Freight and transportation.....	47	15		32
26. Light.....				
27. Office expense.....	1 47	1 48	01	
28. Salaries and wages.....	63 50	69 55	6 05	
29. Traveling expense.....	49	52	03	
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	25	26	01	
Total.....	\$161 49	\$163 46	\$1 97	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$162 49	\$163 43	\$0 94	
Net.....	155 91	156 30	39	
Average number inmates.....	2,887.72	3,143.00	255.28	

LINCOLN STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 14	\$ 0 11		\$0 03
2. Bedding.....	2 90	4 54	\$1 64	
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....				
4. Clothing.....	14 21	11 11		3 10
5. Food.....	50 81	52 10	1 29	
6. Fuel.....	7 37	6 76		61
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 93	1 87		06
8. Harness and stable.....	17	37	20	
9. Household supplies.....	4 18	3 15		1 03
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	19	21	02	
11. Lands.....	18			18
12. Laundry supplies.....	2 59	2 85	26	
13. Library and periodicals.....	17	11		06
14. Live stock.....	62	07		55
15. Machinery and tools.....	89	34		55
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	1 15	1 16	01	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	93	1 38	45	
18. Seeds and plants.....	37	56	19	
19. Stock feed.....	3 95	2 16		1 79
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	11	36	25	
21. Workshop supplies.....	11 37	9 20		2 17
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....		02	02	

LINCOLN STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	\$ 0 87	\$ 0 56		\$0 31
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	08	01		07
25. Freight and transportation.....	55	22		33
26. Light.....		1 00	\$0 13	
27. Office expense.....	57			
28. Salaries and wages.....	54 70	61 21	6 51	
29. Traveling expense.....	08	20	12	
30. Water.....	2 83	2 18		65
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1 11	94		17
Total.....	\$165 32	\$164 75		\$0 57
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$165 32	\$164 75		\$0 57
Net.....	142 64	146 56	\$3 92	
Average number inmates.....	1,667.04	1,921.90	254.86	

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 02	\$ 0 07	\$ 0 05	
2. Bedding.....	81	20		\$0 61
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....		11	11	
4. Clothing.....	96	1 61	65	
5. Food.....	41 30	36 72		4 58
6. Fuel.....	32 19	33 47	1 28	
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	2 61	2 88	27	
8. Harness and stable.....	27	18		09
9. Household supplies.....	3 03	4 17	1 14	
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	90	80		10
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	2 94	4 10	1 16	
13. Library and periodicals.....	1 23	95		28
14. Live stock.....	66	30		36
15. Machinery and tools.....	3 15	83		2 32
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	1 39	1 81	42	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	2 89	3 10	21	
18. Seeds and plants.....	12	1 15	1 03	
19. Stock feed.....	20 49	20 29		20
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	1 94	98		96
21. Workshop supplies.....	10 89	7 43		3 46
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	13	01		12
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	1 29	64		65
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....				
25. Freight and transportation.....	55	48		07
26. Light.....	1 65	1 21		44
27. Office expense.....	3 17	2 43		74
28. Salaries and wages.....	215 38	254 63	39 25	
29. Traveling expense.....	1 64	1 30		34
30. Water.....	7 06	9 19	2 13	
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1 53	1 84	31	
Total.....	\$360 19	\$392 88	\$32 69	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$360 21	\$392 85	\$32 64	
Net.....	351 67	384 41	32 74	
Average number inmates.....	380.94	371.48		9.46

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....				
2. Bedding.....	\$ 1 59	\$ 1 47		\$0 12
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	09	05		04
4. Clothing.....	5 73	4 16		1 57
5. Food.....	70 64	72 62	\$ 1 98	
6. Fuel.....	23 46	22 06		1 40
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	13 53	3 58		9 97
8. Harness and stable.....	20	05		15
9. Household supplies.....	4 07	3 48		59
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	2 03	76		1 27
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	1 29	1 06		23
13. Library and periodicals.....	1 06	78		28
14. Live stock.....		56		
15. Machinery and tools.....	1 08	89		19
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	1 62	75		87
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1 34	1 40	06	
18. Seeds and plants.....	25	02		23
19. Stock feed.....	6 74	8 32	1 58	
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	02			02
21. Workshop supplies.....	7 10	5 26		1 84
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	08			08
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	38	12		26
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	11	18	07	
25. Freight and transportation.....	47	1 43	96	
26. Light.....	4 42	6 96	2 54	
27. Office expense.....	4 32	4 18		14
28. Salaries and wages.....	204 68	272 74	68 06	
29. Traveling expense.....	1 93	91		1 02
30. Water.....	4 16	3 92		24
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	7 38	7 07		31
Total.....	\$369 79	\$424 78	\$54 99	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$369 79	\$424 78	\$54 99	
Net.....	351 80	414 04	62 24	
Average number inmates.....	186.87	180.11		6.76

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....				
2. Bedding.....	\$ 0 58	\$ 2 74	\$2 16	
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....				
4. Clothing.....	10	12	02	
5. Food.....	104 87	97 56		\$7 31
6. Fuel.....	17 46	17 79	33	
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	2 17	2 45	28	
8. Harness and stable.....				
9. Household supplies.....	4 46	7 37	2 91	
10. Instruments and apparatus.....				
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	3 04	1 80		1 24
13. Library and periodicals.....	16	40	24	
14. Live stock.....				
15. Machinery and tools.....		08	08	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	11 02	7 05		3 97
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	64	1 71	1 07	
18. Seeds and plants.....				
19. Stock feed.....				
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	09	50	41	
21. Workshop supplies.....	06			
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	06			06

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	\$ 0 07	\$ 0 31	\$0 24	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	20	51	31	.....
25. Freight and transportation.....	02	06	04	.....
26. Light.....	8 72	7 78	.....	\$ 0 94
27. Office expense.....	5 50	5 78	28	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	135 79	121 93	.....	13 86
29. Traveling expense.....	55	29	.....	26
30. Water.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	4 14	1 34	.....	2 80
Total.....	\$299 64	\$277 57	.....	22 07
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$299 64	\$280 55	.....	\$19 09
Net.....	299 25	280 41	.....	18 84
Average number inmates.....	107.88	117.51	9.63	.....

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 09	\$ 0 03	.....	\$0 06
2. Bedding.....	2 31	65	.....	1 66
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	.....	36	\$0 36	.....
4. Clothing.....	4 94	7 74	2 80	.....
5. Food.....	57 16	56 83	.....	33
6. Fuel.....	15 04	14 07	.....	97
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 47	64	.....	83
8. Harness and stable.....	13	07	.....	06
9. Household supplies.....	1 96	2 82	86	.....
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	02	05	03	.....
11. Lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Laundry supplies.....	67	62	.....	05
13. Library and periodicals.....	20	26	06	.....
14. Live stock.....	97	19	.....	78
15. Machinery and tools.....	15	28	13	.....
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2 89	3 56	67	.....
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1 06	86	.....	20
18. Seeds.....	16	13	.....	03
19. Stock feed.....	7 25	7 58	33	.....
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	71	.....	.....	71
21. Workshop supplies.....	4 26	3 00	.....	1 26
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	05	46	41	.....
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	06	03	.....	03
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	12	27	15	.....
25. Freight and transportation.....	81	50	.....	31
26. Light.....	09	09	.....	.....
27. Office expense.....	1 11	1 00	.....	11
28. Salaries and wages.....	52 89	62 44	9 55	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	08	18	10	.....
30. Water.....	3 29	3 26	.....	03
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	41	1 21	80	.....
Total.....	\$160 35	\$169 18	\$8 83	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$160 35	\$169 18	\$8 83	.....
Net.....	156 60	166 24	9 64	.....
Average number inmates.....	1,406.55	1,381.00	.....	25.53

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....				
2. Bedding.....	\$ 5 63			\$5 63
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....				
4. Clothing.....	16	\$ 1 27	\$1 11	
5. Food.....	86 94	83 76		3 18
6. Fuel.....	17 30	16 94		36
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 32	7 23	5 91	
8. Harness and stable.....	15	03		12
9. Household supplies.....	4 82	4 83	01	
10. Instruments and apparatus.....				
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	2 30	1 93		37
13. Library and periodicals.....	42	32		10
14. Live stock.....	01			01
15. Machinery and tools.....				
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	6 37	1 25		5 12
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	48	1 34	86	
18. Seeds and plants.....	41	42	01	
19. Stock feed.....	1 29	1 03		26
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	15	04		11
21. Workshop supplies.....	2 60	79		1 81
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....				
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	1 33	2 19	86	
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	86	53		33
25. Freight and transportation.....	1 20	1 04		16
26. Light.....	28 62	22 93		5 69
27. Office expense.....	3 60	3 27		33
28. Salaries and wages.....	122 28	130 78	8 50	
29. Traveling expense.....	2 07	3 43	1 36	
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	10 43	13 02	2 59	
Total.....	\$300 74	\$298 37		\$2 37
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$300 74	\$298 37		\$2 37
Net.....	299 50	296 12		3 38
Average number inmates.....	93.21	104.63	11.42	

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....		\$ 0 08	\$ 0 08	
2. Bedding.....	\$ 1 01	1 35	34	
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....		17	17	
4. Clothing.....	7 06	14 58	7 52	
5. Food.....	53 13	55 70	2 57	
6. Fuel.....	21 02	20 75		\$0 27
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	1 19	4 34	3 15	
8. Harness and stable.....	05	02		03
9. Household supplies.....	5 61	6 99	1 38	
10. Instruments and apparatus.....		62	62	
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	3 35	4 78	1 43	
13. Library and periodicals.....	56	1 13	57	
14. Live stock.....		56	56	
15. Machinery and tools.....	17	58	41	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	1 38	4 51	3 13	
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	3 67	4 94	1 27	
18. Seeds and plants.....	10	87	77	
19. Stock feed.....	04	03		01
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	1 50	34		1 16
21. Workshop supplies.....	6 97	8 73	1 76	
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....		01	01	

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	\$ 4 77	\$ 3 61		\$1 16
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....		56	\$ 0 56	
25. Freight and transportation.....	16	49	33	
26. Light.....				
27. Office expense.....	1 96	2 28		
28. Salaries and wages.....	81 11	97 61	16 50	
29. Traveling expense.....	81	1 07	26	
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	5 59	2 65		2 94
Total.....	\$201 21	\$239 35	\$38 14	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$201 21	\$239 35	\$38 14	
Net.....	199 64	238 92	39 28	
Average number inmates.....	404.65	461.66	57.01	

ILLINOIS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....				
2. Bedding.....	\$ 2 31	\$ 2 23		\$0 08
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....				
4. Clothing.....	1 10	1 59	\$0 49	
5. Food.....	78 40	79 15	75	
6. Fuel.....	11 25	15 26	4 01	
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	4 30	3 13		1 17
8. Harness and stable.....				
9. Household supplies.....	4 82	6 04	1 22	
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	3 76	4 74	98	
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	2 25	3 14	89	
13. Library and periodicals.....	30	31	01	
14. Live stock.....				
15. Machinery and tools.....	03			03
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	30 71	24 30		6 41
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	1 91	58		1 33
18. Seeds and plants.....	02	07	05	
19. Stock feed.....				
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....				
21. Workshop supplies.....	3 55	1 31		2 24
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	2 47	3 34	87	
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	40	14		26
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....	14	38	24	
25. Freight and transportation.....	1 71	1 01		70
26. Light.....	7 62	9 05	1 43	
27. Office expense.....	5 08	5 38	30	
28. Salaries and wages.....	177 01	185 24	8 23	
29. Traveling expense.....	22	2 29	2 07	
30. Water.....				
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	5 12	4 20		92
Total.....	\$344 48	\$352 88	\$8 40	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$344 48	\$352 88	\$8 40	
Net.....	343 56	350 71	7 15	
Average number inmates.....	174.17	191.91	17.74	

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 77	\$ 0 17		\$0 60
2. Bedding.....	1 87	2 20	\$ 0 33	
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	41	18		23
4. Clothing.....	14 00	19 28	5 28	
5. Food.....	69 50	78 22	8 72	
6. Fuel.....	34 70	28 98		5 72
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	3 36	38		2 98
8. Harness and stable.....	1 26	29		97
9. Household supplies.....	5 70	11 16	5 46	
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	28	01		27
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	1 77	3 06	1 29	
13. Library and periodicals.....	94	1 76	82	
14. Live stock.....	06	1 13	1 07	
15. Machinery and tools.....	56	46		10
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	26	04		22
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	45	1 27	82	
18. Seeds and plants.....	64	66	02	
19. Stock feed.....	6 23	4 82		1 41
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	60	3 19	2 59	
21. Workshop supplies.....	3 82	16 36	12 54	
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	2 37	3 11	74	
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	1 29	2 28	99	
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....				
25. Freight and transportation.....	34	86	52	
26. Light.....				
27. Office expense.....	5 23	6 36	1 13	
28. Salaries and wages.....	122 72	145 64	22 92	
29. Traveling expense.....	4 44	4 45	01	
30. Water.....	06			06
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	5 86	11 85	5 99	
Total.....	\$289 49	\$348 17	\$58 68	
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$289 49	\$348 17	\$58 68	
Net.....	284 68	340 28	55 60	
Average number inmates.....	336.96	341.29	4.33	

ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
INVENTORY ACCOUNTS.				
1. Agricultural implements.....	\$ 0 68	\$ 3 04	\$ 2 36	
2. Bedding.....	2 66	2 92	26	
3. Buildings and permanent improvements.....	08	2 13	2 05	
4. Clothing.....	7 60	13 63	6 03	
5. Food.....	66 68	78 89	12 21	
6. Fuel.....	28 46	31 67	3 21	
7. Furniture and fixtures.....	4 84	4 70		\$0 14
8. Harness and stable.....	69	1 58	89	
9. Household supplies.....	6 68	8 86	2 18	
10. Instruments and apparatus.....	30	18		12
11. Lands.....				
12. Laundry supplies.....	3 12	3 24	12	
13. Library and periodicals.....	1 22	2 98	1 76	
14. Live stock.....	1 58	3 77	2 19	
15. Machinery and tools.....	1 23	4 29	3 06	
16. Medicine and medical supplies.....	2 76	1 31		1 45
17. Plumbing, heat, light and engine supplies.....	4 78	7 64	2 86	
18. Seeds and plants.....	2 83	1 96		87
19. Stock feed.....	4 81	11 73	6 92	
20. Wagons and other vehicles.....	16	4 03	3 87	
21. Workshop supplies.....	14 81	24 42	9 61	
22. Miscellaneous not classified.....	1 10	55		55

ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Concluded.

Classification.	1915	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
23. Amusement of inmates.....	\$ 0 67	\$ 3 49	\$ 2 82	.....
24. Building repairs—ordinary.....		75	75	.....
25. Freight and transportation.....	64	59		\$0 05
26. Light.....				.....
27. Office expense.....	3 11	3 77	66	.....
28. Salaries and wages.....	97 20	120 42	23 22	.....
29. Traveling expense.....	4 79	4 81	02	.....
30. Water.....				.....
31. Miscellaneous not classified.....	7 60	7 83	23	.....
Total.....	\$271 08	\$355 18	\$84 10	.....
Per capita computed on indebtedness incurred—				
Gross.....	\$266 46	\$359 16	\$92 70	.....
Net.....	264 42	356 45	92 03	.....
Average number inmates.....	573. 11	643. 64	70. 53	.....

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Visitation and
Instruction of the Adult Blind

October 1, 1916

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

OFFICERS.

FRED J. KERN, *President*, Belleville, Ill.

JAMES HYLAND, *Secretary*, Chicago, Ill.

FRANK D. WHIPP, *Fiscal Supervisor*, Springfield, Ill.

GEORGE A. ZELLER, M. D., *Alienist*, Peoria, Ill.

THOMAS O'CONNOR, *Member of Board*, Peoria, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF VISITATION AND INSTRUCTION OF ADULT BLIND.

ROSTER OF DEPARTMENT STAFF.

CHARLES E. COMSTOCK, *Managing Officer*, 31 South Sacramento Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

MISS REBECCA T. CONDON, *Instructor in Practical Housekeeping and Domestic Arts*, 165 South Forest Avenue, River Forest, Ill.

MISS SARAH BOLOTIN, *Instructor*, 874 North Main Street, Decatur, Ill.

MISS ANNA J. JOHNSON, *Instructor*, 3146 Lyndale Street, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN T. FITZGERALD, *Instructor*, Utica, Ill.



Plate I. CHARLES E. COMSTOCK.
Managing officer of the Department of Visitation
and Instruction of the Adult Blind.

DEPARTMENT OF VISITATION AND INSTRUCTION OF ADULT BLIND.

Board of Administration, Springfield, Ill.

GENTLEMEN: It is indeed a pleasure to have the honor of submitting the third biennial report of the State Department of Visitation and Instruction of the Adult Blind, for the period from October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1916, inclusive.

The department was established under the Illinois Board of Administration in October, 1911, for the purpose of giving individual instruction to the adult blind of the State. The instruction is given in the homes of the pupils, free of charge.

Oftentimes, the very ones who will reap the good that is to be derived as the result of organized effort or legislation made in their behalf, evince the least interest; but while this may be true of some we wish to uplift, the majority are clamoring for anything and everything that will enable them to either pass their time more pleasantly or fit them to take their proper places in society, by giving them, through instruction or otherwise, that which they need to become partially or wholly self-sustaining.

The following subjects are taught at present: Reading Moon type, reading and writing full and contracted Braille, embossed shorthand, operating the dictating machine, typewriting, reed and raffia work (basketry, etc.), hand and machine sewing, knitting, crocheting, tatting, mat-making, hammock-making, chair-caning, weaving on the Danish loom, fiber-strand chair-weaving, broom-making, and the tuning and repairing of pianos and piano-players. The last four subjects we prefer teaching in classes, when practicable.

In some cases we have also given material assistance and suggestions to those who are adapted to business life, along the lines of salesmanship.

THE DEPARTMENT STAFF.

The department staff, which is composed of three sightless and one sighted instructor, besides the managing officer, gives instruction during the five school days of each week, ten months of the year, from October 1, of each year to September 30 of the following year, July and August, besides legal holidays and a week at Christmas being allowed for vacation.

During the past two years, we have traveled 66,177½ miles, giving and making 6,922 lessons and calls, and having graduated 97 pupils.

CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Resulting from the civil service examination for teachers of the adult blind, Mr. B. M. Harrod's services with the department terminated

November 16, 1914, he being succeeded by one of his former pupils, Miss Sarah Bolotin.

In September, 1915, we were able to add to our teaching staff a sighted instructor in the person of Miss Rebecca T. Condon, who was formerly in this department but had been transferred to another department on account of lack of funds.

Owing to illness, Mr. J. Finley Lockaby was granted leave of absence from January 1, to July 1, 1916. His salary thus released made it possible to employ Miss Susanne Sorensen to give a complete course in weaving upon the Danish loom to our instructor in domestic arts, during the months of January-April, 1916, and to employ Messrs. Bryant M. Harrod and Edward H. Menke during the months of February, March, April, May and June as temporary instructors, the former to teach broom-making, hammock-making, etc., and the latter, the tuning and repairing of pianos and piano-players. At the expiration of his sixth month's leave of absence Mr. Lockaby found it impossible to return to the department, and resigned his position. To fill the vacancy Mr. John T. Fitzgerald was transferred from the School for the Blind at Jacksonville to this department.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(a) *History of Appropriations.*—Our State department was created in 1911 by an act mothered by the Chicago Woman's Club, they having financed a similar department the five preceding years. The proposed bill asked for the creation of a State Commission for the Blind with an appropriation for the biennial period of \$20,000. Ten thousand dollars was granted for the purpose of the act, omitting the feature of a separate commission, the lawmakers feeling that the work should be conducted by a board already in existence fitted for the purpose, namely, the Illinois Board of Administration. The Forty-eighth General Assembly, in 1913, upon my request, and upon the endorsement of your board, granted \$10,000 per annum, but the words "per annum" failing to receive the signature of the Chief Executive, gave our department the same appropriation for the second biennium as for the first. In 1915, the Forty-ninth General Assembly and the Governor, acting in unison, granted us for the ensuing biennial period, 1915-1916, an appropriation of \$15,455.

Statement of Expenditures.—Details of appropriations and expenditures are included in the financial statement of the Board of Administration, published elsewhere in this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Salaries.—Our request for \$7,420 per annum for salaries will give a much-needed increase and enable us to add a teacher of the trade most valuable to sightless men, that of the tuning and repairing of pianos and piano-players.

Ordinary Operating Expenses.—For supplies, equipment, repairs, communication and traveling expenses, the amount needed for the biennium is \$7,880. This includes a slight increase in the amount for educational supplies, due to our endeavor to assist in establishing some of the blind in some kind of remunerative business often requiring a small initial outlay for stock. The increased allowance for traveling expenses

would enable us to reach a number who have long been on our waiting list and should benefit from our work.

A combined office, exhibit and salesroom and workshop, centrally located, is especially important, as the work made by both men and women pupils could there be marketed and instruction in classes could often be given. I would ask that \$1,000 per annum be appropriated for its maintenance.

WHAT SOME OF OUR PUPILS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

It is indeed more than gratifying to learn of the success of pupils graduated by this department in past years. I should like to especially refer to the case of Mr. Michael Lawler, 404 Dechman Street, Peoria, who learned piano tuning from Mr. Lockaby after having spent the previous seven or eight years immediately after his loss of sight, in idleness. This gentleman states that he is now being paid \$3 for each piano he tunes, and that he never tunes less than one piano a day.

Mr. John J. Gentile, 511 North Fourth Street, Champaign, aged 28, blind from birth, has within the past year finished his course in the broom trade. He first bought himself a second-hand outfit and erected a small shop in which to conduct his work, and has since purchased a complete brand-new outfit, has added improvements to his shop, has joined the International Broom and Whisk-makers' Union, and is very happy in the fact that he is self-maintaining.

Mr. Asa C. Russell, 1900 Washington Boulevard, aged 48, although he has never taken a lesson in this department in any of the subjects taught, has however taken advantage of the opportunity offered and as the result of a number of interviews I had with him, he was encouraged to undertake the tea and coffee business, and his reports have been most gratifying, stating that from the beginning he had earned from \$12 to \$20 a week.

Mr. William Lambert, 216 West Sixty-fourth Street, also deserves special mention for what he has accomplished, having lost his sight late in life and never having had the advantage of a business education. From the tea and coffee business, while not earning enough to support his family, he has, however, been self-sustaining.

The subjects taught by this department afford pastime to those afflicted late in life whose hours otherwise would be spent in idleness. The home teacher not only gives the pupil encouragement, and a new hope in life, but also instills into his family, relatives and near friends a new outlook as to the possibilities for those thus afflicted. Miss Kate Alexander, a pupil of Miss Johnson (see Plate II), deaf and blind, has in the past two years acquired the knowledge of reading and writing the American Braille, and this woman shut out from the light of day and from all sounds about her, unable to communicate with any except those who have made a special study of the manual alphabet, has in her new acquisition a veritable treasure.

Braille writing is proving of value to women sometimes in making their cooking recipes, and to men in keeping their accounts.

Mr. G. S. A. Powless, 2344 West Edwards Street, Upper Alton, aged 54, became so enthusiastic after having learned the broom trade

that this year he has raised a ton of his own broom corn and is making money.

Mr. Harry Hitchcock, 114 North Madison Street, LaGrange, is deserving of special mention, and he learned the full Braille and contractions and was able to read in three lessons. Later, Mr. Hitchcock learned broom-making, and while he has never followed the trade extensively, still he gives our department credit for his development in salesmanship, which he took up later as a result of his first impressions in contact with his home teacher.



Plate II Miss Johnson (at right) conversing with her deaf-blind pupil, Miss Kate Alexander.

Occasionally, when one of a highly cultured and sensitive nature is overtaken by blindness, we find that he has a tendency to keep aloof from his former associates, due to that abhorrence of blindness that comes to those who see only that side of it portrayed by the blind beggar. In such a case, the home teacher plays a very important part in bringing the afflicted one to a realization that he can still be a useful member of society and command the respect of his fellows.

The question has sometimes arisen as to the advisability and feasibility of conducting much of our work in industrial centers. Where it is practicable to gather our pupils into groups, class instruction is given, and an industrial school in connection with the department would be invaluable. We have in the past been very fortunate in aiding in the establishment of a few industrial centers. The one connected with the Jewish Aid Society, 1800 Selden Street, Chicago, furnishes employment to their proteges, in the broom trade. All the products made by these workers are sold by the good women connected with the institution, and bring retail prices.

A number of exhibits and sales in connection with this department have been held by various Women's Clubs, which have furnished one means of disposing of our pupils' finished articles.



Plate III. Miss Condon (in center), surrounded by one of her classes in domestic arts.

Some of the men and women have derived much pleasure and some profit through the knowledge gained in their course of instruction in basketry, taught by Misses Johnson and Bolotin.

The pupils of Miss Condon have learned many pretty and useful designs in fancy work, crocheting and rug-weaving. They have learned to make such articles as collar and cuff sets of tatting, crocheted lace of various patterns, center pieces, table covers, towel ends, kimonos, sweaters, hug-me-tights, slippers, automobile hoods, baby bonnets, beaded watch-fobs, hand-woven waffle mats, lace tidies, hand bags, etc., etc. The classes in the industrial home in rug-weaving have been very well attended, and the opportunity greatly appreciated by the pupils. (See Plate III.)

Even if the financial side is not considered, it is true that the hearts in gloom which have been made happy, the hitherto despairing lives once more made peaceful, cheerful, and hopeful, are sufficient to justify a decided increase in appropriations for this department. The work done in Illinois for the adult blind stands as a beacon light among many of her sister states, and is recognized as such by them.

LIST OF PUPILS WHO HAVE FINISHED THEIR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION
DURING THIS BIENNIUM.

Alexander, Miss Kate, 1100 South May Street, Chicago; reading and writing of full and contracted Braille.

Anderson, Miss Sophie, 1663 Humboldt Boulevard, Chicago; Braille reading, knitting, crocheting, and mat-work.

Beeder, Charles E., Cook County Infirmary, Oak Forest; Moon type alphabet.

Billong, George, Ottawa; chair-caning.

Bohman, J. August, 2317 Walnut Street, Chicago; full and contracted Braille.

Bordolo, Mrs. Mary, 821 Vermilion Street, Danville; basketry and chair-caning.

Boucher, Mrs. Marie, Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, Nineteenth and Marshall Boulevard, Chicago; full and contracted Braille; typewriting.

Boyde, Miss Vera, 415 Jefferson Street, South Danville; typewriting and Braille musical notation.

Brundage, Abraham, Cook County Infirmary, Oak Forest; basketry.

Burgoyne, T. E., 1601 South Sixth Avenue, Maywood; typewriting.

Burroughs, William, Catlin; basketry, hammock-making, chair-caning, Braille reading.

Captanelis, Mrs. Rose, 2039 North California Avenue, Chicago; full and contracted Braille; knitting.

Carrigan, Mrs. Effie, 1202 Chandler Street, Danville; full and contracted Braille; typewriting; basketry, and making waffle mats.

Clarkson, Mrs., 1019 Marquette Road, Chicago; full Braille and typewriting on Remington typewriter.

Cook, Mrs., 548 Arlington Place, Chicago; Moon type.

Coon, John, Danville; chair-caning.

Costello, William, 3269 East Ninety-second Street, Chicago; broom-making.

Coughlin, James, 86 Downer Place, Aurora; full Braille and typewriting.

Cummins, Joseph, 5713 Harper Avenue, Chicago; Braille reading.

Cummins, Mrs., 5638 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago; reading full and contracted Braille.

Dittmer, Johann, 3503 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago; reading full and contracted Braille; basketry.

Dorst, Mrs. H. Margaret, 2010 Raymond Court, Chicago; reading full and contracted Braille, knitting, bead work, mat work, and crocheting.

Dunne, Mrs. P. W., 165 South Forest Avenue, River Forest; typewriting.

Egan, Mrs. M. B., Ravinia; chair-caning.

Ehrgott, Miss Edith, 901 North Tenth Street, Quincy; Braille reading.

Fisle, Lewis, 1353 Campbell Avenue, Chicago; broom-making, chair-caning, and a little basketry.

Fletcher, Louis, Central Administration Building, Jewish Aid Society, 1800 Selden Street, Chicago; broom-making.

Flynn, Frank, 1247 Synod Place, Chicago; hammock-making.

Forrest, Miss Alice, 3511 Van Buren Street, Chicago; operating dictating machine, and typewriting on Corona typewriter.

Fromm, Paul R., 517 Eugene Street, Chicago; reading full and contracted Braille, typewriting, basketry, and hammock-making.

Gentile, John, 511 North Fourth Street, Champaign; broom-making.

Goff, Mrs. Lucy, 103 Bremer Avenue, Danville; Moon type reading and Braille reading; typewriting.

Goodrich, Mr., Pittsfield; Moon type.

Gorman, Mrs. Sadie, 492 South Harrison Street, Kankakee; typewriting, and principles of New York point.

Gottert, Miss Sophia, Old People's Methodist Home, Quincy; crocheting and basketry.

Guest, G. D., 125 North Marion Street, Oak Park; reading full and contracted Braille; Braille writing; typewriting.

Haus, Louis, 105 East Fairchilds Street, Danville; broom-making.

Herman, Mrs. Herbert, 1992 Turner Avenue, Chicago; hand weaving of waffle mats, crocheting and tatting.

Hitchcock, Harry, 114 North Madison Street, La Grange; reading full and contracted Braille, typewriting, hammock-making, and fiber-strand chair-weaving.

Hix, Mrs. Lucy, 1940 West Lake Street, Chicago; Moon type.

Hoffman, Harry, 4008 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago; typewriting.

Hoffman, Watson, Soldiers' Home, Quincy; reed basketry.

Hughes, William, 1900 Marshall Boulevard, Chicago; Braille reading.

Hunter, D. J., 2607 Ogden Avenue, Chicago; Braille reading and writing.

Hupes, James, Soldiers' Home, Danville; basketry.

Jablonski, Valentine, 1417 West Division Street, Chicago; basketry, hammock-making.

Keane, Mrs. B., 4610 Lexington Street, Chicago; fancy work.

Kelly, Harry, 1304 North Locust Street, Quincy; Braille musical notation.

Kelly, Miss Margaret, Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, Ninetcenth and Marshall Boulevard, Chicago; crocheting.

Koch, Miss Clara, 6742 South Morgan Street, Chicago; typewriting.

Kramer, Rabbi Isaac, 1648 Division Street, Chicago; reading and writing full and contracted Braille.

Lakin, W. H., Midway (P. O. Westville); basketry; broom-making.

Lambert, William, 216 West Sixty-fourth Street, Chicago; tea and coffee merchant.

Larden, Miss Nellie, 1154 Taylor Avenue, Oak Park; full Braille; basketry.

Leff, Hyman, Central Administration Building, Jewish Aid Society, 1800 Selden Street, Chicago; broom-making.

Lehmont, George, 1918 Taylor Street, Chicago; hammock-making, chair-caning, basketry, Moon type reading.

Lipkin, Abraham, 1113 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago; member of class at Central Administration Building, Jewish Aid Society, 1900 Selden Street, Chicago; full and contracted Braille; broom-making.

Macavoy, Miss Carrie, 614 West Madison Street, Danville; Moon type, basketry, and bead work.

Malmberg, Hans, 1643 Foster Avenue, Chicago; Braille reading; typewriting.

Manske, Miss Amanda, 5532 Ingleside Avenue, Chicago; operating the dictating machine.

Marney, John, Quincy; basketry; chair-caning.

Marx, E. N., 5337 Indiana Avenue, Chicago; Moon type; reading full and contracted Braille.

McCarty, Edward N., Industrial Home for the Blind, Nineteenth and Marshall Boulevard, Chicago; residence, Mattoon, Ill.; Braille reading and writing; typewriting.

McCoy, Andrew, 5914 Normal Boulevard, Chicago; broom-making.

McDonald, Mrs. Mary, Cook County Infirmary, Oak Forest; Moon type.

McLoughlin, Roland, 3758 Janssen Street, Chicago; piano tuning.

Meaker, G. L., 311 Campbell Street, Joliet; Braille reading; typewriting.

Morgan, Mr., Evanston; business address, 165 West Adams Street, care C. F. Pease & Co., Chicago; reading full and contracted Braille; Braille writing.

Morgan, Mrs. R. T., 810 College Avenue, Wheaton; Moon type; basketry; full Braille.

Neef, Hubert, 624 North Sixth Street, Springfield; full Braille.

Peck, Mrs. Alma J., 1907 Monroe Street, Chicago; Moon type.

Powless, G. S. A., 2344 West Edward Street, Upper Alton; broom-making.

Rude, Miss Anna, Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, Nineteenth and Marshall Boulevard, Chicago; weaving.

Pulver, Mrs. Frances, 2452 Fulton Street, Chicago; typewriting.

Russell, Asa C., 1900 Washington Boulevard, Chicago; salesmanship (tea and coffee).

Schrage, Fred, 1113 Adams Street, Quincy; basketry.

Schreyer, Christ., 2151 Cullon Avenue, Chicago; Moon type; reading and writing full and contracted Braille.

Schwartz, Meyer, 1842 Yeaton Street, Chicago; piano tuning, repairing, regulating and polishing.

Shannon, John, Aroma Park (Waldron P. O.); broom-making.

Smith, Miss Irma, 21 North Eighth Avenue, Chicago; fancy work.

Shover, Mrs. Ida C., 3610 Ellis Park, Chicago; Moon type.

Somers, Frank, 1900 Marshall Boulevard, Chicago; full and contracted Braille.

Starr, J. S., 371 West Decatur Street, Decatur; reading and writing full and contracted Braille.

Streets, William, Cook County Infirmary, Oak Forest; Braille reading; basketry.

Sypneski, Harone, Soldiers' Home, Danville; chair-caning; hammock-making; basketry.

Throckmorton, Mrs., 3223 Rhodes Avenue, Chicago; reading full and contracted Braille.

Tolliver, John, County Home, Danville; basketry; chair-caning.

Trenton, F. H., 221 West Sixty-sixth Street, Chicago; Braille reading; typewriting.

Washington, George, Soldiers' Home, Danville; basketry; hammock-making.

Weber, Richard E., 5332 Bowmanville Avenue, Chicago; reading and writing full and contracted Braille; basketry; hammock-making.

Wight, Mrs. Marion, 4761 Langley Avenue, Chicago; Moon type; basketry.

Wilkins, Mrs. Marion, 948 North Laverne Avenue, Chicago; typewriting.

Winters, Otto, Oak Forest; broom-making.

Wise, Mrs. Mary, 1010 South Eighth Avenue, Maywood; Moon and Braille reading.

Wright, Mrs. Clarinda, 505 Sheridan Street, Danville; Moon type.

Wyman, Mme. Harriet Louise, 512 Lee Street, Evanston; Moon type.

Yarwood, George, 1415 Foster Avenue, Chicago; Moon type; reading and writing English Braille; typewriting; basketry.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. COMSTOCK, *Managing Officer.*

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Deportation

October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1916

DEPARTMENT OF DEPORTATION.

DUNNING, ILL., November 3, 1916.

Board of Administration, Springfield, Ill.

SIRS: Herewith you will find report of the work performed by this department for the period from October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1916, inclusive. Your attention is directed to Table No. 1, which shows 159 persons removed from State institutions, 83 deportable aliens awaiting deportation by the United States Immigration Bureau, and 42 deportable aliens awaiting completion of necessary hospital papers for United States Immigration Bureau, 9 nonresidents and 10 aliens that died before deportation could be effected, 4,425 patients committed to State hospitals investigated and found to be legal residents of the State of Illinois.

Through a close supervision of patients brought before the County Court of Cook County for inquiry as to their sanity, I find that 27 aliens and 44 nonresidents were either dismissed, paroled or sent to private sanitariums through their friends being aware of the fact that if they were committed to State institutions they would be liable to deportation.

Your attention is directed to Table No. 6, which shows a gross saving by this department of \$229,060, and Table No. 7 shows an expenditure of \$16,061.40 by this department, or a net saving to the State of Illinois of \$212,998.60.

In conclusion will add that 23 insane persons having a legal residence in the State of Illinois were returned from neighboring states through this department.

Very truly yours,

J. V. CALLAHAN,
State Deportation Agent.

REPORT FOR PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 1, 1914, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1916, INCLUSIVE.

Aliens deported United States Immigration Service.....	18	
Aliens repatriated at expense of friends.....	6	
Aliens repatriated at expense of State.....	1	
Aliens forced out of State institutions, to be taken care of by relatives or friends.....	31	
		56
Nonresidents returned to other states—		
At expense of State.....	58	
At expense of friends.....	45	
		103
Deportable aliens that United States Immigration Bureau has been unable to deport, on account of state of war existing in Europe.....		83
Deportable aliens awaiting completion of necessary hospital papers for United States Immigration Bureau.....	42	
Nonresidents that died before deportation could be effected.....	9	
Aliens that died before deportation could be effected.....	10	
Patients committed to State hospitals investigated and found to be legal residents of Illinois.....	4,425	

TABLE NO. 1.

Institutions.	Aliens deported United States Immigration Service.	Aliens deported expense of relatives and friends.	Aliens deported expense of State.	Aliens forced out to be taken care of by relatives or friends.	Total deported and forced out
Chicago.....	14	5	.....	27	46
Chester.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Elgin.....	1	.....	1	2	4
Kankakee.....	2	1	.....	1	4
Watertown.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	18	6	1	31	56

TABLE NO. 2.

Nonresidents returned.

Institutions.	Expense of State.	Expense of relatives or friends.	Total returned.
Chicago.....	39	38	77
Elgin.....	7	1	8
Kankakee.....	6	1	7
Jacksonville.....	1	.....	1
Watertown.....	4	5	9
Anna.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	58	45	103

TABLE NO. 3.

Nativity—Countries.	United States Immigration Service.	Expense of relatives or friends.	Expense of State.	Forced out through deportation proceedings.	Total.
Austria.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Assyria.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Bohemia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Denmark.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Finland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Greece.....	1	1	.....	2	4
Hungary.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ireland.....	3	.....	.....	3	6
Italy.....	1	2	.....	1	4
Macedonia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Norway.....	1	1	.....	1	3
Poland.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Roumania.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Russia.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Scotland.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Sweden.....	5	1	.....	2	8
Canada.....	4	1	1	.....	6
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	18	6	1	31	56

TABLE NO. 4.

State.	Expense of State.	Expense of friends or relatives.	Total.
Alabama.....	2	.....	2
Arkansas.....	.....	1	1
California.....	1	1	2
Connecticut.....	1	1	2
Georgia.....	.....	1	1
Indiana.....	2	7	9
Iowa.....	3	3	6
Kansas.....	.....	1	1
Kentucky.....	2	2	4
Massachusetts.....	5	1	6
Michigan.....	4	1	5
Minnesota.....	2	1	3
Missouri.....	8	2	10
Nebraska.....	.....	3	3
New Jersey.....	2	.....	2
New Mexico.....	.....	1	1
New York.....	9	4	13
North Dakota.....	1	1	2
Ohio.....	3	3	6
Oklahoma.....	.....	1	1
Oregon.....	.....	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	3	2	5
Texas.....	.....	1	1
Vermont.....	1	.....	1
Washington, D. C.....	2	.....	2
Wisconsin.....	6	6	12
Wyoming.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	58	45	103

TABLE NO. 5.

Residents of Illinois returned from other states.

California.....	1	Virginia.....	1
New Jersey.....	1	Washington.....	1
Missouri.....	1	Wisconsin.....	2
Minnesota.....	1		
Ohio.....	4	Total.....	23
New York.....	11		

TABLE NO. 6.

Summary of deportations from Illinois institutions covering period from October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1916.

Institution.	Alien patients removed.	Average patient's life— years.	Estimate cost of patient's main- tenance per year.	Total cost of main- tenance for life per patient.	Total gross saving.
Chicago State Hospital.....	46	8	\$180 00	\$1,440 00	\$66,240 00
Elgin State Hospital.....	4	8	180 00	1,440 00	5,760 00
Kankakee State Hospital.....	4	8	180 00	1,440 00	5,760 00
Chester State Hospital.....	1	8	180 00	1,440 00	1,440 00
Watertown State Hospital.....	1	8	180 00	1,440 00	1,440 00
NONRESIDENT PATIENTS REMOVED.					
Chicago State Hospital.....	77	8	180 00	1,440 00	110,880 00
Elgin State Hospital.....	8	8	180 00	1,440 00	11,520 00
Kankakee State Hospital.....	7	8	180 00	1,440 00	1,440 00
Jacksonville State Hospital.....	1	8	180 00	1,440 00	1,440 00
Watertown State Hospital.....	9	8	180 00	1,440 00	12,960 00
Anna State Hospital.....	1	8	180 00	1,440 00	1,440 00
Total.....	159	.....	.....	.....	\$229,060 00

TABLE NO. 7.

Salary of deportation agent, Oct. 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1916, inclusive	\$7,200 00
Salary of assistant deportation agent, Oct. 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1916, inclusive	4,751 61
Salary of stenographer and investigator, Oct. 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1916, inclusive	1,400 00
Postage, Oct. 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1916, inclusive	70 20
Transportation and meals, 39 patients, from Chicago State Hospital	1,931 02
Transportation and meals, 7 patients, from Elgin State Hospital	162 69
Transportation and meals, 4 patients, from Watertown State Hospital	151 82
Transportation and meals, 6 patients, from Kankakee State Hospital	272 86
Transportation and meals, 1 patient, from Anna State Hospital	11 45
Transportation and meals, 1 patient, from Jacksonville State Hospital	109 75
	<hr/>
	\$16,061 40

REPORT OF

Department of Visitation of Children

For the Year Ending December 31, 1915

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

OFFICERS.

FRED J. KERN, *President*, Belleville, Ill.

JAMES HYLAND, *Secretary*, Chicago, Ill.

FRANK D. WHIPP, *Fiscal Supervisor*, Springfield, Ill.

GEORGE A. ZELLER, M. D., *Alienist*, Peoria, Ill.

THOMAS O'CONNOR, *Member of Board*, Peoria, Ill.

DEPARTMENT VISITATION OF CHILDREN PLACED IN FAMILY HOMES.

CHARLES VIRDEN, *State Agent*, Springfield, Ill.

KATHARINE A. GALLAGHER, *Home Visitor*, Canton, Ill.

W. R. BLACKWELDER, *Home Visitor*, Joliet, Ill.

MARY S. JEWELL, *Home Visitor*, Ilmo Hotel, East St. Louis, Ill.

EDNA ZIMMERMAN, *Secretary and Stenographer*, Springfield, Ill.

All communications regarding dependent and delinquent children should be addressed to the State Agent.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT VISITATION OF CHILDREN OF BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

Previous to the creation of the Department Visitation of Children 12 years ago, Illinois had but few laws for the protection of the dependent child. The growth of this work is a study of profound interest; what at first seemed to be an experiment has become a great reality.

From a little, old, crowded court room on South Clark Street, with a few probation officers most of whom were volunteers, the Juvenile Court of Cook County has grown until there are now the Juvenile Court, Girls' Court, Boys' Court, Court of Domestic Relations, Morals Court, Juvenile Protective Association, Bureau of Personal Welfare, Bureau of Public Welfare and many other branches, all dealing with some phase of child life. We need not a prophet to foretell the future of this movement.

Illinois stands in the foreground in child welfare work; nearly every county in the State has its Juvenile Court, probation officers and in many instances County Detention Home. Without fear of contradiction we can say that no state has made greater progress in a like period of time in the enactment of legislation, in the erection of private homes for children and improved methods for their care. The inspection reports which follow reveal the fact that most of these homes are of modern construction and well equipped. Correlative with the improvement in housing conditions there has been great progress through the industrial and manual training departments in preparing the child for a life of future usefulness.

COOPERATION OF FORCES.

The statement is often made that there is "duplication of effort" among the various agencies engaged in child saving work; despite this criticism each is performing its duty faithfully and rendering great assistance to the children coming under its care.

It is the purpose of the Department Visitation of Children to aid each and every factor in carrying forward child welfare work to its highest degree of success.

"New problems" have in most instances proven to be the old problems in their various phases and the members of this department have worked with others in attempting to reach the highest ideals in their solution.

DUTIES OF HOME VISITORS.

The Board of Administration holds the State Agent personally responsible for the work of this department. Reference to page . . . shows, that during 1914 and 1915, 68 institutions and societies and 51

County Courts placed children in family homes throughout the 102 counties of the State. There are approximately 4,500 children in foster homes and the statutes provide that each shall be visited at least once a year. The constant shifting of some of these wards has occasioned many unnecessary visits and often a search for days for a particular child. A certain infant placed by a maternity hospital prior to the enactment of the Maternity Hospital Law required a two weeks' search on the part of Home Visitor before the child was located. Report of each visit must be written up in duplicate and forwarded to the department, one copy being sent to the institution placing the child and the other filed in the office. Home Visitors are required to furnish daily reports to the department as per form shown on page

Despite many perplexities the Home Visitor has gone about his or her work cheerfully and often with the spirit of thankfulness that it is "no worse." They must be ready at all times to leave any regular line of work to go to any part of the State on any special mission that may come to the attention of the department.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE WORK.

We are grateful for the appropriations which have made it possible to continue the work, but we are much in need of additional funds to meet the growing demands. With the advance in the cost of living comes higher cost of hotel and livery bills; also a constant increase in the number of wards to be visited and office work incidental thereto. With no appropriation for extra help, with but one stenographer to perform all the clerical work except that which is done by State Agent, and with only three Home Visitors to cover the entire State both for regular and special visits, our task has not been an easy one; additional assistance is asked in order that we may do our work better in future than we have done it in the past.

INSPECTION OF INSTITUTIONS.

In 1915, a detailed inspection was made of 63 institutions; of these Miss Gallagher inspected 28; Mr. Blackwelder 22, and Miss Jewell 13. These reports were not printed but were filed for statistical purposes. Each institution was also visited from one to four times by State Agent.

In 1916, State Agent inspected 55 institutions; Miss Jewell 7; Miss Gallagher 5, and Mr. Blackwelder 4. For special reasons both Miss Jewell and Mr. Virden inspected the Springfield Home for the Friendless, the Lincoln Training School for Colored Boys and the Mary A. Lawrence Industrial School for Colored Girls; reports of which are found on following pages.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL LAW.

The Maternity Hospital Law enacted by the Forty-ninth General Assembly has, in some respects, been inoperative as no appropriation was made or help provided for the work necessary to its complete enforcement. The State Agent has done this work and has found the maternity

hospitals very willing to meet the requirements of the law when its purpose has been explained to them.

The maternity hospitals have been reporting to and have adopted the blanks prescribed by the Board of Administration for use of the private institutions in placing children in family homes. The State Agent has personally inspected these hospitals, has visited each child placed in a family home before adoption has taken place, and with few exceptions these placements have been most satisfactory.

It was found to be the custom of certain maternity hospitals to turn over illegitimate children to certain women who made a business of disposing of such children, the hospital retaining no future responsibility. In one particular case an infant had been placed with a demented woman living in a filthy basement, who was under the influence of some drug when State Agent called. Investigation developed the fact that this woman had come from another state for the purpose of obtaining a child which would be presented to her husband as their own. The professional "child placer" was compelled to remove the child which was found to be drugged and expert medical attention was necessary to save its life. This special form of abuse has been practically eliminated by State superintendent of maternity hospitals.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

We have included table showing the admission of children to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, which reveals some interesting facts. While there is a quota fixed for the admission of dependent children, not the children of soldiers, it has not been observed and children have been received whenever there was room and some have abused the privilege. In 1914, out of 62 dependent children received at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, 22 were from McLean County alone while many counties were not represented. For example, of the 22 dependent children received from McLean County, one application was made because of the poverty of the parents, three because the parents had been divorced, and 18 because the father had abandoned his family. In a few of these cases the abandonment scheme was premeditated on the part of the parents in order that they might be relieved of responsibility for their children. The records of 1915 show similar facts. Surely there is need of drastic legislation on the subject of wife and child abandonment.

In receiving children at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home it has been the purpose to keep the children of a particular family together in order that the family might be re-united if possible.

Mr. and Mrs. Claggett have taken the place of father and mother to these little folks and it is their greatest desire to give them the real parental love to which every child is entitled. Many children have been placed in good family homes which have been carefully selected and inspected by the managing officer and his faithful wife.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED FROM ORPHANAGES.

One of the most humane acts of the Board of Administration during its incumbency is the abolition of corporal punishment from the

private institutions of the State. Cases were discovered where children of tender years were beaten with heavy instruments of torture. In one institution the children's cries were smothered by sealing the mouth with surgeon's adhesive plaster and confining the child for hours in a dark closet.

Following the recommendation of State Agent, the Board of Administration issued an order to each institution forbidding corporal punishment under penalty of surrender of its certificate and closing of the institution.

One of the private orphanages abolished corporal punishment as per instructions and instituted a "jail system" of locking a disobedient child in an upstairs room with heavy shutters over the window, the thermometer standing at 100 to 110 degrees, the only toilet facilities being an old paint bucket, and the length of sentence ranging from one to fourteen days, with some commutation if child professed to be "saved." The certificate held by this institution was revoked and the children removed. In justification of his conduct the superintendent quoted Scripture and stated the Bible authorized him to at least incarcerate these children when it said "Spare the rod and spoil the child."

MOTHERS' PENSION LAW.

The Mothers' Pension Law has proven a blessing to many and has kept together a large number of families which otherwise would have been scattered. Inasmuch as the law permits the admission to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of a child abandoned by its parent or parents, should not this same class of children be entitled to the benefits of mothers' pensions? Should the deserted mother be separated from her children, although they be cared for at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, when a small amount of money would keep the family together?

Under the present law the mother who owns any real estate is not eligible to receive a pension. In Vermilion County, however, the judge placed a different interpretation upon the law. In one case a father was killed by accident; the little home was partially paid for but the mother was not able to pay the balance due and also care for her children. The judge granted this mother sufficient pension to keep the family together; the husband had been a coal hauler and the mother took up the burden and continued to deliver coal to regular customers. In less than two years she came to the office, exhibited the title to her home and voluntarily asked that the pension she had been receiving be paid to some other needy mother, as she now had her home and would take chances on caring for her children.

MANY OTHER NEEDY CLASSES.

In former reports I have referred to a number of these unfortunates and through the years have continued to insist upon a better organized system for their care.

The commitment of the feeble-minded by the courts has greatly helped the condition of this class and many are now cared for who were formerly a menace to society.

The Epileptic Colony at Dixon will be ready for occupancy about July 1, 1917, and will prove a blessing to this class of defectives.

There is a great need for a State orthopedic hospital. The Home for Destitute Crippled Children, Park Avenue and Paulina Street, Chi-

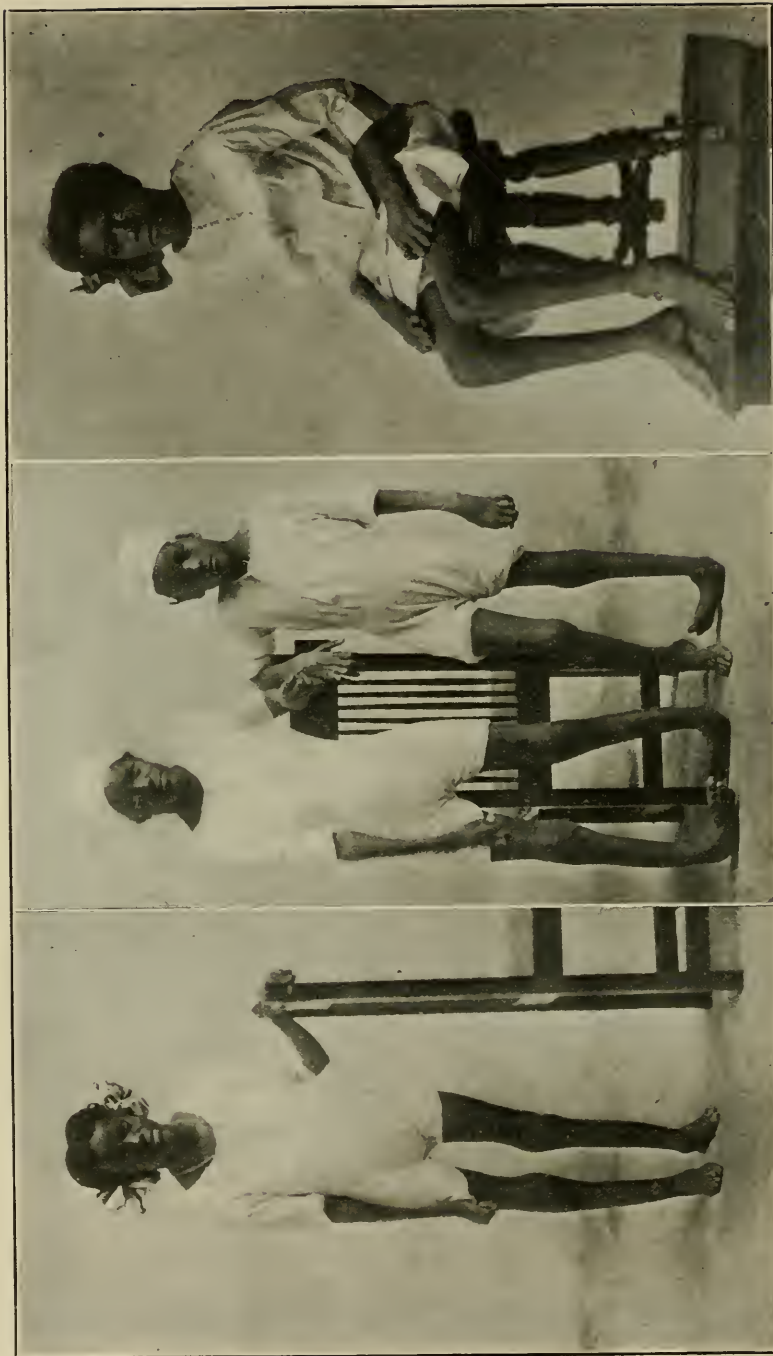


Robert as we found him.



Robert 10 weeks later.

cago, a private institution wholly maintained by philanthropic people of Cook County, is doing wonderful work along this line. Illinois has at least 500 children outside of Cook County who are victims of infantile paralysis or some congenital trouble which has left them crippled for life, and most of these could be cured by proper surgical work.



One year later.

As they were.

One year later.

Robert, aged nine years (page 131), was found on the bathing beach at Lincoln Park, Chicago, about two years ago by State Agent and his wife. Examination showed the boy's ankle and knee were stiff, the foot having been broken when he was three years of age. Robert explained that his parents had spent all their money to "cure" his foot but it was unsuccessful and hope had been abandoned. State Agent called on the mother and after some persuasion induced her to take the boy to the Home for Destitute Crippled Children where, without any expense to the family, he was operated upon by Dr. Ryerson and assistants; the foot is normal and the boy is now able to walk naturally.

The two colored girls shown on page 132 were sent from Danville by Mrs. Sadie Chamberlain, probation officer, the county paying \$5 per week for each. The older one could not walk even with crutches unless otherwise supported and both girls are now practically cured.

Lulu Belle Boyd, of Springfield, aged four years, a victim of infantile paralysis, dragged herself about by her hands and could not even stand. This child was operated upon at the Home for Destitute Crippled Children and, although she is still in her cast, she is able to walk about the nursery and her complete recovery is expected.

Great credit is due Miss M. O. Stewart, the superintendent, and the faithful surgeons who have given their time and skill free of charge that the poorest might be benefited thereby.

The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, through its superintendent, Wilfred S. Reynolds, has had numerous operations performed at this institution on children coming under its care. It is hoped that Illinois may soon have a thoroughly equipped orthopedic hospital where such cases may be treated and where these helpless little ones may be made self supporting.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

"Value received" being the basis of every honest business transaction, we intuitively inquire "Does it pay?"

Does it pay that Lulu Belle Boyd should walk uprightly; that Robert should have a normal foot and be able to engage in a life of usefulness; that the two colored girls should walk and be given a chance for themselves; that the hundreds of other similar cases should be corrected? We are forced to answer in the affirmative.

The brother and sister shown on page 134 were rescued from dreadful surroundings by Rev. G. C. Knobel, Field Secretary, Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, and local authorities and within a few days they were placed in excellent family homes for adoption. The condition in which they were found is portrayed in one picture and the transformation in the other.

ILLEGAL PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN FROM OTHER STATES.

It has come to our attention that many children are being placed in Illinois from other states in violation of the statutes which require that in all such cases guarantee bond be furnished the Board of Administration indemnifying the State against such children becoming dependent within a period of five years. A majority of these children come from St. Louis, Missouri, doctors, midwives and maternity hos-



Six weeks later.

As received.

Eight weeks later.

pitals, some having sent out letters quoting prices on certain infants ranging from \$1 to \$15 each. Several babies were found in disreputable families living on what is known as the "Island" at East St. Louis; these having been handed out by doctors and midwives, no name being given for the child and the person receiving it giving neither name nor reference. It is to be hoped that Missouri will soon follow Illinois in enacting legislation governing maternity hospitals.

It is the duty of each employee of the Department Visitation of Children to assist at all times in every possible way and, we believe, each has done his or her best and only ask the opportunity for a greater and better work.

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTERS FOR INSTITUTIONS NOT
FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT INVESTIGATED BY
THE STATE AGENT DURING THE
YEARS 1914 AND 1915.

APPROVED 1914.

Catholic Home Finding Association of Illinois, Hearst Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Women's Christian Association, Chicago, Ill.

Country Home for Convalescent Children, Princes Crossing; P. O.
West Chicago, Ill.

Evanston Day Nursery, Evanston, Ill.

German Catholic Women's Protectorate, Chicago, Ill.

Juvenile Protective Association of Aurora, Aurora, Ill.

Polish Orphan's Protective and Aid Association, 1118 Noble Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Springfield Day Nursery Association, Springfield, Ill.

DISAPPROVED.

Church of God and Saints of Christ Orphanage and Home for
Colored Children, 5405 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

APPROVED 1915.

American Ladies' Aid Society, 1321 California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Argus Club of Chicago, 2021 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Associated Charities of Springfield, Illinois, Springfield, Ill.

Bethesda Day Nursery, 1902 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Catholic Social Center Association, 308 South Sangamon Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Association of Day Nurseries, 1545 Astor Street, Chi-
cago, Ill.

Croatian Orphans' Educational Society of America, 1443 West
Fifteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Elizabeth Charleton Day Nursery, Oak Park, Ill.

Eric Chapel Institute, 1345 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.

Guardian Angel Industrial School for Girls, Peoria, Ill.

Guardian Angel Training School for Boys, Peoria, Ill.

Hattie Bardwell Good Fellowship Club, 667 East Marquette Road,
Waukegan, Ill.

Independent Society of Mutual Aid of Oliveto Citra, 925 South Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill.

Independent Order of Captain Dreyfus, 3202 Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Infant Aid Society, Chicago, Ill.

Lincoln Training School for Colored Boys, Springfield, Ill.

Mary A. Lawrence Industrial School for Colored Girls, Springfield, Ill.

*Maternity and Infant Hospital of Chicago, 1900 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

National Park Seminary Day Nursery, 239 West Twenty-fourth Street, Chicago, Ill.

North Shore Catholic Woman's League, Winnetka, Ill.

Northwestern Ladies' Aid Society, 2400 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

Personal Service Circle, 4549 Clifton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Phyllis Wheatley Home for Colored Working Girls, 3256 Rhodes Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Polish United Charities of Chicago, 4600 Gross Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Progressive Brothers and Sisters in Love, 4730 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Protestants Women's National Association, 310 Normal Park Way, Chicago, Ill. (Formerly Protestant Women's National League).

St. Agnes Home, Chicago, Ill.

St. Casimer's Lithuanian Industrial School for Girls, Sixty-seventh and Rockwell Street, Chicago, Ill.

St. Casimer's Lithuanian Training School for Boys, Sixty-seventh and Rockwell Street, Chicago, Ill.

St. Julian's Day Nursery and Settlement Home for Catholic Women's League, 858 Cambridge Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

St. Mark's Home for Working Girls, 405 Smith Street, Peoria, Ill.

Sanitas Lithuanian Charitable Hospital and Benevolent Institution for the Poor, Fifty-first Court near Twelfth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Spolok Ruzencovej Panny Marie, Joliet, Ill.

United Charities of Blue Island, Blue Island, Ill.

United Lithuanian Roman Catholic Charities of America, 2634 West Sixty-seventh Street, Chicago, Ill.

West Side Ladies' Immediate Relief Society, 3511 Douglas Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

West Suburban Federated Charities of Cook County, Chicago, Ill.

Women's Fellowship Club, 1412 East Marquette Road, Chicago, Ill.

Wooliner Ladies' Aid Society, 1330 South Sangamon Street, Chicago, Ill.

DISAPPROVED.

Alliance of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Fraternal Societies Affiliated with the Providence of God Parish, 1810 Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Esoteric Society, 1200 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

* Maternity and Infant Hospital of Chicago is a stock company and was passed upon by the Board of Administration because it is a maternity home.

Illinois Crippled Children's Aid Society, Peoria, Ill.

Ladies' Hebrew Charity Society, Chicago, Ill.

Litchfield Provident Association, Litchfield, Ill.

Millawer Unterstiltzung Verein, 720 West Twelfth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Rose Bud Club, DuQuoin, Ill.

White Horse Army Rescue and Mission Workers Home for Christian and Domestic Economy Training of Delinquent and Dependent Children, Goben Gulch, Danville, Ill.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION OF CHILDREN TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME
DURING THE YEARS 1914 AND 1915, PASSED UPON BY THE STATE AGENT AND ADMITTED ON HIS RECOMMENDATION.

1914				
Soldiers' Children.....	35	Eligible.....	35	
Dependent Children.....	62	Eligible.....	53	
Almshouse Children.....	8	Eligible.....	8	Ineligible ¹ 9
	105		96	9
1915				
Soldiers' Children.....	57	Eligible.....	53	Ineligible ² 4
Dependent Children.....	53	Eligible.....	52	Ineligible ³ 1
Almshouse Children.....	16	Eligible.....	15	Ineligible ⁴ 1
	126		120	6
1915.....	105		96	9
1916.....				
Total.....	231		216	15

Causes of ineligibility.

¹ 3 not residents of Illinois, 6 too old for admission.

² Not residents of Illinois.

³ Too young for admission, being only 5 days old.

⁴ Too old for admission.

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION VISITATION OF CHILDREN.

DAILY REPORT OF HOME VISITOR.

Date.....

Name..... Town..... County.....

Probable address Date Town County

Send mail to.....

Working.....County list.

DAYS' WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Town visited County Miles traveled:

Livery.....

Railroad.....

Total.....

Visits made: Reports written up:

Regular Regular

Successful Unsuccessful Extra Visits Favorable Unfavorable

No..... No..... No..... No..... No.....

Special Special

(See Remarks)

Total.....

Number reports forwarded to office.....

Institutions visited.....

Institutions inspected.....

Expenses for day as shown by expense book \$.....

Remarks:

General

MILEAGE TRAVELED BY HOME VISITORS FROM JANUARY 1, 1914, TO DECEMBER 31, 1914.

Miles traveled by—

Katharine A. Gallagher.....	9,518
W. R. Blackwelder.....	11,947
Mary S. Jewell.....	12,044
	<u>33,509</u>

MILEAGE TRAVELED BY HOME VISITORS FROM JANUARY 1, 1915, TO DECEMBER 31, 1915.

Miles traveled by—

Katharine A. Gallagher.....	8,689
W. R. Blackwelder.....	11,919
Mary S. Jewell.....	12,417
	<u>33,025</u>

STATEMENT OF VISITS MADE ON FOSTER HOMES AND REPORTS FILED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD, 1914 AND 1915.

Name of visitor.	Counties visited.	Towns visited.			Visits made.				
		Cook County.	State.	Total.	Chi-cago.	Cook County out of Chi-cago.	State of Illi-nois.	Other states.	Total.
1914									
Katharine A. Gallagher..	23	15	125	140	193	43	375	.....	611
W. R. Blackwelder.....	18	17	111	128	175	83	391	.....	649
Mary S. Jewell.....	38	23	191	214	111	70	549	1	731
Total.....	79	55	427	482	479	196	1,315	1	1,991
1915									
Katharine A. Gallagher..	13	1	109	110	21	.....	430	1	452
W. R. Blackwelder.....	15	9	119	128	6	37	413	1	457
Mary S. Jewell.....	32	24	189	213	2	108	543	4	657
Total.....	60	34	417	451	29	145	1,386	6	1,566
Total, 1914.....	79	55	427	482	479	196	1,315	1	1,991
Grand total.....	139	89	844	933	508	341	2,701	7	3,557
RECAPITULATION.									
Individual grand totals, 1914 and 1915.									
Katharine A. Gallagher..	36	16	234	250	214	43	805	1	1,063
W. R. Blackwelder.....	33	26	230	256	181	120	804	1	1,106
Mary S. Jewell.....	70	47	380	427	113	178	1,092	5	1,388
Grand total.....	139	89	844	933	508	341	2,701	7	3,557

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF VISITS MADE IN LOCATING CHILDREN WHO HAD MOVED OR WRONG ADDRESSES GIVEN, COVERING THE PERIOD FOR TWO YEARS, 1914 AND 1915.

Miss Gallagher	200	
(Reports filed)	1,063	
		1,263
Mr. Blackwelder	200	
(Reports filed)	1,106	
		1,306
Miss Jewell	200	
(Reports filed)	1,388	
		1,588
Grand total of visits made.....		4,157

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1914.

		<i>Dr.</i>		
1914				
Jan.	1	To balance on hand.....	\$6,021 76	
		Appropriation for year July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.....	9,400 00	\$15,421 76
		<i>Cr.</i>		
1914				
Dec.	14	By salaries—		
		Katherine A. Gallagher, home visitor.....	\$1,200 00	
		W. R. Blackwelder, home visitor.....	1,200 00	
		Mary S. Jewell, home visitor.....	1,000 00	
		Edna Zimmerman, stenographer.....	1,000 00	4,400 00
		By expenses—		
		Traveling expenses, Miss Gallagher.....	\$ 977 71	
		Traveling expenses, Mr. Blackwelder.....	940 50	
		Traveling expenses, Miss Jewell.....	1,112 01	
		Traveling expenses, Mr. Virden.....	1,084 17	
		Traveling expenses, miscellaneous.....	4 64	4,119 03
		General office expense.....		1,313 17
		Total disbursements.....		\$9,832 20
		By balance.....		5,589 56
				\$15,421 76

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1915.

		<i>Dr.</i>		
1915				
Jan.	1	To balance on hand.....	\$ 5,589 56	
		Appropriation for year July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.....	10,355 00	\$15,944 56
		<i>Cr.</i>		
1915				
Dec.	31	By salaries—		
		Katharine A. Gallagher, home visitor.....	\$1,100 00	
		W. R. Blackwelder, home visitor.....	1,200 00	
		Mary S. Jewell, home visitor.....	1,100 00	
		Edna Zimmerman, stenographer.....	1,100 00	\$4,500 00
		Voucher issued in error to Miss Gallagher while on leave of absence and returned to State Treasurer.....		100 00
		By expenses—		
		Traveling expenses, Miss Gallagher.....	\$1,030 02	
		Traveling expenses, Mr. Blackwelder.....	943 61	
		Traveling expenses, Miss Jewell.....	1,296 22	
		Traveling expenses, Mr. Virden.....	1,160 53	
		Traveling expenses, miscellaneous.....	2 61	4,432 99
		General office expense.....		1,121 38
		Total disbursements.....		\$10,154 37
		To balance.....		5,790 19
				\$15,944 56

TABLE NO. 1—TABULATED STATEMENT OF CHILDREN PLACED AND REPLACED BY INSTITUTIONS FROM JANUARY 1, 1914, TO DECEMBER 30, 1914.

Names of institutions.	Locations.	Illinois.	Outside of Illinois.	Total.
Anna B. Millikin Home.....	Decatur.....	2		2
Anna Ross Sanitarium.....	Chicago.....	45	Indiana, 2.....	47
Anna State Hospital.....	Anna.....	1		1

TABLE NO. 1—Continued.

Names of institutions.	Locations.	Illinois.	Outside of Illinois.	Total.
Association Home.....	Galesburg.....	6		6
Bethany Protective Association.....	Rock Island.....	13		13
Board of Trustees, Southern Illinois Conference, M. E. Church (Orphans and Children's Home).....	Creal Springs.....	15	New Brunswick, 2.....	17
Bohemian Training School for Boys.....	Chicago.....	1		1
Central Baptist Children's Home.....	Maywood.....	9		9
Chicago Industrial Home for Children.....	Woodstock.....	7	Iowa, 1; Michigan, 1.....	9
Chicago Industrial School for Girls.....	DesPlaines.....	30		31
Children's Home of Rockford.....	Rockford.....	2		2
Danish Lutheran Church Educational Association.....	Chicago.....	1		1
Deutscher Evangelischer Weisenhaus und Altenheim Verin Von Nord Illi- nois.....	Bensenville.....	7		7
Edgar County Children's Home.....	Paris.....	6		6
Elgin Children's Home Association (Larkin Home).....	Elgin.....	6		6
Evangelical Lutheran Home Finding Association.....	Chicago.....	3		3
Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Society.....	Peoria.....	115	Wisconsin, 2; Utah, 1; Missouri, 1.....	119
Florence Crittenton Peoria Home.....	Peoria.....	3		3
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphans Home Association.....	Addison.....	21		21
Galesburg and Knox County Free Kin- dergarten.....	Galesburg.....	19		19
Girls Industrial Home of McLean County.....	Bloomington.....	6		6
Home of the Good Shepherd.....	Peoria.....	9		9
Hudelson Baptist Orphanage.....	Irvington.....	11		11
Illinois Children's Home and Aid So- ciety.....	Chicago.....	284	Canada, 1; Iowa, 1; Kan- sas, 1; Michigan, 2; Mis- souri, 1; North Dakota, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Wis- consin, 6.....	298
Iowa Soldiers' Home.....	Davenport, Ia.....	2		2
Juvenile Protective Association.....	Aurora.....	4		4
Life Boat Rescue Home.....	Hinsdale.....	9	Oklahoma, 1.....	10
Lincoln Colored Home.....	Springfield.....	4		4
Lisle Industrial School for Girls.....	Lisle.....	1		1
McDonough County Children's Home.....	Macomb.....	4		4
Mason Deaconess Home and Baby Fold	Normal.....	3		3
Maternity and Infant Hospital.....	Chicago.....	11		11
Methodist Deaconess Orphanage.....	Lake Bluff.....	25	Michigan, 1; Wisconsin, 1	27
Orphanage of the Holy Child.....	Springfield.....	1		1
Orphan Asylum of Southern Illinois at Cairo.....	Cairo.....	5		5
Park Ridge School for Girls.....	Park Ridge.....	11		11
Peoria Police Matron.....	Peoria.....	2		2
Polish Manual Training School for Boys	Niles.....	2		2
Protectorate, Catholic Womens League	Chicago.....	5		5
Rock Island Police Matron.....	Rock Island.....	7		7
St. Charles School for Boys.....	St. Charles.....	39		39
St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Boys	Niles.....	7		7
St. John's Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	Glen Addie.....	1		1
St. Mary's Industrial School.....	Metamora.....	1		1
St. Mary's Training School.....	DesPlaines.....	35		35
St. Vincent's Industrial School for Girls	Freeport.....	2		2
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum.....	Chicago.....	51	Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Wis- consin, 1.....	54
St. Vincent's Training School for Boys.....	Freeport.....	1		1
Salem Orphanage.....	Flanagan.....	1		1
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Normal.....	3		3
Springfield Home for Friendless.....	Springfield.....	12		12
Springfield Redemption Home.....	Springfield.....	4		4
State Training School for Girls.....	Geneva.....	102		102
Swedish Lutheran Orphanage.....	Joliet.....	3		3
Vermilion County Children's Home.....	Danville.....	2		2
White Hall Orphans' Home Society.....	White Hall.....	102		102
Women's Christian Home Mission (Home for Friendless).....	Peoria.....	1		1

TABLE NO. 1—Concluded.

Names of institutions.	Location.	Illinois.	Outside of Illinois.	Total.
Woman's Home Missionary Society, Illinois Conference M. E. Church (Cunningham Children's Home).....	Urbana.....	8	Oklahoma, 1.....	9
Woodland Home.....	Quincy.....	4	Missouri, 2.....	6
Total placements and replacements in Illinois.....		1,097		
Total placements and replacements other states.....		34		
Grand total.....				1,131

OTHER STATES.

Canada.....	1	North Dakota.....	1
Indiana.....	4	Oklahoma.....	3
Iowa.....	3	Utah.....	1
Kansas.....	1	Wisconsin.....	10
Michigan.....	1		
Missouri.....	4	Total.....	34
New Brunswick.....	2		
Number of private institutions placing children.....			52
Number of State institutions placing children.....			4
Number of State institutions (outside of Illinois).....			1
Number of police matrons placing children.....			2
			59

TABLE NO. 2—TABULATED STATEMENT OF CHILDREN PLACED AND REPLACED BY INSTITUTIONS FROM JANUARY 1, 1915, TO DECEMBER 30, 1915.

Name of institutions.	Location.	Illinois.	Outside of Illinois.	Total.
Amanda Smith Industrial School for Girls.....	North Harvey.....	1		1
Anna B. Millikin Home.....	Decatur.....	7		7
Anna Ross Sanitarium.....	Chicago.....	11	Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1.....	13
Association Home.....	Galesburg.....	3		3
Bethany Protective Association.....	Rock Island.....	15	Iowa, 2.....	17
Board of Trustees Southern Illinois Conference M. E. Church (Orphans' and Children's Home).....	Creal Springs.....	17		17
Bohemian Industrial School for Girls.....	Chicago.....	2		2
Bohemian Training School for Boys.....	do.....	2		2
Catharine Kasper Industrial School for Girls.....	do.....	11	Wisconsin, 1.....	12
Catholic Home Finding Association.....	do.....	46		46
Central Baptist Children's Home.....	Maywood.....	10		10
Chicago Industrial Home for Children.....	Woodstock.....	11	Michigan, 2.....	13
Chicago Industrial School for Girls.....	Des Plaines.....	22		22
Chicago Orphan Asylum.....	Chicago.....	1		1
Children's Home of Rockford.....	Rockford.....	2		2
Danish Lutheran Church Educational Association.....	Chicago.....	2		2
Deutscher Evangelischer Weisenhaus und Altenheim Verun Von Nord Illi- nois.....	Bensenville.....	2		2
Edgar County Children's Home.....	Paris.....	4		4
Elgin Children's Home Association (Larkin Home).....	Elgin.....	2		2
Evangelical Lutheran Home Finding Association.....	Chicago.....	1	Minnesota, 1.....	2
Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Society.....	Peoria.....	8		8
Evanston Hospital.....	Evanston.....	1		1
Galesburg and Knox County Free Kin- dergarten.....	Galesburg.....	22		22
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphans Home Association.....	Addison.....	31		31
Girls' Industrial Home of McLean County.....	Bloomington.....	11		11
Glenwood Manual Training School.....	Glenwood.....	1		1

TABLE NO. 2—Concluded.

Name of institutions.	Location.	Illinois.	Outside of Illinois.	Total.
Guardian Angel Home.....	Joliet.....	2		2
Guardian Angel Industrial School for Girls.....	Peoria.....	7		7
Guardian Angel Manual Training School for Boys.....	Peoria.....	2		2
Hudelson Baptist Orphanage.....	Irrington.....	19		19
Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.....	Chicago.....	314	Indiana, 5; Iowa, 2; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1....	324
Illinois School for the Blind.....	Jacksonville.....	1		1
Juvenile Protective Association.....	Aurora.....	8		8
Ketteler Manual Training School for Boys.....	Chicago.....	14		14
Life Boat Rescue Home.....	Hinsdale.....	8	Wisconsin, 1; Michigan, 1; Indiana, 1.....	11
Lisle Industrial School for Girls.....	Lisle.....	4	Wisconsin, 1.....	5
Lisle Manual Training School for Boys.....	do.....	1	Wisconsin, 2; Iowa, 3.....	5
McDonough County Children's Home.....	Macomb.....	2		2
Mount Carmel Faith Missionary Home.....	Morris.....	1		1
Mason Deaconess Home and Baby Fold.....	Normal.....	5		5
Methodist Deaconess Orphanage.....	Lake Bluff.....	8	Michigan, 2.....	10
National Benevolent Association of the Christian Church.....	Chicago.....	5		5
Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home.....	Edison Park.....	4	Wisconsin, 1.....	5
Orphan Asylum of Southern Illinois at Cairo.....	Cairo.....	19	Kentucky, 1.....	20
Park Ridge School for Girls.....	Park Ridge.....	13		13
Peoria Police Matron.....	Peoria.....	2		2
Protectorate Catholic Woman's League.....	Chicago.....	3		3
Rock Island Police Matron.....	Rock Island.....	6		6
St. Charles School for Boys.....	St. Charles.....	81		81
St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Girls.....	Niles.....	4		4
St. Joseph's Provident Orphan Asylum.....	Chicago.....	2		2
St. Mary's Industrial School.....	Metamora.....	2		2
St. Mary's Training School.....	Des Plaines.....	24		24
St. Vincent's Industrial School for Girls.....	Freeport.....	2		2
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum.....	Chicago.....	63	Iowa, 2; Michigan, 2; Montana, 1; Wisconsin, 4.....	72
St. Vincent's Training School for Boys.....	Freeport.....	3		3
Salem Orphanage.....	Planagan.....	2		2
Soldiers' Orphan's Home.....	Normal.....	2		2
Springfield Home for Friendless.....	Springfield.....	40	Iowa, 1.....	41
Springfield Redemption Home.....	do.....	3		3
State Training School for Girls.....	Geneva.....	74	Indiana, 1.....	75
Swedish Lutheran Orphanage and Salem Home for the Aged.....	Joliet.....	12		12
The Home.....	Girard.....		Michigan, 1.....	1
White Hall Orphan's Home Society.....	White Hall.....	88	Missouri, 1.....	89
Vermilion County Children's Home.....	Danville.....	1		1
Women's Christian Home Mission (Home for Friendless).....	Peoria.....	3		3
Women's Home Missionary Society of the Illinois Conference M. E. Church (Cunningham Children's Home).....	Urbana.....	1		1
Woodland Home for Orphans and Friendless.....	Quincy.....	1	Montana, 1.....	2
Total placements and replacements in Illinois.....		1,101		
Total placements and replacements other states.....		44		
Grand total.....				1,145

OTHER STATES.

Indiana.....	8	Montana.....	1
Iowa.....	11	Nebraska.....	1
Kentucky.....	1	Wisconsin.....	10
Michigan.....	8		
Minnesota.....	1	Total.....	44
Missouri.....	3		
Number of private institutions placing children.....			62
Number of State institutions placing children.....			4
Number of police matrons placing children.....			2
Total.....			68

TABLE NO. 3.—TABULATED STATEMENT OF CHILDREN PLACED AND REPLACED BY COUNTY COURTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1914, TO DECEMBER 30, 1915.

Name of county court.	Location.	Illinois.	Outside of Illinois.	Total.
Adams County Court.....	Quincy.....	18		18
Alexander County Court.....	Cairo.....	6	Missouri, 1.....	7
Boone County Court.....	Belvidere.....	3		3
Bureau County Court.....	Princeton.....	3		3
Carroll County Court.....	Mt. Carroll.....	1		1
Cass County Court.....	Virginia.....	2		3
Champaign County Court.....	Urbana.....	6	Indiana, 1.....	7
Clay County Court.....	Louisville.....	1		1
Cook County Court (special case) ¹	Chicago.....	1		1
Cumberland County Court.....	Toledo.....	1		1
Douglas County Court.....	Tuscola.....	1		1
Dupage County Court.....	Wheaton.....	1		1
Edgar County Court.....	Paris.....	7		7
Effingham County Court.....	Effingham.....	1		1
Fayette County Court.....	Vandalia.....	3		3
Fulton County Court.....	Canton.....	1		1
Greene County Court.....	Carrollton.....	1		1
Henry County Court.....	Cambridge.....	2		2
Iroquois County Court.....	Watseka.....	9		9
Jefferson County Court.....	Mt. Vernon.....	1		1
Jersey County Court.....	Jerseyville.....	10		10
Kane County Court.....	Geneva.....	19	Missouri, 4.....	23
Kankakee County Court.....	Kankakee.....	24		24
Kendall County Court.....	Yorkville.....	1		1
Lake County Court.....	Waukegan.....	2		2
La Salle County Court.....	Ottawa.....	1		1
Lawrence County Court.....	Lawrenceville.....	3		3
Logan County Court.....	Lincoln.....	3		3
McLean County Court.....	Bloomington.....	14		14
Macon County Court.....	Decatur.....	15		15
Madison County Court.....	Edwardsville.....	3		3
Marion County Court.....	Salem.....	3		3
Mason County Court.....	Havana.....	1		1
Menard County Court.....	Petersburg.....	1		1
Montgomery County Court.....	Litchfield.....	2		2
Morgan County Court.....	Jacksonville.....	5		5
Ogle County Court.....	Oregon.....	1		1
Peoria County Court.....	Peoria.....	49	Missouri, 1; Iowa, 2.....	52
Piatt County Court.....	Monticello.....	8		8
Randolph County Court.....	Chester.....	1		1
Rock Island County Court.....	Rock Island.....	52		52
St. Clair County Court.....	Belleville.....	44		44
Sangamon County Court.....	Springfield.....	54		54
Schuyler County Court.....	Rushville.....	2		2
Stephenson County Court.....	Freeport.....	3		3
Vermilion County Court.....	Danville.....	45		45
Wabash County Court.....	Mt. Carmel.....	1		1
White County Court.....	Carmi.....	1		1
Whiteside County Court.....	Morrison.....	8		8
Will County Court.....	Joliet.....	5		5
Woodford County Court.....	Eureka.....	19	Iowa, 1.....	20
		470		480

¹ The Cook County Juvenile Court wards are enumerated and listed only in exceptional cases. Most of their wards are committed to institutions already under the supervision of the Board of Administration and others are under the care of probation officers of the Juvenile Court and in reality are probation cases.

INSPECTION OF INSTITUTIONS.

AMANDA SMITH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh and DesPlaines Streets, Harvey, Illinois

Inspected November 15, 1916.

This institution consists of the Main Building, a two-story brick, and a two-story frame building on DesPlaines Street one block north. There were formerly three buildings, one was destroyed by fire three years ago and has not been replaced. This was formerly used as a dormitory for the boys. The Main Building was used as a store about the time of the World's Fair and when prospects of a "Greater Chicago" were contemplated at this location.

Main Building—First Floor.—School room, kitchen, two dining rooms, sewing room, play room, office, toilet room and enclosed porch in the rear. This is to be converted into a laundry in a short time. A large sized Thor electric washer has been purchased and will be installed in another week.

Second Floor.—Two living rooms for superintendent and teacher, eight dormitories and sleeping rooms, store room, toilet and bath.

Light, Heat and Water.—Contract has been let and work started to wire the building for electricity. Up to the present time coal oil lamps have been used exclusively for lighting purposes. The current is furnished for the new system from the plant at Harvey. The old soft coal furnace, a nuisance for years, has been replaced by a new up-to-date steam heating plant with radiators in every room. The building is in such a dilapidated condition it is impossible to heat it sufficiently in cold weather. The water is supplied from the city mains. It was found after the old management had been replaced by the present board that there was \$200 due on water tax. The meter was removed and water shut off in the cottages but out of sympathy for the children it was continued in the Main Building. The bill has been settled. The water tax at time of this inspection was paid in advance to January 1, 1917.

Fire Protection.—Fire extinguishers have been purchased and will be installed within another week. There is a fire plug in front of the Main Building and a fire drill has been instituted. All doors will be made to open out. The inflammable materials in the building and the steep stairway leading to lower hallway against a door opening inside is considered very dangerous and the recommendations for added protection are imperative.

Church.—Sunday school services are held every Sunday at the home and all except the very small children attend services at the colored Methodist Church in Harvey in company with an attendant. Daily devotions, consisting of song and prayer are held. Tuesday evening a short prayer meeting service is conducted by the matron.

School.—School is in session each school day of the year. Mrs. Ada Walters, a woman of considerable experience is in charge. There has been a marked improvement since she took up this work. The first six grades are taught. Industrial training is taught, by two teachers from Chicago University four afternoons in the week, two hours being devoted to each session. Plain sewing is taught and the children are making most of their clothing. Fine needle work is also taught. The teachers receive nothing but car fare for their services. The White Sewing Machine Company furnish three sewing machines free of charge. The night dresses and clothing showed intelligence and skill. The class in domestic science is being taught as best they

can. Miss Wilkins, the superintendent, is a graduate of Cheyney, Pa., and spent one year at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Wilkins teaches them theory in the class room and two girls are detailed at each shift and the baking and cooking is done by the girls under direction of the superintendent.

Menu.—The menu was reported as follows:

Breakfast.—Cereals of some kind, bread, butterine twice each week.

Dinner.—Meat, two vegetables, water (sometimes cocoa) bread.

Supper.—Stewed fruit, bread, some times butterine, milk or cocoa.

There was no canned fruit in evidence. They use dried fruits almost exclusively.

There is no laundry and all washing has been sent to the laundry at a cost of \$60 per month. Miss Gertie James and Miss Wilkins supervise the ironing which is done by the girls. The children who are old enough assist with the general house work.

All dormitories were furnished with iron beds with springs and plenty of clothing. There is a chiffonier in each room. All were clean and sanitary except one room used by girls who soil the beds. This has been a problem for years at this institution and seems far from solution. The matron is replacing mattresses in this room with straw ticks.

The girls have a club run on the self-government plan. Meetings are held every Thursday night. The matron stated that since its organization she has never had to resort to any form of discipline.

Records.—The records of the institution were left in bad shape on the retirement of the old board; leaves had been removed or defaced and a part of the books lost or destroyed. Miss Wilkins, with the assistance of W. H. Birch, officer for Park Ridge School for Girls, succeeded in compiling a very good set of records which have been carefully kept from that time. These records with all papers and correspondence, are kept in filing cabinet.

A record book is kept of all visits made by parents or relatives. Each visitor signs his name, giving date and address. They are required to enter their names on this register before they are permitted to see the children.

Health.—The general health of the children was good. A physician from Harvey comes on call and charges \$1 for visits. One child developed syphilis last year and was removed to Hanaman Hospital and later was committed to Geneva; two children died during that period, one of tuberculosis and the other from combination of diseases. This child had no relatives, was sent to the county hospital for treatment and was later buried by the county authorities.

The new board has experienced a vast amount of trouble from outstanding debts. Mr. Barnett, the former president, assured the new management that all bills had been settled. Later they found several hundred dollars due a number of creditors and the credit of the school a doubtful problem. Many of these bills have since been paid.

Employees and Salaries.—The following salaries are paid: Miss Wilkins, \$45 per month; Miss Waters, \$40 per month; Miss James, \$35 per month; furnace man, \$8 per month.

This institution, founded and managed for several years by Amanda Smith, was chartered June 1, 1906, as "The Amanda Smith Industrial Home." Both boys and girls were kept through the year and there was a constant struggle to keep the institution running. Later it was chartered as "The Amanda Smith Industrial School for Girls" under the Industrial Act and the boys were removed to the Louise Training School for Colored Boys. From that time the county has paid \$15 per month each for all children committed by the Juvenile Court. The old charter was retained by the board for the protection of their property rights, it being understood that as soon as the title, over which there was a cloud, was cleared up then the deed would be transferred to the Amanda Smith Industrial School for Girls.

No institution has had a more varied experience than this home. While conditions at times have been almost intolerable, it has been granted an existence because of the need of a school for Protestant colored girls committed by the courts. Mismanagement and incompetency on the part of the

old managers and employees had so shaken the confidence of former donors that at times it was feared that its doors must be closed. Mrs. Charles Henriotin, Mrs. Brophy, Mr. Wentworth and others were persuaded to take up the work and the board has been reorganized and the work carried on with a fair degree of success. Julius Rosenwald, through his financial agent, Mr. William C. Graves, has offered to furnish one-fourth of the necessary funds to place this property in good repair or to erect another building, as might be considered best. The treasurer reported their assets \$700, liabilities \$150, leaving \$550 balance. This amount is due from Cook County for the care of its wards and will be paid within the next fifteen days.

The inspector is of the opinion that it is not a good policy to attempt to place any more repairs on the old building other than to make it habitable for the time. The new furnace and most of the other improvements can be utilized in another building. He recommends that a campaign be started as early as possible for the purpose of raising funds to put up a new building with adequate equipment for this class of dependent girls.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

ANNA B. MILLIKIN HOME.

200 North Oakland Avenue, Decatur, Illinois.

Inspected December 15, 1915.

Location.—The home is reached by interurban car or West Main Street car from transfer station to railroad and walk one block north. The building is constructed of pressed brick, consists of two stories, attic and basement. This institution has three acres of land.

Survey of Floors—First Floor.—Reception hall, chapel, library, sitting room, dining room, matron's room and lavatory, drug closet, sewing room, bath and toilet, five single rooms, girls' sitting room, office and back porch.

Second Floor.—Dormitory with twenty-six single beds, caretaker's room, receiving room with four beds for use of new arrivals, five single rooms for girls' hospital and nurse's room. There are excellent bath and toilet room facilities throughout the building. The whole south side of the second floor was being used at this time, together with the regular hospital, for hospital purposes. There were four cases of scarlet fever in the home at this time. There were ten cases, six having fully recovered.

Basement.—Kitchen, pantry, cook's dining room, furnace and coal room, play room, fruit room, milk room, store room, toilet, laundry. There is no modern equipment in the laundry. Stationary tubs and washboards are used.

Sanitation.—Sanitary condition was good.

Sleeping Quarters.—All beds were well provided with clothing of good quality and clean. There was but one old lady in the institution and rooms and beds formerly used for aged women are now used for the children.

Improvements.—In addition to general repairs the yard has been graded down, making a fine garden patch and much shrubbery planted. The Anna B. Millikin Estate assumed the debt and paid for the new street paving this fall, leaving the institution out of debt.

Fruit.—Five hundred quarts of fruit in store. Most of this canned on the premises.

Stock and Fowls.—Three cows constitute the stock; all the milk is used by the children. Eighty-five chickens raised this year.

Heat and Light.—The building is heated by steam and lighted with gas. There are no electric lights.

Water.—City water is used.

Health.—The general health of the children has been good. Scarlet fever became prevalent in the public schools of the city and spread to the home. There were ten cases up to the time of this inspection. Six had recovered and the remaining four were improving. The house was not quarantined except the second floor on which the cases were being treated.

Dr. Clarie Garber, a lady physician, is attending the fever cases. She is regular house physician, comes on call and donates her services. While all the physicians of Decatur are kind and assist when called, it has been found best to have but one regular attendant. The whole south side of the second floor is used for hospital purposes. There were no epileptics. One ten year old child was mentally retarded, possibly feeble-minded and should be committed to Lincoln State School and Colony.

Church and School.—Sunday school services are conducted by the various pastors of Decatur. This service is held in the chapel. All children of school age attended the city school. They had children in every grade from primary class to fourth year in high school.

Admission.—Children are received on application of friends, relatives and from court commitments. There were twenty-nine present, ranging in age from three to eighteen years. Their rules provide that they shall not receive a child who is under four years of age but some necessitous cases have been received who are much younger. Six of these children were committed by the court. One is being kept temporarily for the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, the remaining twenty-two were placed by friends. There was but one old lady, seventy-five years of age, an inmate on a "life lease."

Physical Examination.—A doctor's certificate is not required when a child is admitted except where a case is suspicious. The matron makes all the examination that is deemed necessary.

Physical Conditions.—The children appeared well fed and happy. An atmosphere of home pervaded the place.

Menu—Breakfast.—Cereals and milk, bread and butter, milk to drink, meat once each week and syrup and hot biscuits on Sunday mornings.

Dinner.—Pot roast and gravy, one vegetable and potatoes, soup twice each week, either white or corn bread, butter, water to drink.

Supper.—Bread with fruit or jam, one vegetable, milk to drink.

Work Done by Children.—The girls do all the work of the house except washing and cooking. Girls do all the ironing.

Support.—A large part of the support for the home comes from friends of the children and from the county treasury, the balance from private contributions.

Placing and Supervision of Children.—The management do not do much placing out work. Most of the children are returned to friends or relatives. They do not use blanks prescribed by the Board of Administration. The inspector again recommended their use.

Records.—There is a fairly good set of records, fully up to the average. A careful accounting is kept by the matron of all moneys received and expended.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

ASSOCIATION HOME.

Galesburg, Illinois.

Inspected November 29, 1916.

Association Home, Galesburg, is at present occupying temporary quarters in an old two-story frame building with single attic room and basement, both of which are used for storage purposes only. On the lot next to the building now in use is being erected a new brick building at an approximate expense of \$13,000, exclusive of lot which was a gift to Association Home. Five thousand dollars of this amount was appropriated by Knox County; the rest is to be raised by private subscription. The building is to be heated by county heat. The new building will contain four rooms to be used as offices of the Associated Charities and a room to be used as a detention room for children in care of the police matron.

The work of Association Home is under the direction of a board of directors of which Mrs. Dyke Williams is president. They expect to apply for a charter.

Present conditions in the Home are unfavorable owing to the dilapidated condition of the building now in use. They have occupied this building since January, 1916, and hope to be in the new building by spring.

Survey of Floors—First Floor.—Parlor used as store room at present; office; living room; bath room; dining room; kitchen; pantry; small closet for clothes.

Second Floor.—Boys' room with double bed; store room; girls' dormitory with three beds occupied by four girls; dormitory with four single beds, closet opening from same; matron's room.

Attic room used as store room for clothes.

Basement used for storage purposes. The furnace was not in use. Stoves are used. Laundry work is done in the kitchen. Bedding is sent out.

A tent in the yard is used by two of the boys for sleeping purposes.

The beds were furnished with mattress, springs, comforts, cotton blankets and spreads. Bedding was old. No sheets were in use. Beds were only fairly clean. The windows were provided with muslin screens to secure fresh air without the disadvantage of children sleeping in a draft.

The boys sleep in rear room. To pass to bath room on first floor they must pass through store room which has an open stairway without banister. There is no light upstairs at night. To walk into the open well of this stairway might easily happen. Inspector urged that this condition be corrected. The place is the worst kind of a fire trap and in the event of fire there would be grave danger to the children.

Under present conditions it is very difficult to keep the boys and girls properly separated. There is but the one bath room and the sleeping rooms are on the same floor. The matron said that she does not permit the girls to go to the bath room at night nor leave their rooms after they have retired. There were five boys, ages ranging from eleven to fourteen and nine girls ages ranging from eleven years to sixteen in the Home. Only the matron is in charge at night; the superintendent and her assistant live outside of the Home.

The building is heated by stoves as furnace is out of repair. There is one stove in the office, one in girls' sitting room, and one in the kitchen. One is to be placed in the dining room. There are no stoves upstairs.

Gas is used for lighting downstairs. Lamp is used upstairs but is extinguished as soon as all are in bed. There are gas jets upstairs in the dormitories within easy reach of the children.

The city fire station is two blocks from the Home and would be relied upon in case of fire. There is no city water in the house except in the bath room downstairs and in the kitchen. There is a winding stairway in the hall and a narrow stairway in the rear part of the building. The house is old and a fire trap of the worst kind. No hose, fire extinguishers, nor ladders were provided. With stoves and lamps in use this presents a serious situation.

City water is used.

The general health of the children is good, nothing more serious than slight colds and measles having been suffered during past year. In case of measles children were kept in one room which was afterward fumigated by the city health officer. Miss Gilliland, secretary of the Associated Charities of Knox County, and who acts as superintendent of the Home, is a trained nurse. The city physician acts as house physician of the Home. The dental work is done by Dr. Sargent, president of the Associated Charity Board. Eye and throat specialists also give voluntary service. Two or three children are under special building up treatment. One who is suffering from abscess of the ear is under special treatment. Five children are considered below normal, four girls and one boy. They should be examined by psychologist and cared for according to their needs. There was no skin or scalp trouble in the Home. Two have trouble with eyes, owing to nervous condition. In case of contagious disease of serious nature an attempt would be made to isolate the child but might be obliged to send child to isolation hospital at Knoxville.

There is but one bath room, that on the first floor. Individual towels are provided but use soap in common.

All children attend church and Sunday school. Bible reading at night and an occasional Sunday song service is held at the Home.

All are of school age and attend the public school. One girl is in high school. The girls assist with all of the work of the Home. They are divided in groups and alternate in the work of the Home, kitchen, dining room, etc.

Dependent girls from nine to sixteen years of age are received at the Home. They come through the County Court, through voluntary release of parents, from free kindergarten when children there pass the age for that home. When children are left by parents a small amount is sometimes paid and an agreement is signed to leave child at least one school year.

The city of Galesburg appropriates for support of Home..	\$41 66 per month
Knox County appropriates for support of Home.....	41 66 per month
One girl is a ward of Warren County.....	10 00 per month
Another girl, ward of Warren County, father pays.....	15 00 per month

Private subscriptions supplement the public support of the Home.

Menu reported as follows:

Breakfast.—Cereal, bread and butter (oleomargarine), cocoa.

Dinner.—Soup, meat, vegetable, dessert, water or sometimes milk. Five or six quarts of milk per day are used.

Supper.—Plain supper of bread and milk or mush and milk.

The dinner on the day of inspection consisted mainly of meat gravy and bread, with pudding. It did not look inviting nor was it well served. On Sundays, holidays and children's birthdays special treats are provided.

There was no fruit nor vegetables on hand as there is no place to store extra supplies. Purchases are made as needed. Association Home had some chickens that children had raised. Four were stolen the night before Thanksgiving.

Number of girls in Home, nine; ages eleven to sixteen.

Number of boys in Home, five; ages eleven to fourteen.

Only one ward of Association Home is placed in family home at present. More child-placing will probably be done in future as Miss Inez Webster has been appointed county visitor and will investigate and supervise homes in which children are placed. Administration blanks are not in use as recommended by State Board of Administration.

A very complete record of each child is kept on blanks recommended by the Russell Sage Foundation for this purpose; family history record and record of child while in the institution. These records were quite complete. No book record is kept.

Inspected by

KATHARINE A. GALLAGHER.

BETHANY PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Rock Island.

Inspected December 4, 1916.

Bethany Protective Association, Rock Island, is a three-story brick building with basement. It has been enlarged by the addition of a two-story wing with partial basement. The whole building has been renovated, walls painted, woodwork and floors painted or varnished, additional toilet and bathing facilities in old building, an iron fire-escape provided for the main building, ventilators placed in ceilings of the third floor rooms; and new heating system has been installed. The total cost of improvements approximates \$12,000.

The building stands on a plot of ground comprising about half a city block. In the front of the grounds there has been placed an immense sign with great letters of white on black background "BETHANY HOME." This detracts from the appearance of the grounds and tends to institutionalize what is otherwise a very home-like home for the children. A large porch extends across the front of the building.

Survey of Floors—First Floor.—Parlor, library, hall, boys' play room, back hall, kitchen in old part of building; in the new part are the dining room and kindergarten room which are both large and airy; toilet room opens from the kindergarten room. In case of contagious illness this room would be used as isolation department as it has an outside door and toilet provision separate from other parts of the building.

Second Floor.—This is occupied by girls and very small children. There is small sewing room, cook's room, hall with large cases for bedding, children's night dresses and underwear; bath room with tub, toilet and basin; closet; small children's dormitory with large closet opening from same; another closet for children's wraps; small office that in case of need would be used as sick room. In the new part on second floor are the girls' dormitory, lavatory, superintendent's room with private bath. In the hall are twenty lockers for the girls' individual belongings.

Third Floor.—Old building, boys' department.

Dormitory, boys' bath room, employees' sleeping room, store room for clothing and locker room.

Basement.—Store room with bins for potatoes; cases of fruit, canned goods, etc.; furnace room in which has been installed the Moline heating system; boys' room for changing school clothes; store room; toilet; laundry in new part of building.

Drinking fountains have been placed in lower hall and in kindergarten room. Bath and toilet facilities are good. Toilet in basement. First floor, toilet and lavatory. Second floor, bath room opening from girls' dormitory with tub, bowl and two toilets. There is also lavatory in the girls' dormitory. Hooks are supplied for the girls' individual towels; also racks for tooth-brushes; soap is used in common. Bath room has no outside window but there is circular ventilator in ceiling. Bath room for superintendent; bath room for smaller children; on the third floor bath room has been provided for boys with tub, toilet and basin. Arrangements are not yet completed for boys' individual toilet accessories. Boys' bath room was not very clean but this was probably due to the fact that they are not yet settled after remodeling.

The walls are painted a light tan except in new part which has white walls. All woodwork has been varnished and throughout there are new floors except the parlor. There is new flour bin and bread box in the kitchen; also new refrigerator with opal glass lining; floor is covered with linoleum. In the dining room there were tables seating about ten each, which were covered with white cloths. Matron stated she expects to substitute white oil cloth for linen as the latter is unsatisfactory. China plates and granite cups were in use. The superintendent and other workers have tables in the dining room and eat at the same time as the children. Dinner served on the day of inspection was nutritious and children served generous portions.

Kindergarten room is to be equipped with tables and chairs, fifteen of the latter having been ordered; also there are cases for kindergarten supplies, books and a piano.

Girls' dormitory is newly furnished throughout. There were twelve single beds with room for many more. The room is light and airy with eight large windows. Beds are white enamel, all single, with springs, mattress, rubber sheeting, cotton blankets instead of sheets, abundance of covering, and white spreads. Iron stairway leads from dormitory providing means of escape in case of fire. Twenty lockers for girls' clothing have been placed in hallway. Bathroom with ceiling ventilator opens from dormitory. Seven girls occupy this dormitory.

Dormitory for smaller children on second floor contained six cribs, a cot and bed for nurse in charge.

Boys' dormitory on third floor contained seven single beds and four double beds; in each case the latter were occupied by two brothers. Some of the mattresses were in poor condition. Circular ventilator has been placed

in ceiling of this dormitory. Lockers and bath room have been added. Iron stairway is provided for fire escape.

Fire protection is provided by two iron stairways—one at the rear and one at the side of the building. Chemical extinguisher is placed on stairway landing. There are several Liberty extinguishers; two hose connections, one in rear and one at side of the building; two strands of hose, twenty-five and seventy-five feet respectively. There is no fire drill and no directions as to how to leave the building in case of fire.

Building is heated by steam, the Moline heating system having been installed when building was remodeled. Electric lights are used and gas for cooking.

The general health is good. There has been no serious illness during the past year. One twelve-year-old girl is mentally retarded, and is in the third grade. A girl of six who had infantile paralysis at the age of two is taking osteopathic treatments three times a week with good results, but it is feared she has tuberculosis. She will be examined and if this is found to be the case will be removed to tuberculosis hospital. At present she sleeps with the other children. One boy has difficulty in speaking but cause has not been ascertained. No trouble with eyes or ears. Ten or twelve were pronounced by Dr. Ostrum to be in need of operation for diseased tonsils; when this is done children will be cared for in St. Anthony's Hospital. In case of contagious illness the kindergarten, which may be completely isolated, would be used. Dr. Miller is the attending physician. All children on entering the Home must present health certificate from Dr. Miller. No examination of the teeth of the children has been made.

Devotional services are held every evening consisting of song, prayer and recitation of the Twenty-third Psalm. Grace is said at meals. On Sunday children attend Spencer Memorial Church and Sunday school.

Children of school age attend public school; nineteen were in attendance on the day of inspection. Teacher is employed for children of kindergarten age. Girls are taught crocheting, sewing, mending, etc. One of the board members came on Saturday afternoons to teach the girls but this is now done by Miss Hefferman, kindergarten teacher. Some very creditable specimens of work were shown the inspector. Girls assist in the work of the Home; boys do outside work, take care of the basement and assist in the dormitory.

Following are employees of the Home: Mrs. Beth Horn, Superintendent; Mrs. Emma Thomas, nurse for younger children; Mrs. Emily Sawyer, boys' matron; Mrs. Clara Stevens, housemaid; Mrs. Anna Robertson, cook; laundress who comes daily.

All employees except the matron receive \$22 per month. There were sixteen boys ranging in age from three to twelve years; ten girls from three to fifteen years of age. Children from two to twelve years are received. They come from the County Court, from parents or relatives and the county supervisors. Eleven boys and six girls are supported by Rock Island County which pays \$2.25 per week for each child; parents and relatives also pay \$2.25 per week. Other support of the Home comes from private subscriptions, tag day and benefit entertainments.

Menu—Breakfast.—Postum, cocoa or milk, bread with spread of some kind; occasionally pancakes or fried mush.

Dinner.—Meat three times a week, two vegetables, gravy, dessert three times a week, water.

Supper.—Milk either with mush or in potato soup, bread with spread, cocoa or tea, occasionally cookies, hot biscuit or cornbread.

Generous donations were made to the Home at Thanksgiving. Forty-six bushels of potatoes, fruit, canned goods, vegetables, apples, honey and fifteen chickens were sent in. Sewing circle has contributed curtains for boys' dormitory, bedding and clothing of all kinds.

There is no well defined system of placing out children. No provision is made for investigating homes previous to placing children nor supervising them afterward. Superintendent said it is impossible for her to do this in addition to other duties and no other provision is made for such investi-

gation or supervision. Applications for children are made to the Home and the superintendent, from her observation of the applicants, determines whether or not they may take the child. References given are not always investigated.

Day book is kept with name of children; record of children admitted or leaving during the month. Book record is also kept with following data: Age, sex, date of birth, place of birth, father's name and address, his occupation, mother's name and address, conditions under which received; date of child leaving the home, cause where placed, name and address of people taking child, adopted by whom, date of adoption and general remarks.

Inspected by

KATHARINE A. GALLAGHER.

BEULAH HOME AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO.

2142-2148 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Telephone Lincoln 5.

Inspected June 9, 1916.

This institution is reached by Clark Street car to number.

Accompanied by Mr. Chas. E. Reed, representative of the Chicago Association of Commerce, I went to Beulah Home and inspected the premises with the following results:

The Beulah Home, as it is commonly known, is comprised of four three-story brick apartment buildings with basement under each. There is also an old building in the rear, formerly used as laundry with some cast off laundry machinery now in discard. These buildings are now used as storage for plunder of various descriptions. All laundry work, except some small pieces, is done outside of the institution.

Floor Plans—First Building—No. 2142—First Floor.—Two parlors and office. The parlors, three sleeping rooms on second floor and kitchen and dining room in the basement constitute the superintendent's quarters.

Third Floor.—Hospital room, operating room and two maternity rooms.

Second Building—No. 2144—First Floor.—Reception room, back parlor and doctor's office.

Second Floor.—Private office of house physician, three rooms containing five beds for patients.

Third Floor.—Hospital, lying in room, one large and one small room for patients.

Basement.—Front room used as bed room, ironing room in the rear.

Third Building—No. 2146—First Floor.—Girls' sewing and reading room, small bed room.

Second Floor.—Two large and two small rooms for patients.

Third Floor.—Hospital, one large and two small rooms for girls and nursery for new born babies.

Basement.—Home kitchen, private dining room, hot water heater, store room and refrigerator in room at rear of the kitchen.

Fourth Building—No. 2148—First Floor.—Chapel, matron's room and janitor's room.

Second Floor.—Three rooms used by patients and small room used part of the time as dietary kitchen.

Third Floor.—Two nurses' rooms and large room for patients.

Basement.—Large dining room, two store rooms, trunk room and morgue.

Sanitary Condition.—In part of the building the sanitary condition was good. The first and second floors have been papered and redecorated throughout and some work done on the third floor. The building is old and poorly constructed and is hard to keep in repairs. The whole upper floor is in poor condition, especially the operating room referred to later in this report. The toilet and bath rooms off from the main halls were all in unsatisfactory condition, the walls rough and dirty. Each of these are lighted only by a small sky light which is used as ventilator also. In compliance with the

demands of the city department new bowls were put in the toilet rooms but the old plumbing remained and sanitation improved but little. It had rained for several days and the roof had leaked badly in places. While this roof was put on new four years ago, it is in bad condition and the leakage is spoiling the plaster and paper. There was a leakage of gas on the hospital floor. The superintendent promised to locate this if possible and have the pipe repaired. The sleeping rooms were well lighted and ventilated. Both double and single beds were used. The bedding was clean and plentiful.

Improvements.—The whole house has been papered and redecorated except the third floor. A part of this has been calcimined. New sidewalks have been laid, the alley in the rear paved and some improvements made on the toilet rooms.

Fire Protection.—The inside protection consists of a number of the Liberty extinguishers, some old chemical extinguishers, out of commission, and water cans and fire axes as required by the city department, on each floor. Eight altogether in the building. The outside protection consists of a wooden porch in the rear with stairs leading to the ground. There are no iron fire escapes or hose. While the fire department has passed favorably on the building, I consider the fire protection very meager and poor.

Heat.—There is a steam heating plant, one for each of the two buildings. They are in good repair and furnish adequate heat for the coldest weather.

Light and Water.—The premises are lighted with gas throughout. Mr. Richards had gas jets overhauled. Water from the city supply is satisfactory except on the hospital floor, there was a very low pressure and but little water comes from the hydrant in the operating room.

Health.—Dr. S. M. Todd, M. D., lady physician, is the house physician and resident doctor. She is assisted by Drs. Heber, M. and W. P. Goodsmith, Dr. D. C. Moulding, Dr. Ed. M. Hecock and Dr. Priem. These physicians come on call and donate their services. None except the doctors on this staff are allowed to deliver a patient in the Beulah Home. Dr. S. M. Todd does most of the obstetrical work. There has been no quarantine during the year. No deaths of adults. There were two "still born" babies and three others died when a few hours old. All of these were premature. The babies in the institution, five in number, were all fine appearing children, bright and healthy and their beds and clothing neat and clean. All the girls appeared well and happy. Girls who are found to be infected are isolated and given scientific treatment. If infected to any great extent they are removed to the Cook County Hospital. All girls are given a physical examination by the house physician when admitted.

Church Privileges.—Services are conducted every morning and evening through the week and morning and afternoon services on Sunday in the chapel.

Inmates and Conditions of Admission.—There were thirteen girls, child about eighteen months old and five small babies. These children were all with their mothers. They were all illegitimate but none for adoption, one of the conditions of admission being that the expectant mother must remain at the home and care for her baby for a period of six months at least. By the end of this time she seldom gives it up. Special interest has been taken in that class of women and girls who are not financially able to pay their way. Some expectant mothers are penniless, out of work and often deserted. Any of these are received on application, examined and if diseased are usually sent to the county hospital. Girls are received from the Juvenile and Municipal Courts, charity organizations, police matron, responsible individuals, etc. Prospective mothers or mothers with children are only persons admitted. Feeble-minded or epileptic girls or women are transferred to other institutions. One girl, an exception to this rule, came from an outside town. She was delivered of her child, it was found later that she had previously had three miscarriages and later a full time child. The two were placed in a foundlings' home and both were exceptionally bright. The girl's own father was found to be responsible for the girl's condition. Previous to two of the miscarriages she developed feeble-mindedness and tuberculosis and

was sent to the county home. Six have been committed by the courts during the past year.

Menu.—The menu is plentiful, and wholesome, varied from time to time, attention being given especially to the kind and variety needed by mothers who are nursing their babies.

Support.—Girls who are able are required to pay for their care. A large number are charity patients, exclusively. Most of the support comes from voluntary contributions. One solicitor in the field most of the time at a maximum salary of \$50 per month. She is not employed on a percentage basis. They sell no magazines and do not receive either county or city aid. With the growing demands upon the public from numerous sources the matter of the support of the institution has grown to be a serious problem.

Records.—The books of the institution are carefully kept by the treasurer, Dr. W. M. Goodsmith. Everything is paid by check and books audited regularly by Albert T. Bacon, public accountant at the instigation of the Chicago Association of Commerce. At this time there is a deficit of about \$700 due on salaries and for supplies. The treasurer is not required to give bond.

The north side churches and North Side Women's Club have contributed freely to the support of the home. Each girl is provided with outfit for self and child on leaving. Most of these are provided by the women's club and churches.

Work Done by Inmates.—Each girl assists with the general house work under direction of the matron and nurses, regardless of whether she is a pay patient or not.

Placement and Supervision.—Most of the girls are provided with places to work with their babies. Places are usually secured for them through Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society. When out of employment they may return to the home. The girl collects and spends her own salary and no part of it is required by the Beulah Home for any previous services rendered. If it is found necessary to place a baby in a foster home because of the mother's inability or unwillingness to care for it, it is placed through the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

Employees and Salaries.—Superintendent, O. H. Richards, \$1,000 per year; Matron, Miss A. M. Kimball, \$20 per month; Janitor, \$20 per month during the winter; no pay in summer. There were three nurses, undergraduates, at Beulah Home from the Chicago Maternity Hospital and Training School for Nurses, 2314 North Clark Street, serving for a certain period of time without other compensation than the experience they acquired. These were recommended by Dr. Effie V. Davis, Superintendent of the Training School.

Files.—Most of the records are kept in large envelope on the outside of which is a brief and yet comprehensive record, consisting of date, nativity, name and children, if any, sex, name of girl's parents, brothers and sisters, occupation, by whom sent and from where sent, church, condition, city, county, date of baby's birth, sex and disposition made of child. All correspondence is kept in these envelopes. Clerical records are kept in each and every case and are filed for future reference.

Recommendations.—The inspector recommended general repairs on the roof of the building, general renovation of toilets, placing the toilet rooms in better sanitary condition, renovation of operating room which at this time is in bad condition, more attention paid to matter of sterilized bandages, etc., many of which I found wrapped in clothes badly stained and in cases that were far from dustproof, overhauling of gas jets to stop leakage of gas. If possible, added pressure be given the water on top floor in the operating room. Most of deliveries are performed on beds in the maternity wards but occasional cases must be taken to operating room and better sanitation should be had. These recommendations are not offered in the spirit of criticism but in the interest of all parties concerned. Mr. and Mrs. Richards are pioneers in the maternity hospital work in Chicago, having spent a large part of their lives in caring for these unfortunate girls and their babies. They have maintained through the years a high moral and religious standard

and by their kind, parental watch and care over them have paved the way for a life of usefulness for many fallen girls and have aided them in keeping their babies.

Valuation.—The present property is valued at \$29,000. All of this has been solicited by Mr. Richards and paid in full and is held in trust by a board of trustees. New plans have been drawn by Mr. Richards for a new building of one hundred and fifty rooms, with space for two hundred patients on this site. The approximate cost to be \$150,000. It is hoped that these plans may be accomplished and this plan of keeping the unfortunate mother and her baby from being separated may be perpetuated, it having been proven to be a large factor in the solution of this problem.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CONFERENCE M. E.
CHURCH—(ORPHAN AND CHILDREN'S HOME.)

Creal Springs, Illinois.

Inspected October 28, 1916.

This property, consisting of three frame buildings with shingle roof, located on a plat of ground of thirty-three acres in the west edge of town.

The Main Building is one and one-half stories with basement.

First Floor.—Sitting room, girls' dormitory with eight beds, toilet and bath room, play room, matron's room and two nursery wards.

Second Floor.—Attendant's room, girls' dormitory with eleven beds and toilet room.

Basement.—Dining room, kitchen, laundry, store room, toilet room and furnace room.

This building is heated by hot water. All the beds in this cottage are single, well equipped with clothing and in excellent sanitary condition.

The Boys' Cottage was a one-story frame building and contained attendant's room, play room and dormitory. This dormitory had three single and ten double deck beds. The inspector does not approve of this type of bed and advised that they be discarded at once.

The cooking and eating is all done at the Main Building. The dining room had a cement floor, a long table with oil cloth covers and porcelain cups. Stools are used for seating.

The laundry is void of any sort of machinery, all work being done by hand.

The girls are provided with individual towels; the boys use roller towels.

The Boys' Cottage will be used later as a home for old people. The Old People's Home at Smithsboro was destroyed by fire and four old ladies and the matron will come to this home very soon. A two and one-half story frame building across the street has been purchased and is being fitted out for a home for the boys and a nursery for small children. The workmen were installing a new hot air furnace in this building. This property will be ready for use by December 1 of this year. The basement of this building is used for fruit storage and boys' play room.

Heat Light and Water.—The Main Building is heated by hot water and small cottages by stoves. There is no electric plant in Creal Springs and the home uses kerosene lamps. Water for cooking and drinking purposes comes from a well. Water for general use is pumped into a reservoir on the hill from a pond. A supply pipe carries it to a tank on the premises and from there it is pumped into an iron tank in the basement and distributed through the building by air pressure. The pond water is filtered before it reaches the institution.

Health.—The general health of the children was good; they had no quarantine last year although they had a few light cases of mumps and chicken pox during the year. Dr. W. P. Sutherland of Creal Springs comes on call, charges for calls and donates medicines. There were no feeble-minded children, but two who are sub-normal. There are no hospital facili-

ties. It is intended to use a small room on the second floor of the Main Building for this purpose.

Fire Protection.—There was no fire protection except a wooden ladder on roof of porch at Main Building. Stand pipes have been installed in this building and a hose will be attached in a short time.

School and Church.—Children above the fifth grade attend the city school. Others are taught at the institution. They attend Sunday school at the M. E. Church in town. They hold morning devotions in the home.

Inmates.—There were thirty-five children in the home, twenty-three committed by court and twelve others, a part of whom were boarders and others kept for parents who were not able to pay.

Support.—The institution was receiving no county funds at this time. All support comes from a small amount as board for children and through personal solicitations made by the superintendent, Rev. Daniel Hopkins.

Menu—Breakfast.—Cereals of some kind, milk and sugar, biscuit and gravy, or butter and syrup, milk or water.

Dinner.—Meat three times per week, two vegetables, dessert and water.

Supper.—One warm dish consisting of creamed potatoes or salmon, rice or fruit and bread; milk or water to drink.

Work Done by Children.—All children old enough help with the work except laundry. A laundress is hired for that purpose.

Placement.—Rev. Mr. Hopkins looks after the placing out and supervising work, using the blanks endorsed by the Board of Administration.

The out buildings were in good repair and the property in excellent condition.

Employees and Salaries.—The superintendent, Rev. Daniel Hopkins, is paid \$20 per week; Mrs. Martha E. Mulford, matron, \$35 per month; girls' attendant, nursery caretaker, boys' attendant and cook, each \$15 per week; Benjamin Odum, the farmer, \$20 per month and table board. The children were all well cared for and contented.

Recommendations.—The inspector recommended:

First—A chemical fire extinguisher in each of the three buildings.

Second—A hospital room with equipment.

Third—Individual towels for the boys.

Fourth—That all double deck beds be discarded and replaced with single beds.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

BOHEMIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND BOHEMIAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

5061 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Inspected June 10, 1916.

School reached by Milwaukee Avenue car to Crawford Avenue and north to number.

This institution is located on a plat of ground consisting of thirteen acres adjacent to the north branch of the Chicago River on Crawford Avenue. The building has two stories and basement, is constructed of brick, is near the center of the plat of land and faces the south. This, with another two story building on the west, used as an old people's home, was located at this point, giving room for a large new building when possible to erect same. A splendid three story building is nearing completion and will be dedicated and formally opened on July 30, 1916.

Floor plans of building now occupied are as follows:

First Floor.—Office and reception room in one, dining room for old people and children, kitchen, cook's room, superintendent's private room, hospital room with dentist's chair, and two toilets.

Second Floor.—Two rooms for study purposes and industrial and manual training classes, six bed rooms; three for boys, twenty-two beds, on the south,

and three on north, seventeen beds, for girls; two toilets with baths, 1 shower and one tub each, matron's room and clothes room.

Basement.—Laundry, two supply rooms, milk room, boiler room, shop, dry room and clothes room for old people's home.

All these rooms are large and commodious. Hallways made of inlaid marble block; floors of hard wood.

The carpenter shop in the basement will be converted into a manual training shop for the boys when the new building is completed. New tools and implements are to be furnished by the Bohemian Societies of Chicago.

The old people's home is a two story brick building.

First Floor.—Four rooms and two toilets.

Second Floor.—Five rooms and one toilet.

This building will be converted into a hospital, the first floor for old people and the second floor for children and the present children's home into an old people's home after July 30, 1916.

There are twenty old people in the home, ranging in age from seventy-four to ninety-two years, all were tidy and appeared cheerful and contented.

The two houses were in splendid sanitary condition. Though the inmates of the old people's home are aged they look after their own apartments and the hard wood floors were clean and white and everything in perfect order.

The sleeping rooms were on the second floor, the boys occupying the south and the girls the north end of the building and on opposite sides of the hall way. Beds were clean and well supplied with clothing. Single beds are used throughout.

Improvements.—General repairs, new building and new concrete walks.

Light, Heat and Water.—The buildings are lighted by gas, have steam heat and water is furnished from city supply.

Health Conditions.—The general health of the inmates has been good. No serious illness and no quarantine during the year. They have a good hospital room with four beds. I was informed that it was seldom found necessary to use it. Dr. F. J. Jirka, M. D., is house physician; Dr. Edward Slavik, Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist; Dr. Richard Hutney, Dentist. All render services gratuitously and come on call.

School.—All the children of school age attend the Hogan School a few blocks from the orphanage. On Saturdays and Sundays they attend the Bohemian Society School on Crawford Avenue. The children take their lunch with them to school.

Inmates and Admission.—There were forty-seven children in the home at this time. Cook County pays the amount prescribed by law for twenty-six children, \$10 each per month for the boys and \$15 per month each for the girls. Twenty of this number are boys and six girls. Four of the others, twenty-one in number, are charity cases. The institution receives nothing for them. Seventeen are paid for in part. One boy is an epileptic, has had two very hard seizures. They do not think him a menace to the others and prefer him to remain in the home.

Menu—Breakfast.—Coffee, oat meal, (bread and butter three times a day), fruit.

Dinner.—The children's lunch consists usually of bread and butter, apples and sometimes sausage. Old people's dinner is varied.

Supper.—Soup, meat, potatoes, beans, varied from time to time, and coffee in winter. Most always milk in summer.

Stock.—They have four cows and get fifty quarts of milk each day; make all of their butter. Fifty chickens furnish all the eggs they need.

All the children who are old enough help with the house work and in caring for the smaller children.

There is a beautiful park with numerous shade trees which is used as recreation grounds and is furnished with swings, benches, etc.

Support.—The support for the institution comes from board for the children, from parents and court membership fees, from Bohemian societies and individuals. Two hundred Bohemian societies are interested and help with the support.

Manual and Industrial Training.—Mrs. Dusek, wife of Otto F. Dusek, is matron and instructor in manual and industrial training. Mrs. Dusek is a graduate from Prague, Bohemia, and is an excellent instructor. Many pieces of woodwork and artistic needle craft are in evidence. The superintendent, Mr. Otto F. Dusek, is a man of experience and has made a great success of the children's home.

Pay Roll.—Superintendent \$60, matron \$50, cook \$32 and maid \$20 per month each and keep.

Placement and Supervision.—But few children are placed in foster homes. All homes are carefully investigated before placing the children and homes visited at least twice each year.

Records.—There is marked improvement in record keeping. The large record book has been discarded and an excellent card system installed. These cards are carefully kept and furnish all needed history in each case. All correspondence is filed alphabetically. All valuable papers are kept in a fireproof safe. Anton Zahrobsky, the treasurer, has a complete set of books, intelligently and carefully kept. All funds are paid out by check. Their accounts are audited regularly each year by a public accountant. The building funds are deposited in the Kasper State Bank of Chicago and living account in the American State Bank.

Value of Property.—The grounds and old building are estimated at \$82,000. The new building cost \$65,000. On this there is a loan of \$25,000. The new building will be dedicated July 30, 1916.

New Building.—The new building is of vitrified brick, three stories high, is fireproof, large and commodious. It is built on a concrete foundation, has a tile roof and two concrete porches on the east side on each of the three floors. Concrete steps furnish an excellent fire escape. There are two entrances on the front from Crawford Avenue.

First Floor, South Side.—Office and superintendent's room, closets, five hundred gallon water heater, boiler room, coal room, large fireproof vault and janitor's room.

First Floor, North Side.—Pantry, kitchen, two rooms for help, bath and toilet rooms for help. The kitchen is being equipped with excellent furnishings, ranges, cookers, bread mixers, dish washing machines, etc. The laundry on the east, one story, is also fitted out with modern up-to-date machinery all to be operated by electricity. A large, built in up-to-date refrigerator in the kitchen. There is a large ice house on the premises where ice enough is stored to last all summer. A large dining room extends the whole width of the building from east to west. The floors throughout are of concrete composition. Stair steps are of concrete.

Second Floor.—Two large dormitories, twenty beds each, matron's room, wardrobe room, toilet with four showers and tub baths, running water for washing and bubblers for drinking purposes. The girls' play room on this floor is the same size as dining room and directly over it. The north side of this floor is for boys and of same construction as the south side.

Third Floor.—The third floor is identical with the second floor with the exception that the large room in the center of this building is used as boys' play room.

Attic.—The attic has concrete or composition floor and will be used for storage purposes.

Much credit is due Mr. and Mrs. Dusek and the faithful friends who have made this institution a success by providing both the unfortunate aged and children of their nationality with so excellent a home.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHILDREN'S HOME.

504 First Avenue, Maywood, Illinois.

Inspected June 30, 1916.

Institution reached by Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to Maywood, east and south to institution.

This institution is of frame construction with three stories, attic and basement. The grounds consists of a large city block and is covered with beautiful shade trees and ornamental shrubbery.

First Floor.—Large hall, reception room, parlor, recreation room and assembly hall in one, library and office in one, three dining rooms, kitchen, pantry and refrigerator room.

Second Floor.—Large hall way, ten bed rooms or dormitories, two baths and lavatories.

Third Floor.—Room for caretaker, six dormitories, linen closets, toilet, lavatory and bath room. One of the dormitories on this floor is used as an isolation room when necessity demands it.

Basement.—Play room for girls, girls' toilet and wash room, boys' toilet and wash room, furnace room and fruit room.

The "automatic" flushers in the toilet rooms leak constantly, making it impossible to keep the toilet in a sanitary condition. Little can be done with the present system of plumbing. The water pressure was very low, not furnishing proper flushing of the stools. This may be also fault of plumbing but was worse on this occasion because of amount of water being used in the laundry. The girls' toilet room is in a small, low, poorly ventilated room, probably built for a clothes closet, poorly equipped and in bad condition.

The laundry is equipped with electric washer, hot air drier and ironing is all done with electric irons.

The sleeping room and dormitories are all fitted out with iron beds and good mattresses, quilts, blankets; pillows not used as it is claimed that use of pillows is not conducive to a healthy upright stature. The girls all sleep on the second floor and boys on the third floor. Caretakers have rooms on either of these floors and supervise their respective groups.

Sanitation.—The sanitary condition was good with the exceptions already mentioned. The floors are of hard wood throughout and in nearly every instance are varnished and polished, making it an easier task to keep the floors in good, sanitary condition. Small rugs are used on floors in most of the rooms.

Improvements.—Considerable work has been done on the home during the year. The exterior has had two coats of paint and with the exception of two or three rooms the whole of the interior walls have been redecorated. The roof leaks in places and this has retarded this work. It will be repaired at once.

Health.—The matron reported the health of the children to be good. Some of the children contracted measles at school; there were twenty cases in all. The house was quarantined for four weeks. There were no bad results or deaths and the disease soon disappeared. The children all looked well. The medical staff consists of Dr. Arthur B. Sturn, who gives his services gratis to the home but charges for medical care of children when their parents are financially able to pay. Others on staff are: Dr. Leslie B. Joslin, Dr. P. B. Kronda, Dr. Ryan, who give their services. There have been no deaths in the home during the year.

Church and School.—Religious services are held in the home Thursday nights. All attend the Maywood Baptist Sunday school on Sunday. All children of school age attend the public school near by and smaller children have kindergarten in the home.

Admission.—Children are admitted by court commitment. No denominational lines are drawn and at the time of this inspection there were eight creeds represented. In each case all applications must meet with the approval of the superintendent in charge. Of the fifty-three children in the home, comparatively few were from court commitment. Infants, if given for adoption, are received ordinarily. In the case of those not for adoption the ages are restricted from one year to twelve years of age. Exceptions are sometimes made in order to keep members of families together.

Menu—Breakfast.—Some kind of cereal with milk, bread and butter and usually milk to drink.

Dinner.—Meat is served three times a week, on other days soups, always one vegetable, bread and butter, sauce of some kind and water.

Supper.—A light supper is served consisting of sauce of some kind, cookies or crackers, bread and butter, milk to drink.

There were about one hundred and twenty-five quarts of fruit from last year. Many of the Baptist Churches in the northern part of the State send barrels of canned fruit each year. Empty cans have been returned for refilling and they will begin receiving their year's supply in a short time.

Work Done by Children.—The children help with the general work of the home under supervision of a caretaker. Children are detailed to their duties. Older girls assist more or less with the care of smaller children.

Inmates.—There were fifty-three children in the home, twenty-four girls and twenty-nine boys, ranging in age from fourteen months to sixteen years.

Support.—The institution receives support from income from small endowment, board of children, while certain churches and societies furnish and maintain a number of rooms. The bulk of the funds are collected by the superintendent, who is also financial agent for the home, by visiting the various churches, representing the work of the home and receiving subscriptions.

The officers, five in number, appointed from their board of fifteen directors, have full charge of the general business interests of the home. Their annual meetings are held at the close of the fiscal year on October 1. A Ladies' Auxiliary Board looks after the general interest of the inside of the home.

Employees and Salaries.—There were seven regular employees on the pay roll of the institutions: Superintendent, \$150 per month; matron, \$40 per month; two caretakers, \$25 each, \$50 per month; nurse, \$25 per month; cook, \$30 per month; janitor, \$25 per month; laundress, \$25 per month; total, \$345 per month.

Miss Jennie Newell, the nurse, has charge of the smaller children in the nursery department. Miss Irene Millerstadt has been employed as boys' caretaker and Miss Minnie Millerstadt caretaker of the girls.

Placement.—The number of placements of children in family homes has been less than in previous years. The matron stated that a greater effort is being put forth to hold families of children together with the idea in mind of reuniting families later on. Care has been used in the selection of homes for children and in supervision after placement. They have not introduced the blanks endorsed by the Board of Administration but promised to do so at once.

Punishment.—Corporal punishment in this institution, I was informed, has been abolished as ordered by the Board of Administration. The matron informed the inspector that the "unruly boy" problem is difficult to handle but with care and kind methods thinks the problem can be solved.

Records.—All correspondence is kept in files and the card system formerly used is being discarded and a newer and better system installed. The superintendent has gotten out a form of loose leaf record which, for completeness and compact form, is exceptionally good.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

CHICAGO FOUNDLINGS HOME.

15 South Wood Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Inspected June 28, 1916.

This institution was founded January 30, 1871. It is reached by Madison Street car to Wood Street and south to number.

The institution consists of two large four-story brick buildings with basements, located on about one-fourth of a city block. It was formerly used as a residence; is old style in architecture but has served well the purpose of a home for foundling children for several years.

Main Building—First Floor.—Two reception rooms, used also for office purposes, kitchen, two dining rooms, one bed room used by consulting physician, janitor's room and toilet room.

Second Floor.—Two large parlors joined by double door and used as assembly room, three wards, doctor's office, toilet and bath room.

Third Floor.—Linen room, five dormitories or nursery rooms, two toilets and baths, baby kitchen where food is prepared and bottles sterilized.

Fourth Floor.—Seven rooms for mothers with babies; each bed has a crib bed beside it in which the babies sleep, it being against the rules of the institution for a mother and child to sleep together.

Basement.—Heating plant, consisting of three boilers, coal room, built on north side of the Main Building, laundry and two dry rooms. The laundry has no modern equipment. Wash boards and stationary tubs are used. The assistant superintendent informed the inspector that all the washing for the home with but few exceptions was done in this laundry. The inspector recommended an electric washer, mangle and modern equipment.

Second Building.—The two buildings are connected by a hall way. This building is four stories with sun parlor on top.

First Floor.—Used exclusively by the superintendent as living room, kitchen and dining room.

Second Floor.—Superintendent's bed room, bath and toilet room.

Third Floor.—Ten rooms for workers in the home, one bath and two toilets.

Fourth Floor.—Six rooms for mothers and babies, one toilet and bath.

Fifth Floor, Sun Parlor.—One room for babies and nurse in charge.

Basement.—Furnace room.

Sanitation.—The whole house was in good sanitary condition. The floors of hard wood, are old and in some rooms spread apart leaving large cracks. They were as white and clean, in most instances, as they could be made. The plumbing was in good repair and care is taken to have proper ventilation.

Improvements.—Little or no improvements, with exception of general repairs, have been made during the year.

Sleeping Quarters.—The sleeping quarters were all in very good condition; beds well supplied with clothing, good mattresses and springs throughout.

Fire Protection.—The building has no fire hose. There are chemical extinguishers and fire axes on each floor, three iron fire escapes on outside of building. One of these has iron framework and wooden steps. All these escapes are easy of access, being reached by door, each of which are bolted on the inside but not locked. A fire alarm system has been installed since our last inspection. This can be sounded from a box on either floor, having an automatic device indicating by a certain number of strokes the location of the fire. They have a very excellent fire drill and special instructions are given to avoid death or accident in case of fire.

Heat and Light.—The large boiler furnishes plenty of steam heat with the exception of extreme cold weather. On such occasions the two small furnaces are used also. The natural light is exceptionally good; artificial lighting is by gas and electricity.

Health.—The health of the children has been exceptionally good; one hydrocephalus child in the sun room; it is a foundling brought to the institution by a police; it is growing worse and the head getting much larger; at times the forehead and face get blue. Parts of the house have been under quarantine, a few cases of diphtheria; no fatalities during the year. When a girl comes to the home and is found to have any infection she and her baby are transferred at once to Ward 11 at the County Hospital. None are received at the home from this ward. There were nine deaths in 1915, mostly from some form of pneumonia. The death rate was 3 per cent. This is extremely small considering the condition in which many of these foundlings are brought to the institution. In many instances the greatest of care

and most scientific nursing is required to keep the child alive. Much credit is due Dr. Henrietta A. Howe, resident physician since 1888, for the efficient services rendered; more recently Dr. C. A. Werrick, specialist, has been added to the medical staff and makes his home at the institution, rendering valuable service as consulting physician, donating his services. Dr. Werrick stands high in the medical profession and his services are indispensable to the home. His offices are at 1553 West Madison Street, Hayworth Building. No confinements in the home; expectant mothers are removed to either the Cook County, University, Presbyterian or Mary Thompson Hospital, where they remain for from ten to fourteen days following confinement and are then returned to the Foundlings Home.

The only inmate attending school is a young blind girl, Percilla, who has been in the Foundlings Home from babyhood. She attends the Jacksonville School for the Blind. All others are either too young or too old to attend school.

Church.—Religious services are held twice on Sunday and on Tuesday night. Ministers from the different churches and workers from the Moody Institute conduct the devotions.

Admission.—It is against the policy of the home to take or care for girls unless they are expectant mothers or have their babies with them. Small children who have been abandoned by their parents, or who may be committed by the court, may be received in the home providing they are not the victims of disease and are willing to subscribe to the rules of the home.

Menu.—The menu is varied to suit age and condition of the child. They advise that the child nurse if possible; when bottle fed they use Bowman's milk with barley water. The food is scientifically prepared. Kind and quantity of food for older children is provided according to the needs of the child. Food for adults is of good quality, variety and plentiful.

Work Done by Inmates.—The girls do most of the work in the home. Exclusive of Mrs. Shipman and Dr. Howe, there were fourteen girls who worked in the home, keeping their babies with them. These are paid \$2 per week for their help.

Employees and Salaries Paid.—Miss E. K. Manahan, record keeper, is very efficient, and gets \$15 per month. The salaries of Mrs. Frances F. Shipman, superintendent, Dr. Howe and C. E. Sherwood, investigator for the home, are nominal. Girls who remain for any length of time with their babies receive their board and care for the child and \$2 per week for their services.

Inmates.—There were present at time of this inspection seven expectant mothers, twenty-four mothers with babies, a total of thirty-one adults; babies other than foundlings—twenty-four foundlings—ten, a total of thirty-four; of these nineteen were boys and fifteen girls.

Support.—About one-half of the support for the home comes from interest on endowment; only a small amount of the funds are received for board for children. Contributions come from persons who subscribe certain amounts from year to year. The organ of the home "Faith's Record" edited for the past twenty-one years by the superintendent, Frances C. Shipman, and published monthly, contains much information on the subject of this work. The subscription price is 60 cents per year and an agent in the field sells the current copies, while new and all copies left over are distributed gratuitously. The income has made the magazine about self-supporting.

Placement of Children.—Blanks endorsed by the Board of Administration are used in placing children in family homes. Twelve boys and seventeen girls were placed in family homes during the year 1915. Care has been used in selecting homes. It has been the policy of the home through the years to place foundlings for adoption at an early date. Mothers are encouraged and advised to keep their babies if at all possible to do so. The after supervision of the homes has been done with care. There are only a few children committed to the home by the court and many of the foundlings are placed in homes through the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

Records.—Records of the institution are quite complete. Records consist of record of mothers and babies, record of foundlings and record of adoptions. These records are intelligently kept by Dr. Howe and in every respect give all necessary data for present and future reference. The daily records and compiling of reports and statistics are done by Miss E. K. Manahan, who has shown exactness and accuracy worthy of comment. Only a few institutions have their statistics as well in hand. The home is in good financial condition, books and accounts carefully kept and audited regularly by expert accountant.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

CHICAGO HOME FOR GIRLS.

5024 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Inspected May 19, 1916.

Institution reached by Indiana Avenue car to Fiftieth Street.

This institution has four wings radiating from one common center and is formed like a maltese cross; is constructed of pressed brick and has three stories and basement.

Survey of Floors.—There is a large circular hall way on each floor with doors leading to each of the four wings.

First Floor.—*Southeast Wing.*—Chapel, recreation room, office.

Southwest Wing.—Dining room, kitchen, large pantry used also as dish-washing room.

Northwest Wing.—Matron's room, bath, dispensary, treasurer's office, two sewing rooms, one for small girls and another for larger girls.

Northeast Wing.—Manual training room, carpet weaving room, dye room, bed room, sewing and embroidery room.

Second Floor.—The hall on this floor is used as library; numerous book-cases are filled with excellent literature. The hall is fitted out with chairs and tables and used as a reading room.

Southeast Wing.—Is divided by a hall way through the center. This wing has seven rooms with fourteen beds, guest room, matron's room, bath and toilet room.

Southwest Wing.—Five bed rooms, living room for girls sent by Municipal Court of Chicago, linen room, matron's room and lavatory.

Northwest Wing.—Nursery with twelve beds for children ranging in age from birth to one year old, lavatory and toilet.

Northeast Wing.—Has eight bed rooms and matron's room.

Third Floor.—School is conducted in the large hall way; sixth and eighth grades are taught by a competent teacher furnished by the Chicago Public Schools.

Southwest Wing.—The arrangement of this wing is same as floor below and has ten rooms.

Northeast Wing.—Matron's room and eight rooms for girls, strong room for unruly girls.

Southeast Wing.—Matron's room and nine rooms for girls.

Northwest Wing.—Maternity ward, five sleeping rooms, toilet and lavatory with six wash bowls.

Fourth Floor.—The two strong sheet iron lined rooms formerly used to detain unruly girls are now used for store rooms.

Basement.—Domestic science room, laundry, furnace and store rooms, two linen rooms, bath rooms and toilets, laundry facilities.

Sanitation.—Sanitation was excellent. I know of no improvement that could be made. The home throughout is a model of neatness.

Sleeping Rooms.—All sleeping rooms are provided with good beds, well supplied with good clothing. The building is so constructed that the bed rooms are well ventilated.

Improvements.—Improvements have been few during the year. General repairs have been kept up. A tennis ground is under process of construction; basket ball and croquet have been added to the recreations of the home.

Heat, Light and Water.—Building is heated by steam, lighted with gas and water is from city supply.

Health.—The general health throughout the year has been good. They have had no quarantine. There have been a few cases of venereal disease. Those infected are kept separate from the other girls and treated scientifically. There are none in the institution infected at this time. No deaths of adults and only one baby in twenty years.

Religious Services.—Sunday school is held each Sunday morning and a sermon in the afternoon. These services are conducted by different ministers who volunteer their services. Christian Endeavor meetings are conducted in the evening by outside workers. There are morning devotions conducted in the chapel each day.

School.—The school is graded, using the same series of books as the public schools of Chicago. Morning session from 10.00 to 12.30 a. m.; afternoon session from 2.00 to 4.30 p. m. There is an evening school for a period of one hour most of the year and all, who are physically able, must attend this session. Nothing but high grade efficient teachers are employed. They have a physical director twice and special singing teacher once a week.

Industrial Training.—Industrial training, comprised of rug weaving, dress making, sewing and embroidery are taught, while special attention is paid to domestic science. The installation of this department and work accomplished reflects great credit on the management of the institution. Miss Osman, an efficient and enthusiastic teacher, is in charge and during ten months of the year each girl in the institution spends two hours each week receiving instruction. The girls, through the department, added \$30 to the treasury of the school at the annual sale in December, 1915.

Admission.—Girls who are expectant mothers are required to sign a contract on entering, to remain in the home with their babies for a period of one year. Girls coming from the courts must pass a medical examination before coming to the home and others after entering. Girls come from the courts and other institutions and some of their own volition.

Menu.—The menu, varied from time to time, is of excellent quality and plentiful. All eat in the same dining room. The same food is served on the girls' table as on the table of the superintendent and matrons. The inspector has been at the home on several occasions and has seen the food served and has found that it compares well with the best of the institutions. All the tables are well supplied with good china dishes, silverware and napkins.

Work of Inmates.—The work of the institution is done almost exclusively by the girls under direction of matrons. There is a night watchman and engineer employed.

Inmates.—There were seventy-three other than babies, ranging in age from ten to twenty years. There were twelve babies in the maternity ward, six boys and six girls, ranging in age from one month to one year. Thirteen babies were born during the past year. Most of these returned to their own people with their babies. Two mothers are working out with their babies, one placed by the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society and one adopted from the home. This institution has been successful in keeping the mother and child together. Consequently have few "repeaters" and need no child placing department.

Support.—Support comes principally from private subscriptions. Thirty cents per day is paid by the city of Chicago for the girls committed by the Juvenile Court. A small amount is received from parents of girls who are placed in the home. \$9 per month is paid for those coming from outside counties. Quite a sum of money is raised by sale of calenders and work of the girls in the institution.

Number Committed.—Seventy-two of the seventy-seven are committed by the courts. The girls from Juvenile Court and those from Municipal Court are kept in separate parts of the building and only meet in the dining room

at meal time. The other five are there by private arrangements and are paid for usually by some society or their own people.

Employees and Salaries.—The annual report for 1915 shows a disbursement of \$11,736.90 for salaries or a little less than \$1,000 per month. Miss Jennie Ratcliffe, probation officer, receives \$1,000 per year for her services and lives at the home. Her work has been most thorough and efficient.

Medical Staff.—Dr. Mina C. McEackern is physician in charge at the home, receiving only a nominal sum of \$25 per month for her services. Associated with Dr. McEackern are Dr. Suker, eye and ear specialist, Dr. H. W. Davenport, dentist, Dr. Albert H. Roler, child specialist, Dr. Derbin Reis, head physician. All of the above physicians donate their services to the home.

Fire Protection.—The home is well protected by iron step fire escapes on the exterior of the building. These are reached from doors on each floor. The doors are locked but are opened by a patent device from any floor and at one certain point. There are several sets of keys and these are carried by the matrons on the different floors. There is no fire drill but ordinarily it would require but a few minutes to empty the building. Chemical fire extinguishers are also installed, together with the water cans and pumps and fire axes required by the city fire department, reducing the danger from fire to a minimum.

Records.—The records of the institution are intelligently kept and consist of card system record of each girl and alphabetical files where all papers and correspondence are kept. There is a record also kept by the chairman of the Receiving Committee. This record contains as complete a history as they are able to obtain of the family and circumstances under which the child was committed to the home.

Financial Records.—These records are kept by Mrs. Doretta J. Roler, treasurer, and her assistant, Miss Jennie B. Lathrop. They receive no compensation for their services and are under \$10,000 bond each for the faithful performance of their duties. Mrs. Roler devotes at least two days out of each week to this work. All moneys are paid out by check and accounts carefully kept. The books are audited twice each year; at the end of the first six months (July 1) by the House Auditing Committee, and December 30 by an expert accountant.

New Site and Buildings.—Thirty-five acres of land have been purchased at Edgebrook Station, twenty minutes ride from the Union Station, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and just inside the Chicago city limits. This property is all paid for and ground will be broken in a very short time for the erection of an Administration Building, several cottages and power plant. Plans are already drawn and estimates made on a large part of the work. The cottages and power plant, exclusive of Administration Building, will cost \$25,000 each. The home has recently come into possession of a gift from the South Side Elevated Company of \$25,000 in bonds to be used exclusively for building purposes. There was also on hand \$63,620 with accrued interest for the year, placing the institution in remarkably good financial condition. The property at present location is estimated at from \$65,000 to \$70,000. All restraints are to be removed.

The present property was first used as a home for erring women and was known as the "Chicago Erring Women's Refuge." Later as a home for girls and name changed to "Chicago Refuge for Girls" and within the past few months was rechartered as "Chicago Home for Girls," the purpose being to remove from the institution the appearance of any suggestion of a penal or reformatory character. With the change of name the management have not removed the physical restraints. All the windows are barred or screened with heavy wire, screening securely riveted and fastened. A high board fence encloses three sides of the property and brick wall on the south. The fence has heavy double pointed iron spikes, nine hundred in number, on the top and another row of single pointed spikes on the inside at close intervals. The brick wall on the south has been rebuilt within the past few months and has two strands of rusty barb wire on the top. Previously the top of

this wall was covered with broken glass; the glass has been removed. The same restraints are used on the inside of the main fence. A small yard used as clothes yard and inside the main enclosure, has a high board fence and the same sort of barbs on top. Besides the constant suggestion to the girls of the prison-like surroundings, the rusty barb wire and heavy pointed barb hooks with sharp rusty points might result disastrously should a girl attempt to escape and should she receive a flesh wound from the wire or barbs in doing so. The superintendent stated that there would be no fence of the kind at the new location.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR CHILDREN.

Woodstock, Illinois.

Inspected November 27-29, 1916.

This institution is located on a plot of about one acre in the northeast part of Woodstock in McHenry County. The office of the superintendent and treasurer, Rev. W. P. Ferries, is at 1132 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

The main building is part brick with frame additions all stuccoed and presenting a rather substantial appearance. A frame building located south of the main building has been remodeled within the last year and made into a six-room cottage, with the laundry equipment in the basement. A barn with sufficient accommodations for two horses, two cows and a number of farm implements is located on the back of the lot.

The site of these buildings is the highest point in that locality and gives a pleasing view in all directions, drains well and is generally favorable for the purpose intended.

Main Building—First Floor.—Entry parlor, reception room, nursery with room for attendants with toilet adjoining, dining room, kitchen, play room, two large pantries and toilet rooms.

Second Floor.—Boys' dormitory, girls' dormitory, four bed rooms for help, bath and toilet rooms and a small school room.

Attic.—Large and well ventilated, extending over the entire second floor.

Basement.—Considerably cleaner and in better order than at the time of former inspection.

The floors are all hard wood, excepting the concrete basement and vegetable cellar. The floors were clean for the most part and in good repair. There are six toilets in the building, clean and in good order. Low water pressure interferes with their efficiency.

The nursery was fitted out by the Woodstock Women's Club at a cost of \$400. It is provided with twelve iron cribs, with all necessary bedding, a nurse's bed, a bath room conveniently equipped for the care of children, and an abundance of closets and drawers for the care of babies' clothing, and is generally well adapted. Seven of the twelve beds are to be maintained by individuals. The room has an abundance of light and can be ventilated easily. A trained nurse, or a practical nurse who could give her entire time to this department is much needed. A plan for enlarging the scope of this work is being considered by the board of directors.

Water.—City water is used; pressure is frequently low and water reported extremely hard and not well adapted for ordinary toilet purposes. The plumbing gets out of order frequently but is repaired promptly; pressure on the second floor is lacking occasionally for hours at a time, resulting in annoyance and inconvenience.

Heat.—The entire building is supplied with hot water heat, reported sufficient except in the parlor-reception room and the school room. Attempts have been made without success to remedy these defects. A reliable boy, fourteen years old, looks after the heating plant and seemed to have everything in good condition at the time of the inspection. He attends school in the building.

Light.—Electric lights are used but most of those installed apparently are inadequate for the space to be lighted. This is particularly true in the dormitories and dining room. A statement of the real conditions existing could be made only by inspecting the buildings in the evening.

Fire Protection.—There is no fire protection of any kind. The windows are all comparatively low and the attendants sleeping on each floor are considered sufficient for prompt removal of the children in case of fire. The buildings all stand at a sufficient distance from other buildings in the neighborhood to insure fire from outside contact practically impossible.

Health of Children.—There is no isolation department nor infirmary connected with this plant. Ordinary cases of sickness are taken care of much the same way as it would be in a family home. Dr. Windmueller and Dr. Francis come on call and charge half the usual price for their services. Dr. Seeley, a local specialist, makes a nominal charge for his services. Service cases of illness are taken care of at the local hospital or in Chicago.

Bedding.—The bedsteads are either iron or brass and with few exceptions are single. The mattresses in most instances are of poor quality. The bedding is insufficient and in several instances not in good order. A complete new equipment for this part is much needed.

Laundry.—The laundry is fairly sufficient for the demand. The amount of ironing is reduced to a minimum. More efficient help in this department is evidently needed.

Employees and Salaries Paid.—The help employed consists of a middle aged woman cook, a young woman who serves as general helper in the care of the building and a man to help with the laundry work on Mondays. In the ten years that I have been familiar with this institution there has never been a sufficient amount of help employed to keep the buildings and the equipment in the most desirable condition. Lack of sufficient income is apparently responsible for this condition.

Inmates.—At the time of the inspection the population was as follows: Nursery—two boys and two girls, each under one year of age; over one year of age—twelve girls and twenty boys. The general physical appearance of the children was good. During the past summer tonsils and adenoids were removed from seven, two were fitted with glasses and a small amount of dental work done. There is much need for more dental work and general inspection and instruction with regard to care of the teeth. A local dentist has volunteered to do the dental work without cost but usually is "too busy" to give it proper attention. One baby is afflicted with "water on the brain"—commitment to the Lincoln Colony was suggested. It was suggested to the matron that the local barbers might be interested in the matter of giving some of their spare time to trim the children's hair and keep it in a more presentable condition. The clothing was sufficient and most of it in good condition.

School.—There has been considerable friction for a number of years between the Woodstock school board and the management of the Orphanage over the question of admitting the children to the public school. More than a year ago the school board refused to admit any of the children, excepting those whose parents or guardians were residents of Woodstock. Six of this class attend the public school. A small school room was fitted up in the building for the care of those who could not attend the public school. The room is entirely too small, is improperly lighted, poorly furnished and in no way adapted for comfort and efficient work. Twenty-one children attend in half day shifts. The children in the first, second, third and fifth grades attend in the morning; the fourth, sixth and eighth grades in the afternoon. Miss Cora Fillmore, formerly employed in the county schools of the county, later in Woodstock, has charge of the school room. She receives a dollar a day for each day actually taught.

Church.—All old enough attend the Free Methodist Church and Sunday school. Those over ten attend the evening service in company with the matron or some employee. Family prayers are held each morning after breakfast. The children are taught to repeat the psalms, the beatitudes, the

commandments and numerous bible verses; grace is repeated before each meal.

Personal Equipment.—All the children have been supplied with individual combs and tooth brushes within the past year, some several times. The matron reported that a number of the children either broke, lost or destroyed these articles. There is absolutely no provision made for the care of these articles and little supervision over the children at the time they should be used. Individual towels are supplied but wash clothes are used in common. Accommodations for washing face and hands, and ordinary cleanliness, are both inadequate and ill adapted. There is practically no provision made for keeping the clothing of the children separate and individual. Proper closet space seems to have been overlooked in planning the building and the defect has never been remedied.

Work Done by Inmates.—All children old enough have some responsibility in connection with the care of the institution. The boys do some of the cleaning, make their own beds and help in the garden in the summer time. The girls do some of the dining room work, help with the kitchen work and do some of the ironing. Only the largest and strongest work more than about an hour a day. No effort is made to give distinct formal training along any line. Most of the work is done about as in the average family home.

Dining Room.—The dining room is supplied with long, narrow tables, covered with white oil cloth. Ordinary chairs, and stools for the smaller ones, are provided. Dishes are the ordinary iron stone china. The matron and help eat in an alcove adjoining the children's dining room.

Menu.—The menu reported is as follows:

Breakfast.—Oat or corn meal, home made bread, butter, fruit, jelly or syrup and milk. Corn crisps are usually supplied on Sunday mornings.

Dinner.—Potatoes, milk or brown gravy, one vegetable, bread, milk, meat twice a week, pie twice a week, pudding twice. The meat most frequently supplied is pot roast.

Supper.—Bread, toast or dressing, "left overs," sauce, milk or cocoa. Note. Tea and coffee are not supplied to the children at any time.

Food Supplies.—An abundance of canned fruit is stored in the basement with a considerable supply of potatoes, onions, apples and a few other vegetables. Senator Olsen, who runs a large milk receiving plant in Woodstock, has furnished eight gallons of milk daily for a number of years. A large garden and a small farm supply part of the vegetables and food for the horses and cows owned by the institution.

Employees and Salaries Paid.—Mrs. A. M. Riddell, the matron, is paid \$40 per month; the cook \$14 per month, with maintenance for her grandson; one helper is paid \$14 per month with maintenance for an infant child. Miss Cora Fillmore is paid a dollar for each day actually taught. Occasional help is employed by the day. Mrs. Riddell seems to be energetic, rather progressive and efficient. Both additional and more efficient help is much needed. Mrs. Riddell has entirely too many responsibilities, as well as numerous details to look after.

Support.—The institution depends upon voluntary contributions for its support. No regular solicitor is employed at present. Mr. Tobias, Mr. Ralles and Mr. T. B. Arnold do occasional soliciting. A capable, energetic solicitor would do much toward relieving this financial strain under which this institution labors and would provide proper support for an institution that could be made to supply, efficiently, a need in that locality. The accounts are audited by Joseph Frogat & Company, Insurance Exchange Building, Chicago. The last audit was made October 16, 1915.

The estimated value of the orphanage and grounds is \$16,245.38. 61 acres of land belonging to the institution is valued at \$5,019.30; live stock \$576.68; furniture and fixtures \$1,667.62. The laundry and cottage combined are valued at \$1,281.15; laundry equipment \$371.10; barn at \$684. A debt of more than \$10,000 exists. The indebtedness was reduced several hundred dollars during the past year. An additional source of support is obtained

from boarders, either through court commitment or by personal agreement with parents or guardians of children, ranging from a dollar a week to ten dollars per month. At the time of the inspection there were five classed as court commitments and twenty-six for whose care at least nominal amounts were received. In no instance is the amount paid considered sufficient to meet the expense incurred in maintaining the child.

Records.—Rev. W. P. Ferries, superintendent and treasurer has worked up the record system and maintains it in a very satisfactory, concise and intelligent form. The blanks used in part are those recommended by the State department, while others have been modified to meet the particular demand of this institution. Mr. Ferries' accounts were all kept and arranged in a systematic way and with the records indicated a fine regard for order, system and probable value of the same for future reference.

Recommendations.—An intelligent, efficient solicitor would bring to this institution the support that it really deserves at the hands of the public. If this is done, sufficient help should be employed to maintain the institution in better physical condition than is possible at present. At least half a dozen children, from the testimony of the matron and superintendent, together with their histories, should be committed to some of the State institutions for a kind of care that cannot be given here. More efficient dental work should be provided. Improved facilities for washing, care of the hair, teeth, individual belongings and clothing should be provided; better artificial lighting is evidently much needed. The services of a barber would do much to improve the appearance of the children. The so-called play room is entirely inadequate and poorly adapted for the purpose.

Inspected by

W. R. BLACKWELDER, *Home Visitor.*

CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM.

5120 South Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill., Telephone Oakland 520.

Inspected June 8, 1916.

This institution is reached by South Side Elevated to Fifty-first Street, east to South Park Avenue and South.

The orphanage is located in a beautiful residential district and one of the most attractive buildings on the avenue. The grounds consist of about one-fourth of a city block. The buildings are two and three stories high and at this time of the year the front is almost hidden by vines. The yard is beautifully laid out in flower beds and choice shrubbery. The entrance from South Park Avenue is through the main building known as "Beecher Memorial Cottage." This cottage was the first erected and was a gift from Mrs. Jerome Beecher in memory of her deceased husband and later the other parts of the building were added. All the buildings are of brick. Beecher Memorial is three stories high.

First Floor.—Reception room, parlor, office, superintendent's rooms, domestic science, teacher's room, drug room, vault, nursery with twenty-nine cribs, two toilets and bath room, play room, two halls; the back hall used as visiting room where parents visit their children.

Second Floor.—Nursery, two dormitories in south wing, play room, kitchenette and bath room, three dormitories in north wing, two nurses' rooms, play room, caretaker's room and bath.

Third Floor.—Assembly hall and storeroom.

Basement.—Girls' play room, toilet and wash room.

Fuller Building, First Floor.—Kitchen, four dining rooms, bread room and cold storage.

Second Floor.—Three dormitories for girls, two caretaker's rooms and sewing room.

Third Floor.—Help's room and bath.

Basement.—Bakery and help's toilet.

Ryerson Building, First Floor.—Sewing room, library, two dormitories for boys and clothes room.

Second Floor.—Four dormitories, caretaker's rooms and bath.

Third Floor.—Help's room.

Basement.—Play room, toilet and wash room.

Young Building, First Floor.—Two dormitories, play room, caretaker's room, clothes room and bath.

Second Floor.—Four dormitories, caretaker's room and bath.

Third Floor.—Room for help.

Basement.—Not in use.

Counselman Building.—This building is separate from the others and is used as a hospital.

First Floor.—Two dormitories, play room, dietary kitchen, nurses' room, bath room and clothes room.

Second Floor.—Four dormitories, nurses' room, kitchen, bath and operating room. A glass partition separates the entrance to the second floor from the hallway of the first floor. There is a stairway from the outside leading to this entrance and patients may be taken upstairs without coming in contact with any other inmates. This building has a clothes chute and dumb waiter.

Third Floor.—Is used for emergency cases only. Has one dormitory and other accessories.

There is a morgue in the basement.

Blackstone Building, First Floor.—Formerly used as a school building. Now contains domestic science and sewing room in one and kindergarten room.

Second Floor.—Not in use.

Basement.—Boys' drill room and carpenter shop.

Engine House.—In the rear.

First Floor.—Two boilers, pump and hot water heater.

Second Floor.—A fairly well equipped laundry, containing mangle, washing machine and driers.

Sleeping Rooms.—Sleeping accommodations are excellent. Single beds are used and are furnished throughout with Ostermore mattresses and white bed linen.

Sanitation.—The rooms are well ventilated and clean. The sanitation could not be improved.

Improvements.—A piece of property on the south adjoining the main building, consisting of a city lot, one-half block in length and valued at \$7,000 was presented the Chicago Orphan Asylum recently by Edward Swift. This has been beautified by flower beds and shrubbery and insures the institution of sunlight and air and making it impossible for one to build against them. The porch on the Blackstone Building has been enlarged and new porch built on the second floor of the Beecher Building. The domestic science department has been installed as a gift from Ogden Armour and some of the trustees. The new screened porch off from the baby nursery has proven a splendid addition to the health and comfort of the little children.

Fire Protection.—The buildings are supplied throughout with chemical fire extinguishers, hose, axes and water cans for interior protection and iron step fire-escapes on the outside of the buildings.

Light and Heat.—The buildings are heated by steam from the power plant. Gas is used for lighting the buildings throughout except the Assembly Hall and hospital building; here electricity is used. Plans are being considered to install electricity in all the buildings.

Health.—There have been twelve diphtheria cases during the year. Cases where children have been previously exposed and contagion was apparent when the child entered, in each instance the child was sent to Durand Hospital. There were two deaths in the institution hospital from diphtheria this year. Cases of measles or scarlet fever are sent to the City Hospital. There has been splendid cooperation between the school and institution, the school authorities accepting the certificate of health from the orphanage. Several cases of ring worm developed among the children. Great precaution has been used to prevent the spread of the disease and under scientific treatment all are much improved and nearly all are completely cured. The

medical staff consists of a number of the leading physicians and specialists who come on call and donate their services.

Church.—A special car is provided to carry all children above six years old to Christ Episcopal Church. The Sunday School lesson is taught by the house mother during the week to all children old enough to understand.

School.—Kindergarten is taught through the day in two sections of one-half day each. For the last three years the children of school age have attended the Burke school. The good standard fixed by the school in the institution has been maintained and these pupils are among the brightest and best. The instruction of domestic science has added much to the value of the institutional training of the older girls who enter upon this department of their work with enthusiasm five days out of the week. The girls are taught in this department after school hours and all day on Saturday. Once each week, and on certain occasions such as birthdays, etc., supper is prepared and served in the domestic science room by the girls. A sewing class has been organized and considerable progress is being made along this line. The library has been renovated and certain books discarded and a new series of books is being installed.

Admission.—The Application Committee, consisting of five ladies, meets every Wednesday, moving and passing on all applications for admission to the home. There are no restrictions as to nationality or creed. Maximum age is ten years for boys and twelve for girls. Certificate of health is required on entrance.

Menu.—The food is plentiful, well prepared and of variety suitable for children of their age. Two hundred and twenty one-pound loaves of bread are baked daily. Ceresota flour is used and baking is done by a skilled baker. A full month's supplies of canned goods, coffee, sugar, etc., is laid in at the beginning of the month. Meats, groceries, etc., are purchased by certain committees designated and selected from the board.

Work Performed.—There are forty-eight paid helpers including the superintendent in the institution and only light tasks are performed by the children. Girls who are old enough help make the beds and set and clear the tables and help keep the house in order.

Inmates.—There is an average of two hundred inmates in the orphanage; at this time there are one hundred and eighty-seven ranging in age from one to twelve years. The boys outnumber the girls by a few. Most of these children are placed there by special arrangements with the surviving parent or relative. Parents and friends visit the children at intervals and on regular visiting days.

Business Management.—The business is managed by five officers and ten trustees, together with the various department committees and board of managers. Their meetings are held at regular intervals and those chosen to conduct the business attend and take an active interest in the conduct of the orphanage.

Support.—Most of the support for the institution comes from private contributions, some from income from endowments such as the Tolcott fund.

Child Placing.—But few children are placed in homes, the principal aim being to restore the child to its parents if possible and hold the family intact.

Records.—A very complete set of records is kept. All such have been kept since the organization of the home in 1849; these old records furnish much interesting data. Mrs. C. N. Stocking, matron for a number of years, has not only taken the part of a devoted mother to the children but has the records of the institution in perfect shape and for each year since she took charge she has compiled a complete report of the business of the institution and a complete record of children received by and dismissed from the institution. Records are kept in a fireproof vault in the office.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

COUNTRY HOME FOR CONVALESCENT CHILDREN.

Prince Crossing, Ill.

Inspected August 22, 1916.

Institution reached by Aurora and Elgin Electric to Prince Crossing. Post office, West Chicago, R. F. D. No. 2.

This home, formerly known as The Convalescent Home for Destitute Crippled Children, was founded in 1911 and incorporated under its present name April 14, 1914, the broad purpose being to furnish medical and surgical care, to educate and give special training to crippled and deformed children in an effort to make them self-supporting. The inspector investigated the application for charter and made favorable recommendations for the issuance of the charter April 13, 1914. This home has met a long felt need and provided a blessing to many of this unfortunate class. The institution stands as a monument to the untiring efforts of Mrs. William J. Chalmers, the founder and president, others who have come to her aid, and whose greatest joy has been to see the little helpless cripples become normal, self-supporting men and women.

The property consists of ninety-six acres of choice land at Prince Crossing, seventy acres of which are under cultivation and twenty-six acres constituting the grounds and grove of natural oak forest trees where the buildings are located. The main building with two stories and basement is constructed of cement blocks with granite finish and shingle roof. The buildings consist of main building, the Laura Shedd Building, connected with bridge to the main building, isolation cottage, two barns, farm cottage and out buildings. The main building and Laura Shedd Building are of slow burning construction and splendidly adapted to the purpose for which they are intended.

First Floor.—Reception room, board room, dressing and drug room in one, two play rooms, kitchen, four dining rooms, pantry, refrigerator room, four toilets, three porches screened for play and recreation rooms, two school rooms separated by large folding doors. There is an elevator leading from the lower hall to the second story operated by hydraulic pressure.

Second Floor.—Boys' department—one dormitory and one sleeping porch in main building and same in Laura Shedd Building. Girls' same as boys' but have but one sleeping porch. There are two bath rooms for boys and two for girls. These bath rooms are equipped with modern equipment; no shower baths but ample tubs; each child has individual towel, wash rags, tooth brush and comb; and from four to six basins in each bath room. There are ample rooms for linens and children's clothing; five bed rooms for nurses, two for superintendent and assistant; four bed rooms and bath for helpers; five rooms and bath for use of teachers.

Basement.—Carpenter shop, manual training, three store rooms, laundry, bed room and bath and furnace room.

Water and Heat.—The buildings are supplied with water from an artesian well, two hundred and thirty feet through solid rock; an engine pumps the water to a 15,000 gallon reservoir on an eighty-foot tower, where it is distributed by natural pressure throughout the premises. The buildings are heated by steam, low pressure system. Radiators in rooms where small children stay, in the hall way and school room, are all screened to prevent accident by burning.

The floors of the porches are of cement construction; the remainder of the buildings have hard wood floors, highly polished; the bath rooms have tile floors.

School.—The school room is fitted out with adjustable chairs and desks, black boards and general equipment. All grades, from kindergarten up, are taught, using same books as in the city schools. The grades rank just as high; children take up their work at the home where they left off at the city school. Two high grade and accomplished teachers have charge of the school. School is conducted during the same period as the city school.

Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the premises was excellent. Cleanliness and thoroughness in performance of each duty imposed seemed to be their work creed.

Fire Protection.—The management, realizing the helpless condition of the children and the dangers that might attend this condition, have provided every possible facility for protection against fire. The building is practically fireproof. Inside protection consists of chemicals and powder fire extinguishers, fire axes and buckets, three step fire escapes and three cylinder fire escapes located at either end of the building, two reels of hose in each hall way, four outside fire plugs and hose with pressure enough to throw stream of water over the house. In case of fire, or fire drill, a gong is sounded and a nurse stands at opening of cylinder escapes, places the children in and another receives them at the bottom.

Church.—Sunday school services are conducted at the home. There is no church near and the children would not be able to attend; evening devotions are held each evening.

Light.—The buildings are lighted by electricity.

Health.—The general health of inmates was reported good; during last year a case of diphtheria was carried into the institution; they were quarantined for a short time. The child recovered with no bad results. All new children, no difference where they come from, are placed in quarantine in the hospital cottage for three weeks under the care of a trained nurse who is brought from the outside and if nothing develops they are placed in the main building with the others at the end of this time. There were no epileptic or feeble-minded children in the home. Dr. Richard B. Olson, Lombard, Ill., is the attending physician, comes on call and donates his services. Dr. John Ridlon is chief of the Orthopedic Staff and has as his assistants and for consultation several leading surgeons of Chicago; all donate their time and services.

The laundry is fitted out with latest models of machinery, consisting of one electric washer, one extractor, one mangle, two stationary tubs and steam drier. All machinery is protected by screens.

The bakery is fitted out with electric bread mixer and baking is done on gas and coal ranges.

They purchase their ice by car lots from the Consumers' Ice Company.

They had about one thousand quarts of fruit, all of this canned at the institution.

They raise an abundance of vegetables and potatoes for use in the home.

The manual training department has been made a very useful adjunct to the home. There were three benches and tools, cabinet making and cobbling being the principal industries, while the girls are taught fancy needle work and sewing. They have an excellent display of handicraft, all the product of the crippled children.

Support.—The income for the home is all from private contributions; no county or city funds are received.

The Convalescent Home is in no way connected with the Home for Destitute Crippled Children, as it was at first, but receives the children who are convalescing from the home; the child in every instance must be first released from the Home for Destitute Crippled Children before they receive it at this home. They will take no incurable or feeble minded children or children who are diseased if they are aware of these conditions. They get no pay for children from the Home for Destitute Crippled Children except in a very few instances where parents are able to pay a nominal sum for their care.

Menu.—The menu is of a wholesome character, plentiful and in variety to meet the needs of the growing child, including plenty of fresh eggs, vegetables and milk.

Stock.—The stock and fowls consist of: twelve good cows, forty-nine hogs and two hundred chickens. At time of this inspection they were getting one hundred quarts of milk per day and all is used for the inmates.

Placement.—When the child is ready to be dismissed, it is either returned to its people or placed in a home, many of the children for adoption. The home is carefully investigated by the visiting nurse, in either case, to ascertain if the home is a proper place for the child.

The bungalow of nine rooms has thirteen beds and ample and sufficient toilet facilities and is used exclusively for isolation purposes. All cooking is done at the central kitchen and in charge of an experienced man. The food is served at the isolation cottage, either on trays or portable tables in the play room.

Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, 1100 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, the founder, president and financial benefactress of the institution, is responsible for the existence of the institution and is now working on a subscription list, money to be used in enlarging the capacity of the institution. At this time plans were drawn for a new isolation hospital, laundry and girls' play room. A new manual training building is also contemplated.

Salaries Paid.—Superintendent, \$1,100 per year; assistant superintendent, \$65 per month; nurse maids, 8 in number, \$27 per month each; chef, \$40 per month; head laundress, \$35 per month; general helpers, 5 in number, \$25 per month each; janitor, \$50 per month.

Admission.—Children are received from four to twelve years of age and all must be curable. There were sixty-nine present, thirty-three boys and thirty-six girls, ranging in age from four to fourteen years. Twelve were victims of infantile paralysis; all of these will recover. The work is supervised by Miss Margaret Little, superintendent, and Mina Beck, assistant superintendent, both registered nurses and capable and well qualified.

The home is ideally located in a grove of natural forest trees, surrounded with beds of choice flowers and shrubbery and easy of access by the Elgin Electric.

The children were well fed and clothed and appeared happy and contented and the home atmosphere was seen and felt everywhere.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

DEUTSCHER EVANGELISCHER WAISENHAUS UND ALTENHEIM VEREIN VON NORD ILLINOIS.

Bensenville, Illinois.

Inspected August 10, 1916.

Institution is reached by Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad to Bensenville and west one-half mile.

This property consists of twenty-five acres of land, five under cultivation and twenty acres constitute the building site. The building is constructed of brick, two and one-half stories high with basement. The yard is nicely arranged and has an abundance of shade, shrubbery and fruit trees. This institution serves a double purpose, that of an old people's home and a home for dependent children. The south side is used for the old people; the north side for the children and a home for the superintendent and his family.

Children's Side, First Floor.—Reception room, office, drug room, one school room, chapel and three rooms used by the superintendent and family.

Second Floor.—One school room, girls' department with two dormitories with thirteen beds each, two toilets, nurse's room and three rooms for members of family of superintendent, three for teachers and guests' room.

Third Floor.—Boys' department with two dormitories with twenty-one single beds, one dormitory with five double beds. The hall ways are almost surrounded with drawers used for clothes presses.

Basement.—Central kitchen, dining room, laundry with electric washer, machine, extractor, mangle and hot water heater, bakery with oven and power bread mixer, boiler room with pumps, play room for small children, two wash rooms, one for boys and the other for girls. The washing facilities are poor; two badly soiled towels constituted all the visible wiping facilities. The inspector called attention to this and recommended individual towels.

Old People's Home First Floor.—Four rooms for old ladies.

Second Floor.—Three rooms for old men and two for old couples.

Third Floor.—Five rooms for old men.

Basement.—Old people's dining room.

Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the home was good with exception of the children's wash rooms and play rooms. Beds were all clean and of good quality and children well and neatly clad.

Fire Protection.—A reel of hose on each floor, fire extinguishers and outside iron fire escapes furnish ample protection against accident from fire.

Improvements.—The only improvements reported during the year was refinishing and redecorating of most of the interior of the institution.

Heat, Light and Water.—The building is heated by steam and lighted with electricity. Current is furnished by the Western Electric Company. There is an abundance of good water from drive well one hundred and seventy feet deep, with pumping capacity of thirty gallons per minute.

School and Church.—Kindergarten and the first six grades are taught and to all appearances there has been a great improvement under the present superintendent. All children of seventh and eighth grades attend the public school at Bensenville. Previous to confirmation a part of three days in each week is spent in preparation under direction of their local pastor. Daily devotions are conducted each morning and evening during the week. Sunday school each Sunday afternoon.

Health.—The superintendent reported but little sickness during the year. There were seven cases of diphtheria and the home was under quarantine for some time. No bad results except one boy who was left in a temporarily paralyzed condition. He has improved and the physicians say that he will recover. The home was inspected at the time by the State Board of Health. Dr. Langhorst of Elmhurst and Dr. I. W. Riggins, Bensenville, attend the children and come on call, making a moderate charge for their services. There were three deaths, all old people, last year.

Admission.—Children from two to eighteen years are eligible for admission to the home. The board of directors holds a regular meeting once each month and passes upon all cases of admissions and dismissals of all children. There were seventy-three children ranging in age from two to eighteen years and about equally divided as to sex. In nearly every instance the children came from their own religious denomination.

Menu.—The menu is varied from time to time, is plentiful and of good quality. The physical condition of the children evidenced good feeding. A kind of barley coffee is used for drinking purposes.

Work Done by Inmates.—In this, as in most other institutions, the children are required to assist with the work and are assigned tasks suitable to their age and strength. All work is supervised by the house father and house mother. The heavy work is done by a hired man and his wife. The wife does the cooking and he the heavy outside work.

Support.—The institution is supported by gifts and free-will offerings from the churches of the Northern Illinois District. They have no children from the courts and receive no county or city money. A few children are boarded; \$4 per month board is charged, but few ever pay this in full.

The official business of the institution is in charge of a board of nine directors who hold their meetings once each quarter. They were in session the day of this inspection, as was also the Ladies' Auxiliary. The inspector met with them and took up several matters of interest, one being a complaint that had been made against the hired man for having struck and kicked some of the boys. The superintendent did not know of the occurrence. The board deplored his conduct and proceeded at once to arrange for another man and his wife to succeed these helpers. He was called before the board and when the charges were confirmed he was notified that he could remain one week longer until some boy that was cut in the field could be put in the barn. The man was a hard-working, ignorant fellow and his conduct toward the children in question was doubtless due more to ignorance than viciousness. It is evident that care will be exercised in the future. Some mild forms of corporal punishment have been practiced during the past few months

but when it was explained to the superintendent and board that all forms of corporal punishment must cease, an order was immediately entered to that effect. A few days later the helper was discharged and another man hired in his place.

Placement.—Several children have been placed during the year. Most of these were of the older class and receive wages. A superficial investigation is made of the home before, and a limited amount of supervision after, the child is placed. Most of the children are considered wards of the institution until they are twenty-one years old. Their salaries are turned into the institution and a careful accounting is made by the superintendent in a regular set of books for that purpose and 3 per cent interest is paid. Should the child leave before it is of age, the guardian or parent may apply at any time and the amount on hand, with interest to the child's credit, will be paid. A very complete and carefully worked out set of blanks is used in placing the children.

Records.—The records of the institution are comprehensive and fairly complete.

The out buildings were substantial and in good repair.

Poultry and Stock.—They had about two hundred chickens, four milk cows, two horses and a number of hogs on the farm.

Employees and Salaries.—The superintendent receives \$800 per year with an additional \$100 each year, to \$1,000. Others per month as follows: Hired man, \$30; his wife, general helper, \$30; one school teacher, \$35; one school teacher, \$30; laundress, \$25; seamstress, \$25.

The teachers are required to remain at the institution and are paid for twelve months in the year. The wife of the superintendent teaches the children fine needle work and some of the children are quite proficient. A plan is already drawn and funds are being raised to put up a separate building for the old people. These people are doing a splendid work for their children. The full attendance of members of their board, all business men, shows a marked interest on their part.

Recommendations.—The inspector recommended:

First—The discharge of the hired man referred to and no further corporal punishment.

Second—Individual towels, combs and tooth brushes.

Third—As quickly as possible, larger and better play room facilities.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

EAST SIDE HOSPITAL.

Waterman, Illinois.

Inspected May 18, 1916.

Hospital reached by Chicago and Savanna Division of C., B. & Q. R. R.

This inspection was made in response to a letter from Dr. Paul E. L. Greeley, superintendent, under date of April 23, 1916, informing Dr. Geo. A. Zeller, alienist of the Board of Administration, that they were expecting an illegitimate child born in a short time and asked how to proceed with its adoption under the new hospital law.

The property, valued at \$20,000, is located in the city of Waterman on a plat of ground one hundred and thirty-two by one hundred and sixty feet, the yard and surroundings being beautifully and cheerfully arranged. There are two buildings, one used as a general hospital and the other as sanitarium for tubercular patients. The general hospital is a frame and cement building with shingle roof and contains fifteen rooms.

First Floor.—Is used for living quarters for the superintendent and his wife, office, toilet and bath room.

Second Floor.—Well equipped, up-to-date operating room and sterilizing room in one; eight rooms for patients, one bed each, toilet and bath.

Third Floor.—Five rooms for regular patients and two rooms for mental cases.

Dr. Greeley stated that they frequently received patients who are mentally disturbed but all of a temporary nature.

Sanitation.—The hospital was in excellent sanitary condition, rooms nicely decorated, light and well ventilated and beds clean. Every possible effort has seemingly been set forth to add to the cheerfulness of the place and comfort of the patients.

Light, Heat and Water.—The building is lighted by a gasoline gas-lighting system; heated by a hot water system in the basement. Water of good quality is furnished from the city mains.

The general kitchen is on the first floor and all patients eat in their rooms.

The hospital is patronized largely by physicians from the surrounding towns, including Dr. C. T. Carr, Somanauk, Ill., Dr. T. B. Moore, Shabonna, Ill., Dr. F. E. Graves, Hinckley, Ill., Dr. Frank Wieland, Gas Building, Chicago, Ill., and others. There were two practical and one trained nurse in attendance. Mrs. Maud N. Greeley, wife of the superintendent, is a trained nurse and a graduate from the University of Michigan. Dr. Greeley is a graduate of the University of Michigan and of Rush Medical College.

Inmates.—The superintendent reported six maternity cases since July 1, 1915, all married women. There was one unmarried woman, referred to in early part of this report, who was to be confined in a short time. There have been four illegitimate children born in the hospital in four years. There have been no deaths in the hospital from confinements, either of the mothers or children.

I did not inspect carefully the tuberculosis sanitarium as we were interested more particularly in the general hospital and maternity wards. It is some distance from the general hospital and constructed especially for that class of patients. They are isolated from the general patients and are, I believe, being cared for intelligently. They have an average of two to three tuberculosis patients, seven being the highest number they have had at one time. Sleeping porches are equipped and in use with satisfactory results.

I consider this hospital a model institution for its size, doing excellent work. The child referred to in Dr. Greeley's letter and again in this report was later born and placed in an excellent home with the approval of the State agent for the Board of Administration.

I would respectfully recommend that a Maternity Hospital Certificate be granted the East Side Hospital by the Board of Administration.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

EDGAR COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

Paris, Illinois.

Inspected December 6, 1916.

This site contains ten acres donated by a philanthropic citizen of Paris, about one-half mile southeast of that city. Numerous trees of native growth add to the attractiveness of the grounds. The home is a substantial two-story brick building with attic and basement and was erected about seven years ago.

Basement.—The basement contains the laundry, fruit cellar, work shop, store room, furnace room and coal bin, with the southwest corner arranged for the care of plants. Basement floors are concrete, the walls are white washed regularly and all parts were in good order.

The laundry is equipped with motor washer, common tubs, laundry stove, ironing boards and flat irons; laundress comes two days each week. The girls assist in the laundry, and the hired man helps on wash days.

First Floor.—The first floor has two long halls running at right angles and contains the following rooms: Office, large parlor, sewing room, play room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, bath and toilet room. All these rooms were in good condition.

Second Floor.—The second floor has one long hall, dormitory for girls, one for boys, superintendent's private room, guest room, assistant superintendent's room, rooms used by cook and hired man, school room with toilet connected; also toilet room conveniently located.

Attic.—The attic is commodious and is used for storage purposes only.

Furnishing.—The kitchen is well lighted, well ventilated and has all necessary conveniences. Dining room has three tables accommodating ten each, and a fourth table for use of the superintendent and help. Tables are provided with white cloths, ironstone and semi-porcelain dishes, aluminum drinking cups and silver plated knives and forks. Children are supplied with napkins and are taught correct table manners.

Sleeping Accommodations.—All beds are of iron, single, have woven iron springs and are well equipped. Two sisters sleep in one bed, and one large girl keeps her baby brother with her. Two girls share a commodious closet. An assistant sleeps in alcove adjoining this room. This room was clean and in good condition. The boys' dormitory on same floor is similarly equipped and gave evidence of strict attention to sanitary requirements. The employee rooms were furnished for ordinary comfort. The school room is too small; it is provided with single desks and the smallest sit in kindergarten chairs at a low table. There are three large windows and the lighting and ventilation are the best obtainable in such small quarters. The teacher has passed the State examination and the State course of study is followed. Pupils above the sixth grade attend the city schools. The sewing room and office have the usual equipment for the purposes intended. The parlor is large and well furnished.

Bath Rooms.—The bath rooms were in good condition but the facilities for washing face and hands and for the care of combs, brushes and other toilet articles were inadequate. From time to time individual combs and tooth brushes have been provided but have become lost or broken through lack of proper accommodations for them. Towels are used in common; girls are provided with individual wash rags but boys use same in common.

There is no hospital nor infirmary but one fair sized room may be used for that purpose.

Employees.—The superintendent has general supervision of the institution and is paid \$50 per month. Assistant superintendent has supervision of the building, sewing and mending and to some extent the physical care of the children, and is paid \$25 per month. The cook is paid \$25 per month and the hired man \$25 per month. All these employees are provided with maintenance. The laundress receives \$1.50 per day. At the time of inspection the Home was without either an assistant superintendent or a cook.

Inmates.—There were present seventeen boys ranging from four to fourteen years of age and eight girls from six to fourteen. Two of these were boarders at \$1.50 per week, and twenty-four had been committed by the County Courts. The week previous to inspection three children had been placed in family homes, five returned to parents or relatives and one legally adopted. Children were in good physical condition and there has been no serious illness for three years. Last summer three were operated upon for tonsils and adenoids. One boy appears to be retarded. One girl, possessed of more than ordinary mental vigor, has a defective lip and palate; operations for her relief have not been satisfactory.

Medical Attendance.—The physicians of Paris donate their services. Dr. Stoupmann makes physical examination of children previous to admission. Dental work has not been done regularly and dental examinations of all inmates have never been made.

Clothing.—Children were comfortably clothed and the supplies on hand seemed adequate.

Church and Sunday School.—All children attend the Christian Sunday school in Paris and the older ones the church service. In bad weather the Sunday school lesson is studied at Home. Evening prayers are said and Bible drills are given with considerable regularity. A Christian Endeavor Society meets each Sunday afternoon and Miss Bolen, a high school teacher, assists at these services.

Work Done by Children.—Larger boys assist with the general work outside; in summer mow the lawn and help with gardening under direction of the hired man. The girls help with the housework including laundry and mending; they are also taught embroidery and fancy needle work. Last summer the employees assisted by the older girls canned eight hundred sixteen quarts of fruit and catsup.

Menu was reported as follows:

Breakfast.—Oatmeal or dry breakfast food, hominy grit, bread or biscuit with syrup, milk.

Dinner.—Two vegetables, bread, gravy or broth, meat twice a week, corn bread frequently, fruit or pudding, water.

Supper.—Rice or potato soup, mush with milk, bread, sauce frequently.

There are special dinners on Sundays and holidays. The appearance of the children gave evidence of sufficient well-prepared food.

The outbuildings are adequate and in good repair. There are four acres of garden and some small fruit. Fourteen acres recently purchased through a bequest of \$2,500 will add materially to the resources of the Home.

Records.—A book record is kept: this is incomplete and was especially so previous to the past two years as only a small amount of the child's history was recorded. Records and other papers are kept in an iron safe.

The general physical condition of the institution was good; thrift and good management were apparent as well as considerable regard for comfort, happiness, training and the general welfare of the inmates.

The grounds and property are valued at \$10,000; furniture, \$500; live stock, \$500. Buildings and contents are insured.

The county pays \$1,500 per year, pays the teacher's salary, and for coal and repairs. A number of individuals pay a membership fee of \$1 per year. There is an income from \$17,000 which is invested in first mortgage bonds; three trustees are responsible for the safety of this fund, all of which has come through bequests. Small amounts are received through individual donations and from boarders. No indebtedness was reported. A board of eighteen members, divided into committees, has supervision of the institution, income, regulation of admissions, discharge and placing out of children.

Improvements.—The hall floors were repainted and varnished last summer. Walls were tinted; green house was rebuilt; trees set out and minor changes made.

Lighting and Water.—The building is lighted by electricity but the number and power of the bulbs indicated inadequate illumination. Paris water system supplies water free of charge.

Fire Protection.—A reel of hose is connected to standpipe in each hall; this hose has been tested but once in three years. There are no fire escapes and no fire drills. The main building is isolated from other buildings.

The grounds are ornamental with trees, shrubbery and blooming plants in season. Swings, teter-boards and other appliances for the amusement of children are located in one corner of the grounds.

Recommendations.—A general dental examination and eye test of all the inmates should be made.

Individual combs, tooth and hair brushes, wash cloths and towels should be provided with convenient place for storing same.

Better library facilities and larger and better equipped school room are needed.

Fire escapes and fire drill should be provided.

The character and extent of the records should be improved.

In a general way this institution is in good condition, is doing good work in the community, and is as well managed as most institutions of its size and resources.

Inspected by

W. R. BLACKWELDER.

ELGIN CHILDREN'S HOME ASSOCIATION (LARKIN HOME FOR CHILDREN).

Elgin, Illinois.

Inspected August 22, 1916.

Institution reached by Hyland Street car line to Melrose Avenue; P. O. Address Elgin, R. F. D. No. 1.

The property consists of five acres of land with one building. This is of brick, single roof and has three stories and basement.

First Floor.—Office, play room, kitchen, dining room, small play room, large porch reaching across the front of the whole house.

Second Floor, West Side.—Boys' dormitory with seventeen beds, toilet and bath.

East Side.—Girls' dormitory, same construction as west side. Matron's room next to girls' side and assistant matron next to the boys' side, opening on to the hall way.

Third Floor.—Two large sleeping rooms used by maid and housekeeper; one-half of this floor is unfinished, may be completed soon and used as an infirmary.

Basement.—Two play rooms, one for boys and the other for girls, laundry with one power washer and hand mangle, also three stationary tubs, steam heating plant, hot water heater and two store rooms. The cement floors of the basement are cracked and in bad condition and contract has been let for a new floor and repairs.

Electric lights are used. The building has hard wood floors with exception of the toilets. These are of concrete composition. Each toilet is furnished with stationary wash bowls, bath tubs and other equipment. The dormitories have large windows on three sides, affording plenty of light and ventilation. Thirty out of thirty-six beds are endowed; the benefactors paid \$35 for each bed and \$3.50 per year to replenish them. Each bed has plenty of good clothing with white spread.

The dining room was furnished with good, substantial furniture, the tables covered with white oil cloth, napkins for the large and bibs for the little children. Silver knives, forks and spoons are used and napkin rings for each child. The kitchen is fitted out with abundant drawer and cupboard space. The cooking is done with gas. Ice for refrigerator and cooling purposes is donated by the Consumers Ice Company. There is a ventilating system installed but it seemed to open into but two of the upstairs rooms. Thirty-six steel lockers have been ordered and will be placed in the large attic room in a few days.

Sanitation.—Was good.

Fire Protection.—The building is of slow burning material and construction and a Pyrene fire extinguisher is in each hall way.

Water.—City water is used for all purposes.

Health.—The health of the children was reported good; no one sick at this time. They were quarantined two months last year with six cases of scarlet fever and one of measles with no bad results. Dr. A. L. Mann, city physician, is the head physician and is assisted by a staff of six physicians, dentists and oculists. All donate their services. During the year there were twelve throat operations, fifteen vaccinations, children's teeth all examined and dentist work done; all the children's eyes were examined and one child fitted with glasses. There has been but one death here in the history of the home, that of pneumonia.

School and Church.—Children of school age attend the public school nearby. Most of the children attend the Brethren Church and Sunday school, the nearest to the home, or when parents so desire children go to some other church.

Improvements.—Only improvements last year consisted of painting of outside of building and general repairs.

Support.—Funds to carry on the work comes from money paid by the courts, free will offerings, from private parties, membership fees, and entertainments. Kane County pays \$10 per month for each child committed and additional sum of \$1,000 per year.

Menu.—The menu in general is as follows:

Breakfast.—Cereals, postum or cocoa, bread and butter. Every other day they have bread and butterine and brown sugar.

Dinner.—Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread and butterine, water to drink.

Supper.—Bread and butter, often potatoes, cakes or cookies; milk to drink.

Small children are often served with lunch between meals.

Work Done by Children.—The greater part of the work of the home is done by the children; all over ten years of age assist.

Inmates.—There were twenty-five children in the home, thirteen boys and twelve girls from three to fourteen years old. Six were committed by the court.

Admission.—Dr. Mann examines the children previous to admission and fills out their cards, a supply being kept at his office. The card is all that is necessary for admission to the home. The board, at its regular meeting, passes on all applications for admission. Occasionally, when necessity demands, a child is admitted and passed upon at the next meeting.

Thirty members constitute their board and meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays of the month at the home in the afternoon. Mrs. Hawkins is chairman of the Admission Committee; Mrs. C. A. Kerber is president; Miss Margaret McCredie, treasurer and Mrs. Wilson H. Doe, secretary.

Placement.—The board has a committee who inspects all homes where children are to be placed, report to the board, who confirms their report before the child is placed. They also visit the child in the foster home.

Records.—Record cards, prepared by the Board of Administration, are used and are well filled with points of history of the child. There is also a small record book kept by the matron, as a matter of convenience, containing name of child, time of reception and dismissal and other necessary data.

Salaries Paid.—Superintendent, \$50 per month; housekeeper, \$35 per month; this woman gets \$20 in cash and \$15 is charged for the care of her two children; assistant matron, \$25 per month; maid, \$3 per week.

This property is an ornament to this part of the town. The yard is kept up in fine shape and one of the most beautiful in the city.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERN KINDERFREUND SOCIETY OF ILLINOIS.

227 Malone Avenue, Peoria, Illinois.

Inspected December 4, 1915.

The orphanage is a two-story frame building with basement, on plat of ground consisting of four city lots, and is reached by Adams and Garden Street cars to Chandler Street and one block south.

First Floor.—Parlor, sitting room, nursery with two crib beds and one three-quarter bed, office and reception room, kitchen, dining room, play room, bath room with one stool and one bath tub, matron's room. All of these rooms open on to a wide hall which extends full length of the building.

Second Floor.—Approached by wide easy stairway. Store room, (exit to fire escape through this room), toilet room, girls' dormitory, boys' dormitory, three bed rooms used by the help, a small room at the front

formerly used as contagion ward now used as sleeping room. The floors throughout are of hard wood and have small rugs placed between the beds and center of the hall ways.

Basement.—Laundry room with large electric washing machine, furnace and coal room, fruit room.

The house was neat and orderly and sanitation excellent.

The sleeping rooms are well ventilated. The boys' dormitory is on the east side and girls' on the west side of the hallway. Beds were supplied with an abundance of clothing; sheets and bedding were clean. Only one child occupies a bed, except when they are crowded for room. Only one in a bed at time of this inspection.

No improvements except that house has been painted inside and out.

The construction makes the building practically safe from danger from fire. The halls are wide, stairs wide and easy and lead directly to the front entrance. There is a good step fire escape in the rear, leading from a door that opens from the store room to the ground. The door was locked but the key was fastened to the knob by a chain on the inside of the room and is never removed from the lock.

Heat is furnished by a hot air furnace. It furnishes plenty of heat for the coldest weather.

Gas and electricity are used for lighting the building. Water comes from the city supply.

The matron stated that the general health of the children has been excellent throughout the year. There was one case of pneumonia, the child was taken to the hospital and recovered. There have been no deaths in the institution. The isolation room has been converted into a bed room and should any need arise for such a room they will use one down stairs that they may be near the bath and toilet room. The children were the picture of health.

The children of school age attend the parochial school across the street and attend the German Lutheran Sunday School and Church.

The board of the home have ceased to take children to board. There is one boarder who has been in the institution for a long time. Each child must be committed.

The physical condition of the children was very good. All were well clothed and happy.

The matron reported about the same menu as on occasion of previous inspections. The children are well fed and have a good variety of food.

They had recently gotten in their Thanksgiving donation of canned fruit. There were about four hundred quarts of choice fruits, apple butter, etc.; also good supply of potatoes and vegetables.

Comparatively little work is done by the children as they are nearly all quite small. Those old enough wipe dishes, sweep porches, carry out ashes and do chores about the home.

Fourteen children are in the home, six girls, two to eleven, and eight boys, four to eight years old. Thirteen were committed by the courts and one is boarded. The father is paying for his care.

The courts pay nothing for children committed by them. The institution is supported exclusively from contributions from the various Lutheran churches in the Missouri Synod of which this orphanage is a part.

Rev. F. Zagel, the president of the board, and superintendent of the home and a board of directors conduct the business matters of the orphanage. They hold regular meetings the first Wednesday of each month.

The placing out and supervision of children in foster homes is all done by Rev. Zagel, assisted by the various pastors of the parish in which the child is placed.

The board of the orphanage uses the full set of blanks with contract forms in each instance.

Eleven children have been committed, mostly boys, during 1915.

The records are kept by Rev. Zagel at his home. They are well kept and an intelligent record can be found for every child passing through their hands. They are above the average in completeness.

Salaries paid.—Superintendent, Rev. F. Zagel, \$75 per month; matron, \$25 per month; cook, \$20 per month; nurse, Miss Augusta Schmohe, \$20 per month; general helper, \$16 per month.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

FLORENCE CRITTENTON ANCHORAGE.

2615 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Inspected May 17, 1916.

This institution is reached on Indiana Avenue to Twenty-sixth Street and south to number. Mrs. Emma Hawker, superintendent.

The home consists of a two-story brick building with basement.

Survey of Floors. First Floor.—Reception room, board room, suite of rooms for superintendent and matron, consisting of office, bed room, bath room and store room. Two cots in the board room may be used if needed.

Second Floor.—Guest room, store room, bath room and five bed rooms with seven beds for girls and baby room or nursery.

Basement.—Kitchen, dining room, store room, laundry and furnace room. The laundry is equipped with stationary tubs and one hand power washing machine. No other equipment.

Sanitation.—The home was in good sanitary condition. Floors were clean and nearly all the rooms recently redecorated.

Sleeping Quarters.—None of the rooms were over-crowded. Iron bedsteads are used throughout. The beds were well provided with clothing and were clean.

Improvements.—There have been no improvements made on the premises during the past year except redecorating and painting of part of the rooms.

Fire Protection.—The building is not very well protected against fire. There is a wooden stairway leading from the second story to the ground. This is at the rear and is not easily reached from the front part of the building. Access to this fire escape is made easy from the room by a door and large window. There are no chemicals; nothing except the fire buckets and pumps and fire axes from the fire department of the city. I recommended the purchase of a Pyrene fire extinguisher for each floor.

Heat and Light.—The building is heated with steam and lighted by gas. Gas is used in part for cooking during the hot weather, hard coal being the principal fuel used.

Health of Inmates.—The general health of inmates has been exceptionally good. A few cases of measles developed in the home and the home was quarantined for a few days. There were no bad results. There were no deaths during the year. The girls are kept at the home before and after their confinement. All are confined at Hanaman Hospital; services of the hospital are gratuitous and excellent care is given them. Dr. Charles F. Green is the regular physician for the home and Dr. Gilbert Fitzpatrick is called in on emergency cases. The doctors donate their services and come on call. Obstetrical services at the hospital are also gratuitous. The girls are kept under close medical observation from the time they come to the home until they leave.

Conditions of Admission.—Any girl who will agree to remain at the home and care for her baby may be admitted to the home. No discrimination is made as to race or color. A charge of \$25 is made to each girl who enters. If the girl has money she is required to meet this obligation. None are turned away because they have nothing with which to pay. Three out of twelve girls admitted since March 1, 1916, have paid \$25 each. Some pay one-half the amount and others are purely charity cases. None are required to remain for any length of time to "work out" their obligation.

Employment.—After confinement the girls return, with their babies, and when strong enough are placed out to work taking their babies with them. There are more demands for girls than can be filled from the home. Their wages average from \$2 to \$5 per week. Every girl collects and spends her

own salary. No portion of the salary is kept by the institution. While in the home all the girls assist with the work of the home and all share alike regardless of whether they pay for their care or are charity patients.

Inmates.—There were fourteen girls present at the home, nine for confinement and five with their babies. All five have places waiting for them and will go to work when strong enough. There is no attempt made at placing children in homes. They insist on the girl rearing her child. An effort is made to locate and bring to justice the father of the illegitimate children. Mrs. W. P. Hatfield, a member of the board, looks after these cases in the courts. All the girls make the Florence Crittenton Anchorage their home when sick or out of work. The only industry taught outside of general house work is fine needle work and this is taught in a very limited way.

Church and Sunday School.—Sunday school lesson is taught once every week. Prayer meeting once each week and religious services in the home on Sunday. Girls who are able to go attend church with the matron.

Menu.—Breakfast.—Cereal, bread and butter, cocoa, tea or coffee.

Dinner.—Meat, two vegetables, salads, bread and butter, tea.

Supper.—Fried potatoes, fruit, tea, bread and butter.

The dining room was furnished with table linen, napkins, silver ware and good dishes. The superintendent, matron and girls all eat in same room and at same tables.

Support.—Support of the home comes from admission fees of the girls and personal solicitation. Mrs. Kate Mills Boyd is regularly employed as solicitor at a salary of \$75 per month. There is also a very small income from a piece of property recently left the home. This property located on the north side is not well adapted to the work and will be sold when opportunity affords. Their present home is valued at \$16,000 and there is a mortgage of \$2,500 against the property.

Salaries.—Superintendent, \$40 per month; matron, Mrs. Anna Beaton, \$30 per month; solicitor, \$75 per month; total pay roll, \$145 per month.

The officers of the home are all much interested in the work and spend considerable time in looking after the welfare of the girls and their babies. They are considering the idea of selling both pieces of property and purchasing a home farther out from the crowded portion of the city. This doubtless is a matter for future consideration.

Records.—There is a card system installed, which is carefully and intelligently kept. Each card is filed alphabetically and contains all the necessary data, together with family history to guide the management of the institution in dealing with the girl, and a well preserved history of the girl for future reference.

The management of the home do not consider their institution a hospital in any sense as, has been noted, all cases of confinement are at the Hanaman Hospital; consequently they have no operating room or instruments of any character. They do not need a hospital license to carry on the work of the home. The home is all that could be asked for, is intelligently managed, the girls and babies humanely and kindly treated. Their general happy appearance leads one to feel that it is a real anchorage and home for these unfortunate girls.

The Board of Administration has issued certificate to this institution for some time and the inspector recommends that it continue to certify them and to encourage them in their good work.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

FLORENCE CRITTENTON, PEORIA HOME.

Peoria, Illinois.

Inspected December 3, 1915.

The home is located at 415 Richmond Avenue, Peoria, Ill. It is reached by Knoxville car to Richmond Avenue and walk four blocks west.

The building is a three-story brick building with basement and small sub-basement or cellar. The plat on which the home is located contains three acres, with orchard and garden patch.

First Floor.—Office, reception room, matron's room, girls' sitting room, bath room with one tub, toilet room, babies' nursery and large screened porch off of the nursery. All babies are kept in the nursery during the day but are taken to bed with the mothers at night.

Second Floor.—Bath room and dietary kitchen, used as delivery room when girls are confined and eleven single rooms.

Third Floor.—There are six single rooms on this floor all provided with single beds. These were not in use at the time of the inspection. All the rooms with the exception of one are kept up by societies and churches and one on the third floor by the Peoria police force.

Basement.—Kitchen, butler's pantry, dining room, furnace and coal room and laundry room. The laundry has no equipment except three stationary tubs and an old stove. It is surprising how the work is done for so large a number with this miserably equipped laundry. It is one of the poorest in the State.

The sub-basement is used for store room for fruit and vegetables.

The building was in a fair sanitary condition. There was an offensive odor for a large part of the month and it was found that the drainage from the house emptied into a ditch only a short distance west of the house. The health inspector condemned the drain and they were just completing the connections with the main sewer in the street.

There have been no improvements during the year except general repairs. A part of the rooms have been re-tinted and painted and a part of the furnishings of the rooms replenished. The three stationary wash tubs were placed in the laundry this year.

There is no fire protection whatever, except a piece of hose attached to a faucet on the third floor. This was in the basement on the day of inspection and was replaced the day following. I consider this building a fire trap. Should a fire start during the night on one of the lower floors it would be practically impossible for one to escape from the top floor; while there are two stairways they are narrow, winding and dangerous. There is no fire drill. Much of the time some of the girls and their babies sleep on this top floor and with the present condition of things a fire might result disastrously. They had a fire on this third floor last winter but fortunately it was in the early evening, was discovered in time and extinguished. Would recommend the installation of a fire escape from the top story to the ground, a chemical fire extinguisher on each floor of the building and a fire drill.

The building is heated with steam. There is a radiator in each room. It was thoroughly overhauled last winter but the matron said that it did not give satisfaction. The steam gage is out of repair and does not register the pressure. This I would consider as rather dangerous. A young man from the business college was hired to-day to care for the furnace, getting his room and board as compensation.

Electricity has been installed throughout the building, the wires all run along the ceiling and are enclosed in metal tubes, lessening the danger from fire.

Water is supplied from city water works.

There were ten girls at the institution, six with babies. One of these was born outside of the home, and four are pregnant. All but one of the babies are illegitimate. Two girls were yet confined to their beds; one of these gave birth to her child the night before.

The matron stated that the general health conditions had been good. There is no epilepsy among the girls. One girl, nineteen years old from Peoria County Court, is reported by the physician to be of eleven years mentality. The authorities have about decided to send her to Lincoln State School and Colony. There were no contagious or infectious diseases in the house at the time of this inspection. Dr. E. E. Barber is head physi-

cian and does most of the obstetrical work. Dr. J. F. Bacon also comes on call. Dr. Peter Spink treats the babies. Dr. M. Spink, Eye and Ear Specialist, attends the inmates for any trouble on that line. They make no specific charge for services. When a girl is committed by a County Court the home usually requires the county to pay \$50, \$35 goes to her care at the home and \$15 to the attending physician. There are many for whom nothing is paid. All the girls nurse their babies. They do not aim to receive any girl who is diseased. Should disease develop afterwards care is taken to prevent spread of contagion. There is no operating room, all girls are delivered of their babies in the delivery room on a high bed and are then removed to the sick ward at the end of the hall where they remain until they convalesce.

None attend school or church. Morning and evening devotions each day and Sunday school in the home on Sunday constitute the religious services.

While their rules restrict the admission of girls who have previously had illegitimate children, and those who may be diseased, their policy and practice has been to receive any girl who may be in trouble and who might be helped by their efforts. A charge of \$25 is made of each girl who is able to pay or has some one who is responsible for that amount. They do not debar any worthy girl for lack of the fee. Each girl is required to remain in the home for at least six months and to nurse her baby. This has resulted in nearly every girl's return to her people where the baby is also received and reared.

Physical condition of the home was good.

One girl, Lucy May Worsly, and one baby died at the home. One girl, Gertrude Dillon from Tazewell County, was removed to the hospital and died and one baby was born dead during the year.

Menu—Breakfast.—Cereals, bread and butter, often potatoes and coffee.

Dinner.—Meat, potatoes and some kind of a vegetable; often pudding, tea.

Supper.—Canned corn or peas, baked potatoes and tea; fruit.

There were about seventy-five to one hundred quarts of fruit. A large part of this was sent in as donation at Thanksgiving time.

Most of the general house work and care of the babies is done by the girls; four are assigned to the laundry. The general laundry for the home is done on Monday and Tuesday and girls' personal laundry on Wednesday. Each girl does her own laundry if able to do so. The work of the laundry could be greatly reduced by adequate laundry machinery being installed.

Peoria County has paid a fair amount for each girl sent from the court but recently they voted to pay but \$20, this to cover the continuous care of girl and her baby and the home refused to accept it. The matter is to be taken up again by the county authorities. Other counties pay \$15 per month for each girl sent them. Some of the girls pay an entrance fee when able to do so. Voluntary contributions are accepted and sums of various amounts received from rummage sales and bazaars.

President, Mrs. Alva Merrill, 114 LaSalle Place.

First Vice President, Mrs. E. M. Holmes, 1107 South Fifth Street.

Second Vice President, Mrs. J. S. Dailey, 129 North Garfield Avenue.

Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Vogette, 308 East Arcadia Avenue.

Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Stevens, 301 Ravine Avenue.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. L. Vanderberg, 138 Cooper Street.

Superintendent, Mrs. Sarah Darling, at the Home.

It is not the policy of the home to do an extensive child placing business. The mother, if mentally strong, is required to remain in the home for six months and nurse her baby. In some instances girls are married from the home or return to their own homes within the six month period. At the end of six months homes are found for the girls with their babies. If the girl cannot keep the child with her then arrangements are made to board it, the mother paying a part, at least, for its care.

The matron gave the inspector the following summary of girls and babies handled during the year 1915 to date:

Girls cared for.....	48
Babies born in home.....	15
Girls in home for confinement.....	32
Left before confined.....	5
Working out with babies.....	4
Working out and boarding babies.....	2
Married from the home.....	7
Present at this time—girls.....	10
Present at this time—babies.....	6
In the home for prevention reasons and detention.....	11

There has been a great improvement in record keeping. A card has been prepared and is used in every case, giving a very accurate and complete history of each girl's case. A copy of this card is placed on file with papers relative to the home.

Called up the president, Mrs. Alva Merrill, who stated that the hose would be replaced on the third floor at once; that they ordered chemical extinguishers several months ago and was surprised that they were not in place. Will look it up. She objected to putting in fire escapes as they were considering the matter of purchasing property in another part of the city because of the nearness of the new high school building.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

GALESBURG AND KNOX COUNTY FREE KINDERGARTEN.

Galesburg, Illinois.

Inspected November 28, 1916.

Galesburg and Knox County Free Kindergarten has recently been enlarged and remodeled at an expense of approximately \$16,000. In addition a play porch has been built by a generous patron of the kindergarten at expense of \$1,000. The expense of remodeling was borne jointly by Knox County and the Free Kindergarten Association, Knox County contributing about \$11,000.

The building is a handsome three-story brick with basement under the entire building, and is of dark red brick with stone trimmings. The grounds comprise nearly a city block and have been beautified by shrubbery, and in the rear swings, rings and coasters have been installed.

Survey of Floors—First Floor.—Two connecting parlors; sewing room; two play rooms, one for reading and the other for general play room; small toilet for girls; room for boys' school clothes; small toilet for boys; large room used for assembly purposes and gatherings such as sewing circles.

Second Floor.—Infirmary consisting of three rooms with bath; superintendent's room; closet for boys' clothes opening from hall; linen closet; visiting nurse's room; private room occupied by Mrs. Gardner; private bath room; boys' dormitory with twenty-two beds and eighteen windows; lavatory with four bowls, tub and two toilets and twenty-one lockers for boys' clothing; individual toilet accessories of each boy—towel, wash rag and tooth brush—were hung on hook in lavatory, each hook bearing boy's name. In the boys' dormitory were ten lockers for individual belongings.

Third Floor—Girls Department.—Dormitory with twenty-one single beds, ten windows and thirteen lockers; four large closets open from this dormitory affording ample store room space; lavatory with nine lockers, two toilets, three bowls, one tub, and hooks bearing names of girls with towel, wash rag and tooth brush on each; matron's room; store room for girls' washable clothes; guest room furnished by patron; large closet for underwear; two sleeping rooms occupied by cook and maid; large closet.

Basement.—Dining room; large pantry with china cabinets, serving tables, flour chests, shelves and drawers for dining room supplies; large

well equipped kitchen, clean and airy, with cupboards, shelves and drawers in abundance; cold storage room; refrigerator room; two store rooms; fruit room; laundry and drying room.

General conditions were good. On lower floor used mainly as parlors, office and children's play room, the rooms were well furnished. Softly tinted walls and fine pictures produce a pleasing effect. The beautiful play porch extending across the front and side of building may be heated in winter. Children were well clothed and seemed to be well cared for. Dormitories were clean, airy and well lighted. Single beds are in use and all were supplied with springs, mattress, sheets, three comforts and a quilt. Boys' dormitory is supervised by Miss Gardner; girls' dormitory by Miss Meadows. The lockers for individual belongings were of sanitary construction with wire gratings which permit the free circulation of air. Floors were waxed and small rugs placed here and there. White curtains and beds with home-made quilts add a touch of home-likeness to the dormitories.

Toilet and bathing facilities are adequate. Two toilets on the first floor are for use of boys and girls respectively when they come in from play or school. On the second floor is private bath room for use of superintendent and her co-workers. Boys occupy this floor exclusively and are provided with large lavatory, containing four bowls, two toilets and one tub. Twenty-one sanitary lockers provide for the individual clothing of these boys. Liquid soap in sanitary containers is provided. On the third floor is similar arrangement for girls.

There is ample closet and store room for clothing, bedding and food supplies. Quantities of clothing, bedding and food are sent in by patrons of the kindergarten, and much of this clothing is new. Effort is made to have each child keep the same clothing from week to week in order that the individuality of the child may not be sacrificed. Four large closets open from the girls' dormitory; the first is for bedding; second for clothing, winter cloaks, etc.; third for mattresses, pillows, etc.; fourth for boys' extra clothing. On the third floor there is also store room for girls' washable clothes and a large closet for their underwear. There is similar provision for the boys' clothing on second floor. In the basement is cold storage room, refrigerator room, vegetable room and fruit room.

Kitchen and dining room are in the basement, both large and well lighted. Walls are unplastered and are painted a soft tan. There are white curtains at the windows and bright colored Japanese fans in the dining room. Basement floors are cement. Three long tables with bungalow scarfs of white and blue are provided for the children. Miss Gardner stated she found white cloths impracticable for young children. Superintendent's table is at one end of the room. She and her co-workers eat at the same time as the children and have practically the same food. On the day of inspection there was very pleasant atmosphere in the dining room; the children were quiet but not unduly restrained; food was well cooked and was served by Miss Meadows assisted by the older girls.

A very generous gift was made to the Kindergarten on Thanksgiving Day, consisting of a set of beautiful china dishes for the children's dining room; four dozen Rogers' Bros. triple plate silver knives, forks, spoons, six silver table spoons and aluminum cups.

The laundry is equipped with electric washer and wringer; two stationary tubs; drier which is not in use. All flat work is sent out. Laundress comes twice a week.

An iron fire escape leads from the dormitories and an iron ladder in front of the building reaches to porch roof. Building was recently inspected by city fire chief who approved the present protection. City heat is used and the only stove is in the kitchen where the cement floor and brick walls afford little opportunity for fire to gain much headway. Roof is of slate. An electric gong is used as fire signal and the superintendent has instructed the children in case of fire during the night to take the upper blankets from the beds and go at once to the head of the stairway. There are two stairways from each floor. No chemical extinguishers nor hose are in use.

Building is heated by city heat which is reported to be satisfactory.

City water is used for bathing, cooking and laundry. Distilled water for drinking purposes is furnished gratuitously by Weinburg Brothers.

General health of children is good. Dr. C. B. Ripley volunteers his services. Dental work is done by Dr. F. W. Wolfe, this service is also voluntary.

Kindergarten was quarantined for ten weeks owing to chicken pox but all have recovered. One child, formerly at Lincoln State School and Colony, is not quite normal but was returned because the superintendent at Lincoln thought his association with normal children would be beneficial. Three are to be operated upon for diseased tonsils; one of these has eye trouble which is thought to be due to goiter.

The infirmary is on the second floor with outside stairway and may be completely isolated. This consists of three rooms with bath and is connected with superintendent's room by passage way so that if necessary this latter room might be used. Two rooms of the infirmary were furnished by patrons who were most generous in their equipment of same.

Medicine cabinets both in the infirmary and the girls' wash room were found to be unlocked and accessible to the children and both contained poisons marked so distinctly. Inspector emphasized the danger of leaving these cabinets unlocked or of leaving poisonous substances within reach of the children. Superintendent said the children has never tampered with the contents of these cabinets but promised to take necessary precautions.

All children attend church according to preference. Various groups attend the Methodist, Congregational, Baptist and Universal Churches and Sunday Schools. Grace is said at meals and night prayers are said.

Children of school age attend public school. On the day of inspection the children brought home their cards which were inspected with much interest by Miss Gardner. These cards are sent in monthly but special report of each child's work and conduct is furnished Miss Gardner weekly as she tries to keep in close personal touch with the teachers. The superintendent rewards unusually good work and conduct by special privileges. The superintendent is a trained kindergartner and has the younger children under her direction. The older girls are taught to mend, wash dishes, make beds and do light work about the home. The boys sew carpet rags, build bird houses, do their dormitory work and other work suitable to their age. Two girls who are somewhat slow in speech receive special work in expression. Vocal and instrumental music is taught some of the girls by students from the conservatory. Each Saturday morning Miss May Patrick, who is connected with the Maude Alma Main School of Fine Arts, conducts a class in esthetic dancing, her services being voluntary. Students from Knox College teach a class in folk dancing.

On the day of inspection there were twelve boys and seventeen girls. Children from four to eleven years of age are received; they come through the County Court, county supervisors, social workers and by private arrangement with parents and relatives. Terms vary from 50 cents to \$2.50 per week according to conditions. Where children come from relatives an effort is made to have a small amount paid as the ultimate effect is thought to be better. The Kindergarten receives from Knox County \$100 per month and from the city of Galesburg \$50 per month. Additional support is obtained through tag day fund, entertainments, private donations and subscriptions. Most generous individual gifts have been made to this institution. A fine spirit of coöperation is shown in the organization of what are known as branches of the Free Kindergarten Association. These branch societies meet from time to time, occasionally at the Kindergarten, and contribute supplies of clothing, bedding and food. On one day one such branch sent in nineteen dozen eggs, pictures, two petticoats, four aprons, five dresses, one underskirt, one pair boys' pants, one cap, five handkerchiefs, and other gifts.

Members of the Rotary Club spent several evenings at the Kindergarten in beautifying the grounds by planting shrubs and recently spent an evening building a chicken house for the boys. A luncheon was served and a romp with the children closed a very happy evening. One of the sororities of Knox College, the Y. M. C. A., the P. O. E. Society, the Y. W. C. A. assist in entertaining the children.

Menu was reported as follows:

Breakfast.—Cooked or fresh fruit, cereal, milk or cocoa, toast, occasionally pancakes or waffles are served.

Dinner.—Liver, baked potato, peas, bread, butter; meat twice a week; bread pudding.

Supper.—Cream soup or mush and milk, varied with cream toast, muffins or gems, milk or cocoa, fruit sauce or light dessert.

The employees of the Home are as follows: Miss Abbie Gardner, superintendent; Miss Louise Meadows, assistant superintendent; Mrs. Gardner, mending; Mrs. Ada Davis, maid; Mrs. Lottie Fisher, cook.

A colored man of all work comes when needed and laundress comes twice a week.

The city visiting nurse, Miss Westerman, lives at the Kindergarten and renders service when needed.

Children are placed in family homes when satisfactory ones are found. No blanks such as those recommended by the Board of Administration are used in making investigation of homes. Applicants are asked to give references and investigation is made either personally or by correspondence with responsible persons. In nearly every case the home is personally visited before child is placed.

A card record of each child is kept with the following data: Name of child, date of birth, date of admission, physical condition, children's diseases that child has had, names of parents, conjugal condition, names of other children in family, received from whom, address, legal custody, financial terms, conditions of admissions. On the reverse side of card is history of child while in the institution, record of placements made, visits to family home. When child leaves the Kindergarten the record is transferred to a book alphabetically indexed but the card is preserved for future reference.

In another book is kept a record of all gifts made to the Kindergarten. Copies of court commitment are sent with children who are received from the County Court. At present there are four wards of the court.

Supplies for the Kindergarten are purchased wholesale. There is now on hand only a small amount of canned goods, vegetables and dry supplies.

There is a frame building originally intended as a fumigator but this is used as store or junk room. Clothes are fumigated by burning candles. It is planned to partition off a portion of this building for fumigating purposes. A small chicken house is the only other outside building.

This institution is in excellent condition.

Inspected by

KATHARINE A. GALLAGHER.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME OF MCLEAN COUNTY.

403 South State Street, Bloomington, Illinois.

Inspected November 28, 1916.

The family is at present housed in a two-story frame building but a three-story brick is in process of construction and will be ready for occupancy early in the year, after which the old building will be removed. The grounds, consisting of three acres, are used for garden, cow pasture and play ground.

Old Building—First Floor.—Reception room, governess' room, play room and sewing room, clothes closet under the stairs, lockers in play room, bath room. The children are provided with individual towels, wash cloths and tooth brushes; dining room, kitchen, supply closet and pantry; silver and white dishes are used in the dining room.

Second Floor.—Three girls' dormitories with thirty beds, boys' dormitory with seven beds, storage room, superintendent's room. All beds were clean and well provided with clothing. Each dormitory is supplied with good closet.

Attic.—Is used for storage only.

Basement.—Furnace and coal room, laundry with ordinary equipment, no modern machinery.

The house was clean but in great disorder as arrangements are being carried forward as far as possible for moving into the new building.

The new building, being built at a cost of \$28,000, is said to be fireproof.

First Floor.—Dining room, kitchen, pantry for supplies, one for fruit; cloak room containing lavatories, laundry and furnace and coal rooms.

Second Floor.—Assembly room, sewing room, reception room, bed room, boys' dormitory, helpers' room, hospital with separate toilet, two linen closets, two large dormitories, one helpers' room, bath room and large closets.

Fire Protection.—There are chemical extinguishers on each floor of the old building; new building incomplete. There is no fire drill.

Heat.—The old building is heated by hot air furnace and is sufficient for all needs. The new building will be steam heated; janitor is employed in winter months only.

Light.—The old building is very poorly lighted with gas and oil lamps. The new building will have electricity.

Water.—Cisterns for kitchen and bath. City water for general use. The supply is plentiful and of good quality.

Health.—All children seemed healthy and happy. Dr. W. E. Neiberger comes on call. During the year there has been a few cases of tonsillitis and eight cases of skin trouble. Twelve children has either tonsils or adenoids removed. There were two children in the home at this time who were subnormal. As they were recent arrivals, it was thought best to try them out in the public school and later, if they did not improve, probably send them to Lincoln State School and Colony.

Church and School.—All children attend the Central Christian Church and Sunday School and twenty remain for the church service. In the afternoon Christian Endeavor meeting is held at the home. All children above kindergarten age go to Washington Grade School; four have completed the eighth grade and attend high school.

Admission.—Boys are admitted from one to eight and girls from one to seventeen years of age. A health certificate must accompany each child. These are placed on file with all other papers at the institution.

Inmates.—There were fifty children in the institution, eleven boys and thirty-nine girls; of these thirty-seven were committed by court. The institution being chartered under the Industrial Act, the county pays \$15 per month. Parents or relatives pay up to \$10 per month for all children placed on private arrangements.

Menu.—They have good home cooking and the menu is changed from day to day.

Breakfast.—Cereal and milk, bread and butter, fruit, gravy or syrup.

Dinner.—Meat, potatoes, hominy, whole wheat and white bread, gravy. Milk served to small children; water to large children.

Supper.—Sandwiches, rice or hominy with sugar and milk, cookies, fruit or raw apples; water to drink.

There were over eight hundred quarts of canned fruit and pickles in the store room, all of excellent quality and variety.

Work Done by Children.—The larger children assist with the work. They are detailed by the superintendent according to age and strength to dormitory, dining room, kitchen, laundry or in helping with smaller girls.

Employees and Salaries.—Three women are employed: Superintendent, Mrs. Myrtle E. Suttle, \$75 per month; governess, Mrs. May Foster, \$50; matron, Mrs. Eliza Ames, \$50; laundress comes one day a week and receives \$1.50.

Support.—The institution is supported by contributions and board of children.

Placement.—About 65 per cent of the children received are placed out in families. Blanks are used as prescribed by the Board of Administration. Homes are carefully investigated and some after supervision though that part of the work does not seem well organized as yet.

The dentists of Normal and Bloomington have taken a great interest in the care of the children's teeth and several of them have signified their willingness to become responsible for a certain number of girls. Dr. O. J. Zarrett takes two, Dr. W. H. Lamb four, Dr. L. B. Locket three, Dr. Walter Richie two, Dr. J. W. Kasbeet two. When one girl is dismissed another may take her place. Dr. Ralph Fox takes care of all cases of eye, ear or throat trouble.

Inspected by

MARY S. JEWELL, *Home Visitor.*

GLENWOOD MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

Glenwood, Illinois, Telephone Chicago Heights 17.

Inspected November 13, 1916.

Institution reached by C. & E. I. R. R., Chicago and Southern Traction to Glenwood.

This property consists of four hundred and sixty-seven acres of good land, one hundred and seventeen acres purchased recently at a cost of \$32,000. The new property has three small tenement houses which will be used by those who work the farm. Three hundred acres are under cultivation and one hundred and sixty-seven in woodland and campus. The farm is in an excellent state of cultivation. The institution is conducted on the cottage plan; the buildings comprising the group are Administration Building, superintendent's cottage, Chapel, Manual Training Building, School Building, Service Building, twelve cottages, home for head farmer, dairy house, two barns for horses, cows and farming machinery and numerous other buildings, including ice house and root cellar. The buildings throughout were in good sanitary condition, the floors of all the cottages being hardwood and waxed and polished, with the exception of two in the older buildings and these were as clean as they could be. Small rugs were placed in front of each bed in the dormitories.

Administration Building—First Floor.—Offices, reception room and library.

Second Floor.—Living rooms for family of assistant superintendent. An addition to the original building has clothes supply room, club room and council room. The parents may purchase, at wholesale prices, new clothing for the boys from this supply room. The management aim to make this department only self-supporting.

A house mother is in charge of each of the twelve cottages and has general supervision over the boys in her cottage; with the exception of one cottage; the family consists of thirty boys. These house mothers are selected because of their experience and adaptability to the work. The ease with which they handle the thirty boys under their care is remarkable.

Each cottage, except the Milton George, has a library, sewing room, military room and house mother's rooms on first floor and six dormitories, lavatory for night use, and helpers' room on second floor. Each building has clothes and supply room. The basement consists of large play and recreation room, bath; toilet and wash room and supply room. The Milton George cottage was formerly the school building and has eight dormitories, accommodating forty-two boys.

In most instances the buildings were in good repair. The roof on two cottages had sprung a leak; repairs were to be made in a few days. The cement floors in three cottages were badly cracked, said to have been caused by explosion of dynamite in a nearby quarry.

The bathing facilities throughout are good. All cottages have bath tubs and with the exception of two, these have two additional shower baths. The cottages are fitted out with stationary wash bowls. While running water is much better for washing purposes, the inspector found these in good, sanitary condition and satisfactory. Each boy is furnished with individual comb, tooth brush and towels.

The play rooms are furnished with boxes with lids. These are used as seats and hold many of the boys' belongings. The military rooms contain wooden lockers where wearing apparel, including underwear, collars, shirts, etc., are kept.

The dormitories were in excellent condition; white enameled bedsteads are used, with springs, good mattresses and an abundance of clothing. The dormitories are well ventilated. There is no heat furnished in the dormitories and at night the windows are opened; as a result there is seldom a case of serious illness in the institution.

Improvements.—Numerous improvements have been made since our last report. Cement walks constructed, new two-story brick service cottage built, reconstruction of swimming pool room into a modern and up-to-date laundry now in process of construction, Sunny Side cottage and school house connected up with electric lighting system, new silo and draining of lowlands along the creek are among the important improvements.

The new Service Building, known as Butler Hall, was completed in 1915, at a cost of \$50,000 and was a gift from the president of the board, Edward B. Butler, and is a wonderful addition to the school. It consists of kitchen with modern up-to-date equipment, large dining room for boys, help's dining room, sewing room, bakery with electric power dough mixer and oven with capacity of two hundred and thirty-four loaves of bread; hardwood floors in the cottage. Gold Medal flour is used and two hundred loaves of bread baked daily, including Sunday. H. G. Lester is chef and also has charge of the bakery. He is assisted by his wife. The refrigerator room has three departments and refrigerating is done by an ammonia plant in the basement and is a great success.

Three boys work in the bakery and four detailed to kitchen work. The boys' dining room is furnished with long tables grouped together by families; the house mother is assisted by one of the boys in waiting on the boys of her own cottage. The tables were supplied with white table cloths, napkins, silverware and good china. The "silence" system does not prevail; the decorum is similar in character to any large well regulated family.

Menu.—The menu on day of inspection consisted of corn beef and cabbage, bread, chocolate pudding and water. Their breakfast consisted of rolled oats, sugar and milk, bread and postum. Supper: Spaghetti and cheese, corn bread, bread and postum. The menu is varied daily and served in sufficient quantity. The menu for six consecutive days shows that meat was served but once, butter twice and no potatoes. It is a question in the mind of the inspector as to whether this is sufficient for growing, active boys. In the dining room occupied by the help meat was served every meal with the exception of three, potatoes except one meal and butter at every meal. The boys all appeared rugged and in excellent health. Miss Margaret Walters, an experienced dietician, was making careful study of the subject of dietry for the school and she was satisfied that the food is sufficient in quantity and quality and above the amount really required.

Fire Protection.—The Administration Building is protected from fire by reel of three-inch hose on the second floor and Babcock fire extinguishers; four of these extinguishers are installed in the school building. There are a few extinguishers in the cottages. They are planning to buy a chemical engine and organize a fire company among the boys.

Heat, Water and Light.—Heat for all buildings, except the farm cottage, is furnished from the central plant, the Webber Vacuum System being installed and giving excellent satisfaction. The water supply is from two deep wells, is abundant and of excellent quality. The old "direct system" has been dispensed with and a new system installed supplying pure fresh water at all times. The institution is lighted throughout from their own electric light plant.

The Sunny Side cottage has been converted into a receiving cottage, hospital and dispensary. This building is of brick, with two stories and basement. The front part of the building is used as receiving cottage and the rear portion for hospital purposes. All new children are received in the

basement room and all clothing fumigated and though the child is admitted on a physician's certificate, it is again examined by the nurse in charge. Miss Leonard, a graduate nurse formerly at St. Charles School for Boys, was in charge. The hospital wards have four high beds and operating room; supplied with medicines, operating table and dentist's chair. There were eleven in quarantine, none of whom had any serious illness. All were to be removed to their cottages the following day. Thirty two boys were in the receiving cottage. They are usually kept in this cottage three days following their arrival. This department was in charge of Mrs. Grace B. Taylor. They were quarantined eight weeks last winter on account of scarlet fever. There were no deaths or bad results. Dr. Wm. McChesney, Chicago Heights, a member of the staff of Wesley Memorial Hospital, donates his services, comes on call and has rendered excellent service to the institution by the removal of diseased tonsils and adenoids. Each boy undergoes a thorough physical examination at certain intervals. Dr. Schmeckiber, dentist, of Chicago Heights, spends every Thursday morning and often an extra day looking after the dental work; the dentist makes a regular charge for all work and materials.

Church.—A chaplain is employed a part of the time. At time of inspection a minister from Chicago volunteered his services. They hold Sunday school in the morning and preaching services in the afternoon. All services are held in the chapel.

School.—Mr. R. S. Nuner, assistant superintendent, is also superintendent of the school and by his tact and enthusiasm has greatly elevated the standard of the work. There are eight school teachers; all hold certificates and are people of experience. With the exception of one boy who has graduated from the eighth grade, all attend school one-half day and devote the balance of the time to work and manual training. The boys have access to the library of 2,081 books. Miss Gertrude Ricketts, is the librarian. All books are carefully selected. Three hundred volumes are on what is known as the credit list and each scholar is given certain credits when he has read the books. A part of these are required. A selected course is used and one room is set apart for the backward and ungraded scholars. The 6th, 7th and 8th grades do night study work. Nine different trades or lines of work are taught in the Manual Training Building. Wood work and cabinet making, cobbling, laundry, electrical work, plumbing, machine shop and forge. Boys are assigned to work which they may choose. The eighth grade boys are given their choice throughout the year and others according to the grades they are in. The school is divided into three terms; four months to a term. Each boy's work is changed at the end of the term. Boys seldom remain long in the institution and the idea is to give them a chance to study each line and be better prepared to select a trade on leaving the school. Each department is in charge of an experienced man. Charles A. Springer donated the Manual Training Building, Sunny Side cottage and Administration Building.

The power plant at the rear of the Manual Training Building has two engines, five pumps, three boilers, one hundred horsepower each, low pressure heating plant and water heater with new one hundred gallon tank. The machine shop has five lathes, one Ward turning lathe, planer, milling machine and shaper. All machinery in machine shop and laundry is properly guarded to prevent accidents. Eighteen boys were working in the machine shop. Blacksmith shop has thirteen forges and other necessary equipment. The laundry has three washing machines, steam drier, 10 sections, mangle and electric irons. Washing is done six days in the week. Twenty boys work in laundry. Ten boys work in the carpenter shop and seven in the shoe repairing shop. The printing shop has one cylinder and two Gordon presses. Eighteen boys are employed here. The superintendent of the printing shop said that 90 per cent of the boys who had taken up printing in the school went out and finished their trade. The green house was in charge of an expert florist with six boys in his charge. Plans are maturing to move the forge shop to a building to be erected in connection with a machine shop and move the printing department to the lower floor. It is now located on the second floor.

Sixty-eight boys are detailed to farm work; thirty-four in the morning and thirty-four in afternoon. C. W. Buckler, a graduate of the University of Illinois, agricultural department, is in charge. Farm work is done on a scientific basis, making the work interesting to those detailed to this department and at the same time equipping them for intelligent service when away from the school. Considerable stress is placed on this department. The head farmer stated that they raised all their vegetables this year; they had four hundred bushels of wheat; twelve hundred and ten bushels of oats; two silos holding one hundred and fifty tons, each filled with ensilage and a large amount of shredded corn.

The stock and fowls consists of thirty-seven milk cows, fifty-two head of other cattle, two hundred and seventeen hogs, several sheep, thirteen horses, three hundred chickens.

The dairy was producing sixty-four gallons of milk daily. All milk goes to the dairy room where it is separated and butter is churned. Twenty gallons of milk and nine pounds of butter are sold to employees; all the balance goes to the use of the institution.

The farm is supplied with good modern machinery, including a tractor. The cow barn has cement floor and is constructed on most modern plan.

The new Military Hall and gymnasium has added to the attractiveness of the recreation, the purpose being recreation rather than discipline. The discipline of the school is good; while the rules are strictly enforced it is seldom that a boy runs away. The old practice under a former superintendent of causing the returned runaway to wear a dress for punishment was abolished when the present superintendent took charge. The practice of having the boys hair clipped close to the scalp was also abandoned except only in a few cases for sanitary reasons. Every effort is put forth to stimulate the better element in the boy. Corporal punishment is not inflicted.

Beginning in the cottage the boy is checked up every day in each and every department where he may serve, five merits being the highest standard. The record sheet is posted where each boy in the cottage may study it and at the end of the month a general report is made. An average is also made on the cottage as a whole thus creating a rivalry among the boys of the different cottages to bring their cottage up to the highest standards. Medals and pins are given out for high standing and the cottage having the highest standards in merits has the U. S. flag at the entrance of the cottage and is known as the "banner cottage."

Work.—The boys do the general work at the institution under direction of a supervisor, teacher or house mother.

Inmates.—There were three hundred and sixty-two enrolled at date of inspection; two hundred and seventy committed by court; one hundred and eighty-eight of these from Cook County and the others from twenty-two counties in the State, the highest being fourteen from Vermilion County. Ninety-two were there on private arrangements. There were three hundred and forty-seven present, fourteen on visits and one out as a boarder. Ten dollars per month is paid by the counties committing them, as provided by statute, and \$15 is charged for private pupils. In 1916, the per capita cost for each boy was \$254.

Support.—The institution is supported by county funds, boarders, farm products, private donations and interest and income from endowments and investments. The property, on April 30, 1916, had an estimated value of \$474,248.51.

Admission.—The blanks used for admission of boys to Glenwood consist of a complete history with all possible information relative to the boy's habits and character with family history and history of physicians examination. All applications must be approved by the board of directors.

Business Management.—A board of eight directors supervise the business affairs of the institution. Leo A. Phillips is the superintendent. The Woman's Auxiliary of twenty-seven has faithfully lived up to the trust imposed upon it in its general oversight of the homes. Its duties have been numerous and much of the success of the school is due to this auxiliary.

Placement.—They do not place boys in foster homes

Records.—The records are complete and kept in a fireproof vault.

Employees and Salaries.—There were seventy employees and total salaries report April 30, 1916, was \$39,368.63.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

GUARDIAN ANGEL HOME FOR CHILDREN.

117 Buell Avenue, Joliet, Illinois.

Inspected November 17, 1916.

Institution reached by Hickory Street car to Division Street and west two blocks.

This institution, in charge of the Franciscan Sisters of The Immaculate Conception, is a three-story brick and stone building with basement. The yard covers almost a city block; shade trees and beds of flowers make it a beautiful place. The Mother House is located on Plainfield Avenue, Joliet. The Main Building extends north and south, is built against the hill and a wing extending to the east.

Main Building—First Floor.—Parlor, sewing room, Sisters' room, kindergarten, children's dining room, kitchen, pantry, store room and toilet.

Second Floor.—Two dormitories, bath and toilet, small bed room, Sisters' office and counting room, two dormitories for boys, two toilets with bath and Sisters' bed room.

Third Floor.—Three bed rooms for girls, Sisters' room, toilet and bath room, clothes room and water tank.

East Wing—First Floor.—Chapel.

Second Floor.—Two bed rooms, one for boys and other for girls, Sisters' room, linen room, toilet and bath, clothes closets and presses.

Third Floor.—Reached by a separate stairway, having no connection with any other hall ways or rooms. There are two large and three small bed rooms with excellent toilet and bathing facilities, kitchen and dining room and presses for girls' clothing.

Basement of Main Building.—Play room for small children, clothes room, general work room, boys' play room, cellar and furnace room, adequate toilet facilities.

Basement of East Wing.—Study room and school girls' play room. All the laundry work is done at the Mother House at St. Francis Convent; all flat pieces are mangled there and hand ironing done at the home for children.

Sanitation.—The sanitation could not have been improved. All the beds were clean and well provided with clothing; perfect order prevailed. Strips of carpet were placed by the side of each bed. The floors were hard wood and polished. Each dormitory was carefully supervised by a Sister in charge. The rooms are well ventilated and not over crowded. But one child sleeps in a bed.

Fire Protection.—Fire protection consisted of substantial iron fire escapes on the outside and a reel of hose connected to a standard pipe on each floor in each of the two buildings and Kilfire extinguishers.

Heat, Light and Water.—Two low pressure steam boilers furnish heat for the buildings. Electricity and gas are both used for lighting purposes and are from the city supply. Water is furnished from the city water works. The water pressure is good and additional pressure is had from two large tanks in the attic; cooking is done with coal and gas.

Health.—The children have had excellent health during the year. There were a few light cases of chicken pox, measles, about one year ago, with no bad results. There has been no use for the hospital for the past year and it was used for sleeping room for some of the larger girls. For the past eighteen years Dr. M. W. Cushing, Joliet, has attended the children, making no charge for his services. The drug room was well supplied. Dr. Woodruff, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, donates his services also.

Church and School.—Chapel services are conducted each day except Sunday. All children above kindergarten age attend St. John's Church on

Sundays. Sister Hildegard has charge of the kindergarten and has great tact and ability in handling the little folks. All children above this grade attend either St. John's, St. Joseph's, St. Patrick's or The Holy Cross Parochial School.

Admission.—Children are committed by the courts, private arrangements with parents or supervisors and on recommendation of the parish priests. Many are kept for a short period of time pending settlement of some trouble and then the family reunited.

Inmates.—There were one hundred and twelve children present; forty-eight boys from two to thirteen years of age, and sixty-four girls from two to nineteen years of age. One girl has been blind for several years. She appeared happy and of a lovable disposition; she helps with the kindergarten work.

Support.—Support for the institution comes from entertainments by Knights of Columbus and other societies, county funds, private donations, pay from parents and a "pound party" each year in which the protestants join in furnishing the institution with supplies of all kinds. All shortage is made up by the Convent.

Work Done by Children.—The children assist with the general work, directed by the Sisters. Two girls in the kitchen and others in dining room, work in two week shifts and certain older girls have charge of different floors.

Menu.—A good wholesome menu is served.

Breakfast.—Bread and butter, cereals, coffee with milk and sugar; small children milk.

Dinner.—Meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread and water.

Supper.—Bread and butter, sauce, tea and often fried potatoes.

Babies drink milk at all meals. Meat is served every day except Friday. Potatoes are served every day. All the children have lunch at 10:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. The dining room is fitted out with long tables, colored table cloths and common ware; benches are used for seats. The fruit and supply room was well filled.

The institution is under direct control of their Mother House. The Mother Superior, Sister Clemintine, has charge of all records and books. All records are kept in a fireproof safe. They are intelligently kept and give all necessary history that may be needed in the future in identifying any child who may have been an inmate of the institution.

Improvements.—Repairs have been general and the premises kept in good condition. Whenever a bath room is repaired marble partitions replace wooden ones; composition floors laid and usually composition metal ceilings and sides. There is a very excellent ventilating system from all the toilets to the roof of the building. The institution has recently paid \$1,000, special assessment, on repaving of the street adjacent to the institution.

Salaries Paid.—The only amount paid as salary or wages during the year 1915-1916 was \$10 per month for janitor service. The Mother Superior and Sisters give their services to the cause.

The institution was in excellent condition and doing a good work.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

GUARDIAN ANGEL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND GUARDIAN ANGEL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Peoria, Illinois.

Inspected December 2, 1915.

This orphanage is located on what is known as the Oesterle Place, for several years a summer resort for business men of Peoria. About three and one-half miles northwest of the court house, in Peoria, and three-fourths of a mile outside the city limits. It is reached from the court house by Main Street or Bradley Avenue car to St. Joseph's Cemetery and three-fourths of a mile west. The main building is a three-story pressed brick

structure without basement. The attic is unfinished except concrete floor and used as store room. There are two wings to the building, running east and west and connected by the main building. The chapel is in the rear of the main building with laundry underneath.

First Floor, North Wing.—Kindergarten room with five windows. Toilet room for boys with two bath tubs, one shower bath, one dressing room. Each toilet has stationary wash bowls. There was a hot water mixer in each of the bath rooms. Boys' play and recreation room. The play and recreation rooms and halls were equipped with bubblers, no cups are allowed to be used for drinking purposes. The rooms throughout the house were fitted out with cupboards and closets for clothing. At the rear of the kindergarten room is a concrete porch.

First Floor, Main Part.—The dining room had several long tables covered with white oil cloth. Heavy "restaurant" dishes are used. Chairs are provided for the large and benches for the smaller children. Sewing room and dish closet, kitchen, equipped with coal and gas ranges. Refrigerator room, Sisters' dining room.

First Floor, South Wing.—Girls' play room with closets, toilet room with two bath tubs, one shower bath and four basins. The play room on the southwest is light and airy and has seven windows. This room is also supplied with two bubblers. A door opens on to a back porch, the same as on the boys' side. The main part on the south is girls' dining room, not occupied for that purposes as yet. This has an east exposure and has six large windows. There is also a store room in which the vacuum cleaner is installed. This small room opens on the north into the main dining room.

Second Floor, North Wing.—Two school rooms, first has first and second grade pupils, fifty-two in number. The other third, fourth, fifth and sixth. There were no seventh and eighth grades at this time. There were thirty-eight in this room. Both rooms were well furnished and have excellent light, and air from numerous windows. School is conducted throughout the whole school period, two sessions each day conducted from 9.00 a. m. to 12.00 noon, and from 1.00 p. m. to 4.00 p. m. All children of school age were required to attend regularly. A complete record of grades were kept on grade cards printed for that purpose. There were two small toilet rooms on this floor for use during school hours.

Second Floor, North Main Part.—Large room for general use and for fumigation of clothes. On the west side of the hall is the Chaplain's quarters, consisting of two rooms and bath. East side of hall is general reception room.

Second Floor, South Main Part.—Office, chaplain's dining room, guests' room, sewing room and dispensary.

Second Floor.—South wing is used exclusively by the Sisters.

Third Floor, North Wing.—Dormitory for small boys with eight windows. This room contained eighteen single crib beds and large clothes closets. Toilet room, eight basins and one bath tub. Small room for sleeping room for Sister in charge. Large room with seven windows, used as infirmary, the back door opens on to a concrete porch. A Sister who is a practical nurse was in charge. There were two sick boys, one recovering from pneumonia and the other suffering from kidney and heart trouble. In both cases a clerical record was carefully kept.

Third Floor, South Main Part.—Large dormitory for boys; light and air was admitted from eleven large windows, the room having both an east and west exposure. Nothing but single beds are used and all were provided with good mattresses with muslin covers. Each bed is provided with an impervious sheet, two sheets, heavy cotton blankets, spread and quilt and pillow. Individual towels are used. These are kept hanging on the head of each child's bed and must be returned there each time they are used. There is a locked door between the boys' and girls' dormitories.

Third Floor, South Main Part.—Girls' dormitory with nine windows, east and west exposure and contains thirty-five beds. Beds and bedding same in quantity and quality as on the boys' side. All bedding is thoroughly aired at least once per week.

Third Floor, South Wing.—Dormitory for small girls had twenty crib beds and clothes closet. There were eight windows, toilet room with three bath tubs and eight basins. Each girl had her individual comb and tooth brush; nurses' room and girls' infirmary with six windows. This room opened on to a concrete porch on the west.

First Floor.—And west of the main building the chapel is located. Religious services were conducted daily by the priest in charge, Rev. Father Thomas McKennery.

First Floor, Under the Chapel.—Two laundry rooms furnished with modern laundry equipment, three washing machines, two flat work mangles, one body mangle, soap mixer, starch extractor, driers, three stationary tubs and seven electric irons. The children were not allowed in the laundry rooms and the machinery is sufficiently protected to guard against accidents. The janitor operates the washing machines. Power is furnished by a motor in the same room. The tank supplying hot water for the building is located overhead in the east laundry room. There was an incinerator installed for the consumption of garbage. This served as a hot water heater. The whole house is cleaned with a vacuum cleaner, greatly decreasing the labor in the institution.

The Nursery.—There were nine infants and four small children ranging in age from six months to two years. The old home place, a two-story frame cottage, was enlarged and is used as a nursery. It contains four sleeping rooms, play room, diet kitchen on first floor and second floor is used for sleeping quarters for nurses. Mrs. M. J. Wilson was in charge of this department. The babies all appeared well cared for and bedding clean. This cottage is heated by hot water.

A two-story brick building on the premises was erected as an isolation hospital and heating plant. The lower part of the building is used as boiler and furnace room and coal room. There were three rooms up stairs but it was found impractical to use them for isolation purposes and they were being used as sleeping quarters for the hired men.

There are two well equipped play grounds, one for the girls and the other for the boys. These are fitted out with swings, teter boards, merry-go-round and the boys' side with a base ball diamond.

The property has a fine drainage and sewer system. The property is estimated at \$13,000 for the land and contract for the building was \$75,000.

The building had composition floors in all its halls and toilet rooms, marble steps, iron stair railings and slate roof and was classed as a slow burning building. There were no fire escapes or extinguishers in the building, no hose and no fire drill. The inspector recommended the installation of a stair fire escape at either end of the building and some chemical extinguishers for interior protection.

Main building was heated by steam, radiators in each room. The cottage by hot water from separate plant.

The buildings were lighted by electricity.

Water is furnished from the city water supply. It was of good quality and was furnished at a very reasonable rate.

Each hall way is furnished with torrozo floor, underlaid with board floor and a cement foundation. The stairs are wide, made of marble and provided with wide platforms. The remainder of the floors are of hard wood.

No sickness in the house except the two boys mentioned. Dr. John Sloan and Dr. Arthur Springer come on call and make no charge for their services. Dr. J. Duane, Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat Specialist, makes calls and examines children when necessary. John Reilly, an orphan fifteen years of age, from Peru, LaSalle County, has tuberculosis. He should be placed in a hospital for treatment. His father died at Watertown State Hospital. The boy sleeps in a room alone but must mingle with the other children during the day. He was a charity case and the Sisters have cared for him for a long time. Three children are much retarded, if not feeble-minded. There was no epilepsy or infectious disease among the children. Ten babies died during the year 1915. A number of these were nearly dead when received at the orphanage, some being less than one hour old.

There were one hundred eleven present, sixty boys ranging in age from two to fifteen years and fifty-one girls from three to thirteen years. Twenty of these were committed by the courts from LaSalle, McLean, Bureau and Peoria Counties. McLean County pays \$10 per month for each child, Peoria County, \$5 per month; LaSalle County, \$100 in bulk payment for continuous care of the child. Bureau County had not met their obligation except with a promise. Care is used not to receive epileptic or feeble-minded children if they are known to be such. Quite a number of children are kept by special contract or agreement with parents. These are seldom paid for according to their agreement.

Menu—Breakfast.—Bread, butter, cereals, fruit or molasses, malt coffee.

Dinner.—Vegetables, soup, meat four times per week, or cream cheese,

Supper.—Malt coffee, milk, bread and fruit and occasionally eggs or hash; varied.

The supplies are purchased at wholesale. They have five milk cows, five young heifers, ten hogs and three horses. They had one hundred and fifty chickens; these furnish most of the eggs used at the home.

The children assisted with the light work. The older girls look after the dormitories under supervision of a Sister, help wash dishes, help with mending. They were kept so regularly in school there was but little time for them to work. The Sisters do all the ironing.

Sister M. Teresa of the Franciscan Order of the Immaculate Conception, was in charge of the home which was controlled and directed by the Bishop of the Peoria Diocese. Sister Teresa and all other Sisters get no wages or salaries for their services.

Support for the institution comes from the few counties that pay for care of their wards, small amounts paid by parents of children who are taken by private arrangement, about twenty paying amounts ranging from \$1 to \$5 per month. These amounts do not pay for the children's care and the balance is paid from funds collected from the churches in the Diocese of Peoria. There are no solicitors in the field.

Mother Superior is using the full set of blanks endorsed by the Board of Administration in placing children in homes. Only a few are placed from the institution. Arrangements have been made with the Catholic Home Finding Society and Mr. Reddy, the superintendent, has placed several for them. They visit each child once per month and report to the Mother Superior in writing after each visit.

The card system endorsed by the Board of Administration was in use, furnishing a very good record of the child. Mother Superior stated that her duties were so heavy she could not get time to keep the records as she desired. There has been a great improvement in the records during the past few months. They are to purchase a small filing case. The home was being intelligently supervised and the children receiving good care and kind treatment.

The inspector made the following recommendations:

First—More help in carrying on the work.

Second—Fire escapes at either end of the building and some chemical extinguishers; a fire drill.

Third—Small filing case for records.

Fourth—An isolation hospital with receiving wards. The present building was impractical.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

HOME OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Peoria, Illinois.

Inspected December 1, 1915.

The Home of the Good Shepherd is a brick structure three stories high, with basement, located on a plat of ground consisting of eighteen city lots on the corner of State and Faraday Streets, Peoria, Ill., and is reached by

Adams and Garden Street cars. The premises are surrounded on three sides with a wall of concrete blocks and a board fence at the rear. The grounds are laid out in garden patch, flower beds, arbors and recreation ground. Nine of the eighteen lots have been recently added to the property. One-half of this was presented to the institution by Archbishop Spaulding and the balance was paid by the Sisters from the institution funds. This portion of the grounds is being used as a pasture at this time.

The building consists of two wings, running east and west, and connected by enclosed hallways. Formerly the north wing was used for the delinquent girls and the south for dependents. Last year the Guardian Angel Industrial School for Girls was completed and the dependent girls were moved to that place and the Home of the Good Shepherd is used for a home for delinquent girls only.

First Floor, South Side.—Three parlors, reception room, office, linen room, community room, library, private dining room and two bath rooms.

First Floor, North Side.—Infirmary with two beds, Sisters' receiving room, serving room, two toilets, laundry with wash room, containing latest equipment of machinery, consisting of two washing machines, extractor, soap mixer, large mangle and drier. Above this room is the ironing room where hand ironing is done; common flat irons are used heated by gas. In a room adjacent the clothes are sorted and marked.

Second Floor, South Wing.—Chapel, private rooms for Sisters in charge, two toilet rooms, guest room and Sisters' infirmary.

Second Floor, North Wing.—Three private rooms, two for Sisters in charge of the dormitories, two dormitories and two toilet rooms.

Third Floor, North Wing.—One large dormitory for girls, room for Sister in charge and store room.

Third Floor, South Wing.—Six rooms for the Sisters.

The attic is used only as a store room.

Basement, North Side.—Kitchen, pantry, bath room, clothes room and girls refectory.

Basement, South Side.—Bathing room, store rooms, Sisters' refectory and clothes room.

The rooms were all clean and cheerful. There was perfect order and system in each and every department. A Sister, especially adapted by training and temperament, is at the head of each department supervising the work and training the girls along various lines of industry.

Each girl is provided with a single bed. The beds were equipped with good mattresses and the bedding was abundant, clean and in good condition. Each girl is provided with a small stand, wash bowl, pitcher, soap and towels. Plans are already prepared for four additional bath tubs and additional toilet facilities. A Rudd Instantaneous Heater furnishes an abundance of hot water for bathing purposes.

The whole building has been renovated, woodwork painted and walls tinted. Additional concrete walks have been put in and concrete block wall constructed on the north, east and south sides of the property.

There is a fire station just across the street to the north and fire plugs adjacent. Each wing of the building is provided with iron fire escapes (ladders), reaching from the top of the building to the first story. Contract is let for the installation of an additional fire escape, (stairs), in the court, on the north wing of the building. This escape will reach from the roof to the first story and will be a much easier and safer method of exit in case of fire. There are no chemical extinguishers in the building and no stand pipes or fire hose. The inspector, recommended, as on other occasions, the placing of about nine chemical extinguishers throughout the building. A fire drill has been installed since our last inspection in 1914. The Mother Superior stated that they could empty the building, night or day, in a very short period of time.

The building is heated with steam and is comfortable in the coldest weather. A young man has charge of the furnace and the general heavy work about the place.

Electric lights are used throughout the building and water of good quality is furnished from the city supply.

The general health of the girls has been very good throughout the year. There have been no contagious or infectious diseases in the institution. One girl, Edna Rice, developed tuberculosis while in the institution. Great care was taken by the Sisters to prevent the spread of the contagion and she eventually died and was buried from the Institution Chapel. The infirmary was unoccupied at the time of the inspection. Girls seemed healthy and happy. Cases of contagion are removed to the city hospital. A young girl who is thought by her mother and the Sisters to be feeble-minded had just entered the school. Should this prove to be true the inspector will advise her commitment to Lincoln State School and Colony. Two physicians come on call; they make no charge for their services, besides furnishing the medicines free. One of the physicians comes often to look the girls over and give any doubtful one a physical examination. There is no epilepsy among the children.

Daily religious instruction is given, including mass in the chapel; all children are required to attend.

The first eight grades are taught in the institution. Girls from fourteen to sixteen years attend from 1.00 to 3.00 p. m. and the younger girls from 9.00 a. m. to 12.00 noon. All are required to attend a study hour in the evening. There is considerable industrial training, consisting of fine needle work, sewing, cooking and laundry work. There has been a demand for girls from the home by private families and in nearly every instance, when they have gone out to work, have made good.

None but delinquent girls are received at the House of the Good Shepherd. Some of these are admitted on application of their parents or friends but the majority are committed by the court. There was one girl, nine years old, who was transferred, by court commitment from another institution where she was corrupting the morals of the other children, to the House of the Good Shepherd. She is kept isolated from the older girls and under the direct supervision of one of the Sisters. Copies of the court commitment are furnished in each case. There are three old ladies (all quite feeble) who have been at the institution for years. Old people are not received at this time.

The menu is varied from time to time.

Breakfast.—Bread and butter, hash, fried potatoes, oat meal and coffee.

Dinner.—Soup, meat, vegetables, fruit and tea.

Supper.—Light meal.

There was \$500 worth of fruit and vegetables, including potatoes, in stock.

They have three cows. They use an auto for all their hauling and delivering of laundry. Two hundred chickens furnish fresh eggs for use on the tables in the institution.

All the children are assigned certain duties, according to their strength and adaptability to work. The girls do the laundry work, assist with cooking and sewing. Special stress is placed on instruction in fine needle work and embroidery. Each department is supervised by a Sister. While the work in the laundry and ironing room is intended to fit the girls for usefulness when they leave the institution, it is also a source of income.

There were seventy girls present, ranging in age from twelve to thirty-five years. Children may enter as young as ten years of age. The dependent girls were removed to the Guardian Angel Industrial School for Girls one year ago.

A large part of the support comes from laundry work and needle work. Several counties pay a small allowance for care of delinquent girls sent to them by the court. There were girls in the institution from LaSalle, Peoria, Sangamon, Knox and Henry Counties. Sangamon County pays nothing for the care of their girls and others not enough in any instance to pay for the support of the girls. The Sisters solicit contributions. Small amounts are paid by certain parents and relatives who have children in the home.

Only a few children are placed in foster homes; most of the girls either return to their own homes, seek work for themselves when eighteen years old, or are aided in finding employment by the Sisters. While the Sisters have not used the blanks endorsed by the Board of Administration, they have used great care in investigating homes where children are placed.

While the records are not as elaborate as they should be, they do contain a fair amount of necessary history and will be improved upon from time to time.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

THE HOME.

Girard, Illinois.

Inspected, 1916.

Institution one mile northwest of Girard, Ill., owned and managed by the Dunkard Church.

The Home is located on twenty acres of excellent land, fourteen under cultivation and six constituting the building site and garden plat. The Home is built of brick and has two stories, basement and unfinished attic. The building sets well back from the main road in a beautiful lawn a part of which is arranged with beds of choice flowers.

First Floor.—Reception room, office, superintendent's rooms, private parlor, guest room, sick room, kitchen, dining room, play room, sewing room, store room, two toilets, one for old people and one for children and three rooms for old ladies.

Second Floor.—This floor is divided into three sections: Boys' side, two dormitories with seven beds. Girls' side with one dormitory with seven beds. South side, sixteen rooms for old people, clothes room and one toilet each for boys' and girls' department.

Basement.—Hot water heating plant, storage battery electric plant, laundry with power washer and wringer, hot water heater and fruit room.

Fruit.—There is an abundance of fruit raised on the premises. Last year they canned three thousand quarts. There were still about nine hundred quarts in store.

Sanitation.—The home was in good sanitary condition. Beds were clean and dormitories well ventilated.

Light.—The building is lighted by electricity from storage battery system in the basement.

Fire Protection.—Fire extinguishers are placed in convenient places throughout the building. The building, being of brick with slate roof and far removed from any other buildings, is well protected from loss by fire.

Water.—A well furnishes a good supply of excellent water for general use.

Health.—The children all seemed healthy and well cared for. There has been no quarantine during the year. Dr. J. H. Riffey, Girard, is their attending physician, comes on call and makes a nominal charge of 75 cents per visit. There were five deaths among the old people, mostly from old age.

The sewage from the premises is conducted through an open sewer to a creek some distance from the house.

School and Church.—All children of school age attend the public school in Girard and are reported as being among the brightest in attendance. Morning devotions are conducted in the home and preaching services in the home every two weeks for the benefit of the elderly people. The children attend the Brethren Church and Sunday school in town.

Admission.—There is no age limit nor set amount of compensation for admission of old people. This is one of the few homes that has opened its doors to many who are not able to pay for their care. Those who are able pay for their care. Children are admitted when found in need of a home and many are committed by the courts. Macoupin County Court has been fortunate in arranging for the temporary care of many of their court wards, paying 35 cents per day for their care.

Menu.—The day of this inspection:

Breakfast.—Oatmeal, fried bread, milk and coffee, bread and butter.

Dinner.—Meat, potatoes, vegetables, milk, bread and butter.

Supper.—Light diet. Iced tea; every Thursday evening during the summer months a large dish of home made ice cream is served. The menu is varied from time to time.

Work Done by Inmates.—Children assist with the work, wash dishes, help with bed room work and general work of the institution. Four older girls are paid a small wage.

Inmates.—The older people's side of the home was full and some on the waiting list. There were sixteen present, five men and eleven women, ranging in age from sixty-six to ninety-one years. There were eleven children, three boys and eight girls, ranging in age from three to sixteen years. To these were added sixteen more, five boys and eleven girls, taken from the Bethel Holiness Orphanage at Carlinville on account of brutal treatment at that orphanage and placed by the county authorities of Macoupin County temporarily as boarders and until they could be returned to their own people or otherwise disposed of.

Stock.—The stock consisted of two horses, one colt, three cows, eleven hogs and a number of chickens.

Support.—Support of the home comes from pay for care of old people, board for children and free will offerings. It is a surprise to see the care the children and old people have on the meager amount of funds provided.

Records.—The records are very meager and do not measure up to the other standards of the home. The superintendent is anxious for suggestions along that line.

Salaries Paid.—The superintendent and wife, Herman O. Appleman and Laura Appleman, \$600 per year; four hired girls, one \$2.50, two \$3 each and one \$4.50 per week; hired man \$26 per month.

Much of the success of the institution is due to the excellent superintendent and matron; both are devoted to their work and are of a high type of Christian character.

Inspected by

CITAS, VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Grace and Racine Streets, Chicago, Illinois—Telephone Wellington 3434-3435.

Inspected June 6, 1916.

Institution reached by Clark Street car to Grace Street and east one-half block.

This property consists of seven acres, covering two city blocks. The building is four stories with attic, is constructed of pressed brick and is semi-fireproof. The Administration Building is in the center and faces the south. The whole property is enclosed by a granite and concrete wall eight feet high, except in front of the Administration Building. In front of this building is a beautiful yard decorated with choice flowers and shrubbery. The building is two hundred feet long. The whole distance across the wings and Administration Building is three hundred feet. Two connecting enclosures eighteen feet each gives the building three hundred and thirty-six feet front.

Administration Building, First Floor.—Dining room, Sisters' kitchen, dentistry and pharmacy parlor for inmates, wardrobe and Sisters' room.

Second Floor.—Three parlors, three offices, library and assembly room for Sisters.

Third Floor.—Chapel, small infirmary room for Sisters.

Fourth Floor.—Sisters' dormitories.

Attic.—Is used for storage purposes.

East Wing.—Fifty feet long; used exclusively as home of the Order of the Magdalenes. This department is separate and distinct from the balance of the institution, having its own kitchen, dining room, infirmary, etc. A

wide hall way on first, second and fourth floors connect the east and west wings of the building. A large cellar under this part of the building contains supplies for the whole institution; also paint and carpenter shop and incubator room.

West Wing.—Three hundred feet long and fifty feet wide.

First Floor.—South end occupied by junior department, fruit room, work room for embroidery, bead work and general industrial training, dining room, kitchen and supply rooms. Cooking is done with gas. All kitchens have steam cookers and tea and coffee urns.

Second Floor.—Two school rooms, recreation hall, forty by eighty feet, used for entertainments and recreation on bad days, work room with thirty electric power sewing machines. The purpose of this department is to teach the girls along industrial lines; proceeds of their work furnishes partial support for the institution.

Third Floor.—Infirmary with eight beds and convalescent room, two dormitories. There is a room occupied by a Sister off from each dormitory or sleeping room.

Fourth Floor.—Three dormitories.

Attic.—Music room, sewing rooms for the house and isolation room recently fitted out.

Senior Industrial School.—North part of west wing:

First Floor.—Dining room, kitchen, supply rooms and small domestic science kitchen. Food is cooked here on small stoves, it being thought best to use that system nearest to the family or home idea.

Second Floor.—Recreation hall for recreation and entertainments, large school room with capacity of seventy pupils.

Third Floor.—Infirmary with twelve beds, small dining room for convalescents, two dormitories, small infirmary for cases of serious illness.

Fourth Floor.—One dormitory for elderly women, two dormitories for girls.

Attic.—Receiving dormitory for new arrivals, used until physical condition is decided upon, isolation room for infectious diseases; remainder of this attic is used for repair rooms, wardrobes and storage purposes.

All clothing, etc., belonging to the girls is carefully marked and stored until time for the girl's release, when her possessions are turned over to her. There is a woman in charge who has served for twenty years as superintendent of this department. Clothing, bedding, shoes, new materials, toilet articles, etc., are stored here in wonderful precision and order. No better system could be invented.

Toilet and bathing facilities are excellent. Off from each dormitory there is a room with cement floor containing twenty-five stationary wash bowls supplied with hot and cold water. There are no shower baths but a large number of bath tubs, including two in the laundry department. Each girl is furnished with individual towels, tooth brush, cup, etc. These are kept in individual lockers. Keys to the lockers are kept on a board. All are numbered consecutively and are in charge of the Sister and one of the girls. The keys are passed out at rising time in the morning and retiring time in the evening.

Laundry Building.—This building is two stories high and is constructed of brick and is located at the rear of the west wing of the building. This laundry is equipped with eight steam washing machines, four extractor driers, tumbler drier, soap mixer; the ironing room is splendidly equipped with two very large mangles and other devices to lessen the work and increase efficiency and volume of work accomplished. Few laundries in Chicago are better equipped. They are just installing a starched clothes ironer. When installed it will eliminate nearly all hand ironing of starched pieces. On the second floor hand ironing is done with electric irons. There is also a sewing room with several electric sewing machines. All pulleys, belts and pieces of machinery are protected by screens to avoid accident to the operators. Seven Sisters superintend the various branches of this department. Besides being a source of income, many of the girls are trained in the work and some are now earning good wages in high class laundries.

Power House.—The power house is a brick structure and contains three 100-horsepower boilers. These furnish power for the laundry and kitchen and heat for the entire building. The buildings are heated by steam and lighted with electricity.

Sanitation.—The sanitary condition is excellent. Order, system and cleanliness prevail. All the floors are of hard wood and with the exception of the attic are waxed and highly polished. It would be impossible to improve on the sanitary conditions.

Sleeping Rooms.—Single beds, with good high grade mattresses and clothing are used throughout. Each bedstead is painted black, has a good woven wire spring and has a neat white spread and pillow sham. The dormitories are light and well ventilated.

Improvements.—Two thousand five hundred dollars worth of new equipment for the laundry, including shirt ironing equipment, dry room tumblers for towels and blankets and starch ironing machine.

Fire Protection.—There are three iron (step) fire escapes on the west wing and one on the Administration Building, leading from top floor to the ground. These are easy of access from the dormitories and rooms adjoining. There is a 50-foot reel of hose attached to stand pipes in each hall way. They have no chemicals. For some reason, the city fire department has not caused them to install fire axes and water cans as they have in most of the other buildings of the city. The building is of slow burning material. They have no fire drill but the girls are taught how to use the fire escape.

Health.—The general health has been very good. One girl came from Juvenile Court with scarlet fever. She was removed at once to the Cook County Isolation Hospital and recovered. No other cases developed at the institution although several were exposed. When a girl with venereal disease is sent to the institution she is isolated and scientifically treated at once; precautions are taken not to infect others. There are no epileptics but several sub-normal girls, none of whom are considered at this time to be subjects for Lincoln State School and Colony. There were none with serious illness in the institution at the time of this inspection. Nineteen leading physicians and dentists constitute the medical staff. Among these are leading eye, ear, nose and throat specialists, nerve specialists, skin specialists and dentists.

Church and School.—All inmates attend mass daily in the Chapel. Seniors attend school from 9.30 a. m. until 12.00 noon. Juniors attend school from 9.30 a. m. to 12.00 noon and from 1.00 to 4.00 p. m., divided according to grade, each girl attending one-half of each school day. Stenography and typewriting are taught one hour each day with an average attendance of twenty. There are classes in fine needle work, plain sewing, cooking, etc.

Admission.—Girls are admitted on application of friends or relatives. None over age are admitted except it is done voluntarily or are committed by court. Most of the girls are from court commitment.

Menu—Breakfast.—Coffee, breakfast food, generally hash and bread and butter.

Dinner.—Soup, roast beef or stew, two vegetables, bread and butter, coffee or tea; Fridays and Sundays some sweet dessert.

Supper.—Hot supper, consisting of eggs, fish or some other kind of meat, bread and butter.

Lunch.—At 10.00 a. m., consisting of bread and cup of tea. At 2.30 p. m., fruit, coffee cake or something of that character.

Eighty gallons of milk is purchased each day. Milk bill per month averages \$400. Bread from \$300 to \$400 and other food stuff in proportion. Most of the canned goods, including fruit, is purchased in monthly supply. Considerable fruit is canned for winter use by the girls. Six hundred chickens have been hatched this spring and the incubators are in use. From two to three cases of eggs are shipped from a farm in Kansas each week. Many more are of home production.

Work Done by Inmates.—Each girl has her part to do in the general work in the institution according to her aptitude, age, strength and class to which she belongs. All lines of work are supervised by a Sister in charge.

Support.—Support comes from work done in the institution, such as bead work, needle work, laundry, plain and fancy sewing, etc., individual contributions (30 cents per day) for each girl committed to them by the Cook County Juvenile Court and payment for care of girls from outside counties. A field day is observed once each year. The Order of Magdalenes are practically self-supporting from proceeds of their fine needle work.

Inmates.—The report of the institution made June 1, 1916, showed three hundred and ninety-four present in the institution. Of this number forty-two were Sisters in charge, sixty-four Magdalenes who have taken a vow to remain always within the institution, elderly women and remainder are girls and women from eleven to forty-four years of age. Sisters are divided up as to vocation as follows: Teachers in school, 7; music, 6; needle work, 10; stenography, 3; domestic science, 13. Each class has a portion of ground set apart for gardening purposes and great interest is manifested by the girls in raising vegetables which are of great value for table use, and in their flower gardens which greatly add to the beauty and cheerfulness of the place.

Recreation.—The girls are organized into baseball and basket ball teams. They have numerous swings, roller skates, croquet and other games. They often spend their recreation time singing or practicing band music. There is a good band or orchestra in both the senior and junior classes. Certain hours are set apart for recreation and at those times a large measure of freedom is granted each girl. About five hundred volumes of good books, mostly fiction, are given out and by many are read with great interest.

Placement.—No girls are placed in foster homes. Court girls are dismissed from the institution only when released by the court. These are returned to their relatives or placed out for wages. Those who are not wards of the court and who refuse to be placed in a place to work and who must look out for themselves when of age and on leaving the institution, are given money for one week's board and new outfit of clothing. Mother Superior stated that of the girls who are mentally normal 75 per cent make good. Sub-normals are helped and make good only when under custodial care and advised. Institution cares only for that class.

Records.—The records of the girls are very complete and satisfactory. Sister Vincentis is the record keeper. All financial records are kept by Sister M. Assumption. All are well kept and strict accounting is made of all funds. Annual reports of finances are made each year to the Board of Administration.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

HUDELSON BAPTIST ORPHANAGE.

Irvington, Illinois.

Inspected October 25, 1916.

Real estate consists of one hundred and nineteen acres of good land, in pasture and under cultivation and fourteen acres where orphanage is located.

This home consists of a two-story frame building with basement, has shingle roof and concrete foundation. A two-story frame, shingle roof building used at present as a storage house. There are two barns, chicken house and other necessary out buildings, all in very good repair.

First Floor.—Reception room, used also as hospital and detention room when necessity demands it, one dormitory for girls with thirteen single beds and one crib bed, matron's rooms, girls' toilet and bath room with one bath tub and two bowls, small store room, clothes press with shelves, a long hall way with benches on either side.

Second Floor.—Boys' dormitory with fifteen beds, small room with low partitions occupied by a mother and her three children, superintendent's office, school room, store room for bedding, boys' toilet, same construction as on the first floor.

Basement.—Kitchen, dining room, laundry, furnace room, electric storage room, electric plant in building outside. The laundry consists of washing machine, mangle and extractor and these things were in fair condition. The furnace room is separated from the remainder of the basement, is of concrete and fireproof; a very good furnace of the "Ideal" pattern furnishes abundant heat for the building. The washing machine is operated by a gas engine, the mangle and extractor by electricity. Water is pumped by gas engine into air pressure tank in the basement.

Attic.—Reached from the second floor by a narrow step stairway is used as a "catch all" and among other things contained about three thousand or four thousand empty fruit jars and an immense pile of cast off clothing that had been sent to the orphanage, much of which is fit for nothing except old rags. The matron stated that recently Mr. Kelley, the superintendent, shipped one ton of old rags, much of which came from this class of donations.

Sanitation and Order.—Are far from satisfactory. The bed ticks are filled with straw and are changed often and were in very good condition; the bedding was in good condition, clean and plentiful. While it was early in the morning and some allowance was made for this, the house was in a general state of disorder, hall floors dirty, laundry extremely so, both rooms in bad condition, kitchen floors needed sweeping. In the front hall way there are large patches of plaster torn from the walls and the high baseboards and woodwork scarred and marked by hard usage. Three old wooden benches are used for seats, while this hall way has little light except what comes through the front door and a part of this was patched, excluding much of the light. I was informed that the girls must use the dining room for play room and recreation room. While the bathing and toilet facilities were plentiful, they still resort to the old roller towel. I found one in each of the toilet rooms lying on a bench; there were no rollers provided; these towels were grimy and wet. While I was informed that they had individual combs and tooth brushes, none of either was in evidence. At each subsequent visit the inspector has advised the use of individual towels. The dining room tables were furnished with red table cloths and chairs and benches were used.

Plans are drawn to convert the cottage now used for storage purposes into a home for the boys who work on the farm. It is their purpose to put in a basement and brick foundation. Their plans also call for a gymnasium and equipment; also installation of electric lights and a steam heating plant. Lack of funds has retarded progress in making these much needed improvements.

Fire Protection.—The building is well protected from fire; hand grenades and chemicals on each floor and a hose on the second floor with good iron fire escapes at the front of the building. Others will be installed in a short time.

Improvements.—The improvements of recent years have added much to the comfort and usefulness of the institution; the electric lighting system, dining room and kitchen in the basement and cement walks and water supply are to be commended.

Water.—Their water supply is plentiful and of good quality. Water for general house use comes from four wells and drinking water from five cisterns on the premises. The cisterns were recently repaired and cleaned out. An analysis was made of the drinking water within the last year and it was found to be all right. All rain water passes through a filter at the cistern.

Health.—The general health of the children was good and there has been no quarantine or serious sickness during the past year. There is no hospital, the reception room being used for a hospital when needed. Dr. G. W. Klosterman of Irvington is the home physician, makes no charge except

for medicines. There has been no ring worm in the institution this year. Four boys and two girls were reported as sub-normal; none declared feeble-minded. One boy who is at the institution with his mother was in Lincoln State School and Colony and was returned with the belief that he would improve faster on the farm.

School.—School facilities have been much improved in recent years. The school room has been moved to the second floor and is light and very well adapted to the purpose. F. T. Klotzsche, the teacher and assistant superintendent of the home, appears to be a very well equipped teacher and earnest worker. Miss Etta Crooker has charge of the kindergarten. The kindergarten is poorly equipped and the opportunities along this line are modified. School is conducted during eight months of the year. All the grades are taught. Last year they had one girl in high school and one in Brown's Business College at Centralia.

Church.—Religious services are held every Sunday morning and evening and daily devotions conducted in the home.

When the cottage is repaired there will be a capacity of seventy-five children.

Admission.—Children are admitted by court commitment. Three counties had children in the home, others by surrender by mother or father and some are boarded on special arrangement with the superintendent.

Inmates.—There were eighteen girls, ranging in age from six to fourteen years, and twenty-seven boys, from nine months to fourteen years; all appeared happy and comfortably clothed.

Menu.—The following menu was reported:

Breakfast.—Cereals and milk, bread and some kind of fruit, milk to drink when they ask for it.

Dinner.—Potatoes, vegetables, gravy and bread, sometimes meat; water to drink.

Supper.—Rice or some food of the kind, fruit, bread and butter and milk, varied from time to time.

In the winter time they kill their own meat, including beef.

Stock and Poultry.—They reported the following stock and fowls: Eleven cows, five work horses, thirty hogs and one hundred chickens. They were milking seven cows at the time; all the milk and butter was used on their table.

Work Done by Children.—The children who are old enough assist with the work of the home. The work is divided into departments and certain boys are detailed to the outside work and the girls to the inside care of the home. There were three girls in the dining room and kitchen and two in each of the other departments. Four boys attend to the dairy work and two to each of the remaining departments. A man from Irvington works at odd jobs and operates the machinery for the laundry. The girls do all the ironing.

The assistant superintendent reported the following products from the farm for the year: Two hundred bushels of wheat, six hundred bushels of oats; two hundred bushels of potatoes; fifteen bushels of sweet potatoes; all the vegetables they need for table use; approximately four hundred bushels of corn; their two silos are filled for the second time; three acres of sugar cane; twenty acres of cow peas and approximately sixty tons of hay and rough feed.

Support.—Their support comes from sale of farm products, solicitation, a few small amounts paid for board of children and donations from the churches.

Placement.—Those children committed by the court or surrendered by parents are placed in homes. Rev. A. C. Kelley, the superintendent, inspects the homes, places the children and supervises them after placement.

Records.—The records were in good shape. Two sets of records are kept, one by the superintendent, using the card system recommended by the Board of Administration, and a record book by the matron; by the use of both of these records a very complete history of the child is obtained.

Employees and Salaries Paid.—The following salaries were reported: Rev. Alfred C. Kelley, superintendent, \$1,000 per year; Miss Katherine Weber, \$25 per month; F. H. Kotzsche, assistant superintendent, \$60 per month; Mrs. Clara Kotzsche, assistant matron, \$15 per month; Miss Etta Crooker, primary teacher, \$15 per month; Julius Zimmerman, farm helper, \$32 per month; seamstress, living in town, \$15 per month; a total of \$2,944 per year for salaries.

While a good work is being done, it is quite evident that this institution is not up to the standard in many respects and immediate steps should be taken to place it in good livable condition. Rev. A. C. Kelley, the superintendent, and his helpers have been faithful and have done the best they could and any failure to reach the standard should be charged to the church which has, to all appearances, utterly failed in meeting their obligation and by their failure have placed discredit on the institution. There has been insufficient help and the property has been allowed to deteriorate and to get into an almost dilapidated condition. Patches of plaster off the walls in the front hall way and the scarred condition of woodwork presents a dismal aspect on entering the home and lends but little to the uplift of the children entrusted to their care.

Recommendations.—The inspector would urge that the property be thoroughly renovated and improved, including painting of the building which is greatly in need of paint, refinishing of the hall ways and rooms throughout, where needed, finishing of the cottage in order to supply the boys with a play room and recreation hall, removal of benches and replacing of same with chairs in hall ways and dining room; supplying of the toilet rooms with individual towels, discarding all roller towels; that the churches be encouraged to send in supplies of fruit and table supplies; that they be discouraged in the matter of sending boxes of cast-off clothing, much of which cannot be used without being made over at an expense to the institution and some not fit for anything except rags and encouraged to give only such garments as will give the child a creditable appearance; that the church take immediate steps to furnish the needed funds to place this institution in the foreground among the institutions of the State and worthy of the church which gave it its existence. The State should be districted and the solicitors from the Maywood Home be required to solicit in the northern part of the State and not to infringe upon that part of the State from which funds must be solicited for the upkeep of this institution.

The sacrifice of Mr. Kelley, the superintendent, and his assistant, have been great and they should be aided and encouraged in their work.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

ILLINOIS CHILDREN'S HOME AND AID SOCIETY—DUQUOIN HOME.

525 South Line Street, DuQuoin, Illinois.

This building is constructed of cement blocks and has two stories, basement and attic.

First Floor.—Twelve foot hall way, living room, used as library, office, matron's room, private bath, sewing room, kitchen, dining room and pantry. There is a long porch front and back, running full length of the building.

Second Floor.—South side—dormitory for boys, bath room, clothes room, crib room and caretaker's room. North side—same as south side but occupied by girls.

Attic.—Used as place to dry clothes in winter and as a general storage room. There were four beds in the attic to be used in case of emergency.

The floors throughout are of hard wood. Strips of carpet are used in the aisles in the dormitories. White enameled bedsteads are used. All were well supplied with clothing and clean and in good sanitary condition. One child sleeps in a bed. The clothes room was well filled with good clothing and drawers and shelves filled with bedding supplies. The sewing room was fitted out with lockers filled with clothing. There were two sewing machines in the room. The dining room was fitted out with two polished top tables,

no table cloth; napkins were placed under the plates. Other outfittings were of good quality and the floors were white and clean. The "Silence" rule did not govern and the children were allowed to converse quietly as they ate. The kitchen was well equipped, clean and sanitary.

There was an abundance of light and air except in the school room in the basement where there were three small windows at the ceiling. This place was not a proper place to attempt to conduct a school. Plans were consummated and work started to put up a new school building nearby and the children of the home are to have one room. The public schools furnish a teacher for the children.

The store room was well filled. One thousand quarts of fruit were donated last year, fifteen hundred quarts canned at the home and there were approximately one thousand quarts on hand.

Laundry had three stationary tubs and hand power washer. Water for laundry purposes is pumped from a cistern.

Heat and Water.—A good hot water heater of the "Idéal" pattern heats the building in a satisfactory manner. City water is used and the pressure was very low. The toilets would not flush, water would not run at any faucet except in the tubs in the basement and then in small quantities only. The toilet off from the boys' play room was in bad condition and unsanitary, having been used and no water for flushing.

Sanitation.—The sanitation was good with the exceptions just mentioned.

Fire Protection.—There was no fire protection of any kind. There was a one hundred-gallon tank in the attic, intended as a storage for water but it was empty. Should a fire occur under the prevailing conditions the property would doubtless be lost. The inspector called up Mr. E. B. Eaton, president of the home board. He came and looked over the premises and promised to have matters remedied and later word was received from Mr. Reynolds, superintendent of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, stating that they had an abundant supply of water and plans completed for the new school building.

Coal and gas used for cooking and building lighted by gas.

Health.—The health of the children was reported good at this time. Whooping cough, mumps and diphtheria went the rounds of the home during the year of 1915. There were no deaths or bad results from any of the diseases. There were no mental defectives in the home at this time. No children with kidney trouble. Dr. E. J. Burch, and Dr. D. W. Daggett, both of DuQuoin, come on call and donate their services. Dr. T. B. Reiggin attends to the dentistry work, charging the regular price for his work. There was no isolation room and when one is needed the children must be shifted and a certain part used for that purpose. Last year they used the girls' side of the house on the second floor.

School.—There were twenty children in school; ten from outside were in attendance.

Church.—The children attend Sunday School at different churches, three months at a time. A few attend preaching services.

Admission.—All children are admitted by an order from the Chicago office. Children are committed by the courts. The workers in the field usually bring them to the home, the society requiring all papers to be furnished them in each case. They also require a physical examination to be made in the county from which the child is taken. A certificate of health must accompany the child.

Menu.—The following menu was reported by the matron:

Breakfast.—Breakfast food, jelly, butter and bread, eggs, coffee or cocoa.

Dinner.—Three vegetables, meat, dessert, bread

Supper.—Left-overs from dinner, bread and butter, milk often, cake, varied.

Butter and eggs are gotten fresh from the farmers.

Work Done by Children.—The children assist with the general house work except laundry. A woman comes to the institution and does all the

washing and ironing. They did not appear to be overtaxed. Much of their time is spent in recreation.

Support.—Funds are provided for the work by funds from counties, small amounts from children's board and from funds secured by solicitor in the field. Miss Minnie E. Smith was the solicitor for this district with headquarters at the Merchants Hotel, DuQuoin. Miss C. M. Sperry brings the children to the home, places them in foster homes and supervises them after placement. All applications for children are made through the Chicago office where all records are kept. All funds solicited in the district go into the common treasury. A weekly allowance is made of \$25 for incidentals for the home, including fares for receiving and placing of children.

Employees and Salaries Paid.—Miss Ora McGlasson, the matron, receives \$55 per month. Miss Lula McGlasson, caretaker, receives \$25 per month and the cook receives \$25 per month. The complete pay roll is \$105 per month. All bills are paid by check from the main office.

Inmates.—There were twenty-four children in the home, seventeen boys ranging in age from six to fourteen years and seven girls from four to fourteen years.

The grounds, 300 by 400 feet, are well equipped with swings, teter boards, etc.

They have about fifty chickens. No attempt is made at gardening.

Mr. S. B. Eaton, telephone DuQuoin 95, is president of the home board and is greatly interested in the work.

The recommendations of the inspector relative to better fire protection, water supply and school facilities are being carried out.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

ILLINOIS CHILDREN'S HOME AND AID SOCIETY—EVANSTON RECEIVING HOME.

Evanston Avenue and Main Street, Evanston, Illinois.

Inspected August 5, 1916.

This institution is reached by Evanston Elevated to Main Street and west to Ridge Avenue.

This property consists of two cottages, one of brick and the other frame, located on about one acre of ground at the place indicated.

The boys' cottage is of frame, shingle roof and has two stories and basement.

First Floor.—Small sitting room, reception room, caretaker's room, one dormitory with six single beds, locker room, wash room and toilet room combined with three wash bowls, one toilet and shower bath.

Second Floor.—One dormitory with six single beds, one with four and another with one bed, laundress' room, linen closet, bath and toilet room.

Basement.—Three rooms used as play room in bad weather and for general storage purposes; also toilet room but not in working order at time of this visit.

The sanitary condition of this building was good.

The girls' building is constructed of brick and stucco with slate roof; is well constructed and in fine sanitary condition.

First Floor.—Dining room and living room separated by roll partition easily handled and by which they may be thrown together adding much to ventilation facilities, matron's living room, bed room and toilet, reception hall, clothes supply room, pantry, kitchen, refrigerator room, large back porch. The cooking is done with gas and a dumb waiter is used to convey food, etc. to the third floor.

Second Floor, South Side.—Three single rooms fitted out with furniture for three large girls, usually selected by seniority or on merit. The condition of these three rooms convinced the inspector that the single room is an ideal system to teach the child order and to instill in them a principle of self-respect. One dormitory with three beds, maid's room with door

opening into this dormitory and to hall way leading to girls' single rooms, bath and toilet room, two shower baths, hot water mixer and slop basin.

Second Floor, North Side.—Cook's room, one dormitory with twelve beds, caretaker's room, bath room with two tubs, one for large and another for small children, four wash basins, large play room, toy room and screened porch. The play rooms were a wilderness of toys of almost every variety. The floors in bath and supply rooms are of cement as are the stairways, while the halls and rooms are cement covered with flooring, and in most instances the floors are covered with battleship linoleum. Separate lockers are supplied throughout. Care in use of individual towels, combs and tooth brushes is exercised. Liquid soap is used.

Third Floor.—Used for isolation purposes. New arrivals are all kept in this department for a certain period of time until danger from communication of any contagion is past and certain rooms are set apart for any who are sick. All contagious cases are removed at once to the Evanston Contagious Hospital for care and treatment. Boys' side has two dormitories with two and five beds, respectively, caretaker's room between the two, bath and toilet room with one bath tub and two bowls, lockers in the hall way. The dormitory and toilet facilities on the girls' side is same as the boys, except that the lockers are in the rooms and some changes in bath and toilet room. Small, but very well equipped, operating room with operating table, glass top stand, fair supply of instruments for minor operations, a good supply of drugs, gauze and bandages. Owing to the crowded condition of the building a part of the operating room is used for storing bed clothes and wearing apparel. There is some thought in converting one of the small dormitories into a well equipped up-to-date operating room and use the present room for clothing exclusively. Miss Ellen Dowling, a trained nurse of considerable experience, is in charge and has a very complete set of records of each child who comes to the home. This department has a kitchen where cereals are prepared. All other food is sent up on the dumb waiter from the general kitchen. In this, as in the other department, the superintendent, helpers and children use the same dining room; play room with toys and books and screened porch partitioned off, making two separate compartments. One porch has three beds. All rooms on this floor have been furnished by some society or church. One great objection offered to this building is the fact that this floor is but half story and as a result the rooms are cut up by the gables and corners and in summer are unbearably hot. The day of this inspection the weather was warm and a part of these rooms could not have been less than 95°. This floor is reached by a separate stairway from the west side of the building and no way connected with the remainder of the building, making isolation complete.

Basement.—Divided in two parts. North side consists of a well equipped laundry with power washer, mangle, extractor, two stationary tubs and seven section steam drier. All machinery is well protected by screen coverings, ironing room, coal and store rooms. South side consists of two large boilers with coils, furnishing heat and hot water for both buildings, hot water heater for summer use, coal room and janitor's room.

The premises are supplied with good cement walks and throughout are in excellent condition. A fine garden has furnished all the vegetables for the use of the inmates since June 1. There is a well arranged play ground equipped with swings, teter boards, etc.

Sleeping Quarters.—All sleeping rooms were supplied with single iron bedsteads and plenty of clothing of good quality and clean. All the rooms were well ventilated.

Fire Protection.—The concrete stairways and fireproof construction makes the brick building practically safe from great damage from fire. Some garden hose and ladders add to the fire protection. The cottage is void of any extinguishers. The inspectors has recommended before at least one extinguisher for each floor and again renewed this recommendation.

Heat and Light.—The buildings are both heated by steam from the boilers in basement of the brick building. Both buildings are lighted by

electricity, the wiring having been done in the boys' cottage since our former inspection.

Health.—The superintendent reported the general health of the children to have been good throughout the year. They have been under quarantine three different times from scarlet fever and chicken pox. No bad results or deaths from either disease. Each time the disease was carried to the institution by new children. With the exception of one child, they were removed to the Evanston Contagious Hospital. Dr. Dwight Clark attends all cases of illness in the home, comes on call and makes no charge for his services. One boy has ring worm. He was infected when he came; it has not spread to the others and he is practically well. There have been no deaths at the home for the past five and one-half years.

School and Church.—All children of school age attend the Oakton school, five blocks south, where Prof. F. C. Nichols, the superintendent, has set apart two rooms for use of the institution children. The school board and board of the institution join in paying for teachers for these rooms. The children attend the United Presbyterian Church part of the time but during the extreme hot weather Sunday school has been taught at home by the superintendent.

Menu.—The menu is varied from time to time, usually consists of the following:

Breakfast.—Cereals, bread and butterine, fruit and milk.

Dinner.—Meat, vegetables, two varieties, dessert often, bread and butterine.

Supper.—Rice, hominy or cracked wheat, milk to drink. In cold weather cocoa or puritan coffee.

Inmates.—There were 48 children in the home, 26 boys and 22 girls, ranging in age from 1 to 12 years.

Work Done by the Children.—The older children assist with the work under the direction of the caretaker. Boys make their own beds, help with general cleaning, while the girls help with dining room work, wash dishes and prepare vegetables for the use of the institution. The heavy scrubbing and all laundry work, including washing and ironing, is done by the laundress. Girls also help with the mending. Care is taken not to assign any child to a task that is too heavy for its ability and strength.

Salaries Paid.—The helpers are paid the following salaries per month, including their keep: Isabella Lauver, matron, \$55; Hattie J. Robinson, assistant matron, \$25; Miss Ida Thompson, caretaker second floor, \$35; Miss Ellen Dowling, nurse, \$45; Mrs. Young, nurse's assistant, \$35; Miss Agnes Norstdahe, matron, boys' cottage, \$30; cook, \$35; laundress, \$35; general helper, \$25.

Placement of Children.—All placements of children in homes are conducted from the general office in the Republic Building, Chicago, where all records and blanks are kept, report of which is found in the general report on the institution just preceding this.

Recommendations.—While the home is in fine condition, the inspector believes that a great advantage could be gained by the following improvements:

First—By raising the roof of brick building, making it full three stories.

Second—By converting one of the dormitory rooms into an operating and drug room and by providing a few hospital tables for the sick rooms.

Third—By placing screens on the back porch down stairs.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

ILLINOIS TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED GIRLS.

4900 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Inspected May 16, 1916.

Institution reached by Indiana Avenue to Forty-ninth Street and one block east.

This is one of the fourteen houses of this order of Sisters, the Mother House being in St. Louis, Mo.

The building is located on one-half of a city block and is constructed of red brick; has four stories and basement in front and north and south wings and two stories and basement addition on the west of the center portion.

First Floor, South Division.—Two reception rooms, parlor, community room, linen room and office. The remainder of this wing, second, third and fourth floors are used by the Sisters exclusively. A large hall way runs through, separating the south wing from the two-story addition. On the first floor under the Chapel is a toilet room, pharmacy, dining room and library. Above these rooms on second floor is the Chapel.

First Floor, North Wing.—Assembly hall and work room is one. This hall is used for all entertainments and gatherings of a public nature.

First Floor, East Wing.—Children's reception room, visitors' parlor and school room with toilet. This room has been much improved by removing of a partition, throwing two rooms together.

Second Floor, North Wing.—West side—school room; east side—school room and dormitory with twenty-four beds, toilet and Sisters' room. This room is furnished with a long trough or sink for washing hands and face. Water is furnished from faucets and is warmed by a heater in the basement. Each dormitory has a series of lockers equal in number to beds and each child is required to keep its towels and other articles in the locker.

Third Floor.—East side—dormitory with twenty-eight beds and Sister's room. West side—dormitory with twenty-two beds and Sister's room and toilet.

Fourth Floor.—Two dormitories, one on east and one on west side with twenty-four beds each, toilets and Sister's room; wash basins and lockers are in the hall way. Clothes press and hospital room with four single beds.

A regular schedule of duties for children and school work is kept in the hall ways. The children are required to keep a note book to correspond with the regular daily schedule.

There are one hundred and fifty beds in the institution and all have been renovated and made over into moss mattresses, beds enameled and new woven wire springs throughout. All this work was done at the institution and the best quality of materials used.

Basement.—West side—bath room with eight shower and tub baths, play room and two toilets and dressing room. Water is heated for the whole building by a Rudd Instantaneous Heater. East side—clothes room, larger children's dining room, tables supplied with aluminium cups and saucers and good table ware, linen table cloths on each table. South side—dining room for smaller children, kitchen, help's dining room, vegetable and store rooms, refrigerator and Sisters' dining room.

Sanitation.—The whole premises were in excellent sanitary condition. No improvements could be suggested, the rooms being light and airy.

Improvements.—Besides the general repairs and work on beds in the dormitories, the yard has been laid out in walks, flower beds and shrubbery set out, play grounds greatly improved and several bubblers installed.

Heat and Light.—The building is heated by steam. The boiler room is separate from the main building. The janitor and his wife have two rooms in this building. The building is lighted with gas.

Health.—The institution was quarantined twice for a short period of time during the year. The hospital room on top floor is used for quarantine purposes. No serious cases and no deaths. They have no isolation room other than the hospital room. If a child develops any serious illness she is removed at once to either the Cook County or Durand Memorial Hospital. Only one death reported, and that six years ago. Their medical staff consists of Dr. B. G. Landon, and Dr. Edward W. Lyons, Dr. W. D. Murts, Dentist and Dr. E. T. Garrigan, Eye and Ear Specialist. They make no charge for their services. The dentist charges for material only. All the children appeared to be in excellent health.

Church and School.—All children are required to attend services in the Chapel and children are not taught the catechism until the parents have given consent in writing. School is in session ten months in the year and grades from second and including eighth are taught. The Palmer System of penmanship is taught in the institution by the Sister assistant who, a few months ago, completed a course of special training in this system of penmanship. The children are equal in figures, penmanship and general scholarship with any children of their age in the public schools of the city of Chicago.

Work and General Training.—The girls who are large enough, assist with the work under the direction of a Sister. They are trained for six months in each department, the idea being to fit the girl to care for her own home and earn her livelihood when she shall leave the institution. The heavy work is done by persons from outside who are hired for that purpose.

Inmates.—There were one hundred and seven children in the institution at the time of this inspection, seventy-eight girls committed from Cook County Court and one from Vermilion County and twenty-eight boarders and by private arrangement. Only two of the twenty-eight are paid for regularly. An injunction has been filed restraining the treasurer of Cook County from paying the so-called "Sectarian Institutions" the amount prescribed by statute under the Industrial School Act. This institution has received but a small amount during the time the injunction has been pending which has greatly hindered the progress of the work.

Support.—They receive some support from private parties through subscriptions and they send out letters asking for donations of supplies.

Menu.—There has never been any complaint raised against the food at this institution. A thoroughly trained Sister of the order has charge of the cooking and the food is well cooked, plentiful and of good variety. The menu is varied from time to time and materials for children's and the Sisters' foods are kept in the same receptacles and all food for the children and Sisters is cooked together and served from the same vessels.

Help Employed.—There are fourteen Sisters, including the Mother Superior in charge of the work. The janitor and his wife receive \$50 per month and keep. Two men helpers receive \$18 per month each. The janitor is also an expert gardener and throughout the season supplies the Sisters and inmates with an abundance of fine vegetables. The yards and play grounds are kept up in fine shape.

The "Shelter".—A two-story brick building with basement on the premises; formerly used for smaller children. The two upper floors are now used for storage purposes and the basement, as it has been for several years, for laundry. While the basement is in poor condition and not a satisfactory place for the purpose, it is well equipped with good power machinery. The ironing is done with common flat irons and mangle. The institution should have a new up-to-date building for laundry purposes.

Records.—The records are complete and comprehensive. The Sister assistant keeps all records and books for the institution and takes great pride in doing so. They show intelligence and exactness that deserves our highest commendation.

Fire Protection.—The premises are well protected from loss by fire. There are three reels of two-inch hose and stand pipes on each floor, chemical fire extinguishers. Fire axes and water cans are provided by the Chicago city fire department. They have a fire drill and on the day of this inspection, without any previous notice to either the Sisters or girls we sounded the fire alarm and cleared the building of all persons in two and one-half minutes, the children marching out in perfect order, each of the older girls in charge of a younger girl. The building has several iron step fire escapes conveniently located and unobstructed. These reach from the top of the building to the ground.

Placement of Children.—But few children are placed in family homes, it being the policy of the Sisters to train the girls in domestic science, needle-

work and to give them a general education and prepare them to be self-supporting.

This institution has a charter also for the Home of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls and during the years 1911-1913 they received twenty-nine delinquent girls from the court and trained them in a part of the building separate from the dependents. No delinquents have been committed to them since 1913. During the period from 1911-1916 one hundred and seventy-two dependent girls have been committed as court wards, making a total of two hundred and one court wards, besides those who have been kept as boarders.

Parents and friends visit the children at certain times as prescribed by the rules of the institution.

The children generally show marked ability, especially in writing, sewing and music. Miss Ava Connors, a thoroughly competent teacher, has donated her time and service to the training of the children in music since this institution first secured its charter, five years ago.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

JUVENILE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF AURORA.

Aurora, Illinois.

Inspected May 18, 1916.

This inspection was made following a request from the management of the Juvenile Protective Association for a certificate, enabling them to receive children committed by the courts.

The organization was founded and charter granted in March, 1914, the general object of the association being the protection of dependent and neglected children. A house was rented and a matron, Mrs. May Goddard, was placed in charge. The place is known as the "Detention Home" and is used for the temporary care of dependent and neglected children. Funds to carry on the work have been solicited from the public, the association assuming the payment of rent. The home was endorsed by the supervisors who last year made an appropriation of \$1,000 to be used for board only for county children. There are no solicitors in the field. The public schools of Aurora have encouraged the home by setting apart one day in each year when each scholar donates some article for the use of the home.

The building is a two-story frame structure with attic.

First Floor.—Five rooms and bath room.

Second Floor.—Six rooms and bath.

While the building is not well adapted for the purpose of a detention home, it will serve the purpose until, by vote of the people, they may have a legally established detention home or may be able to move into a large and more commodious place.

The equipment, which is very good, was mostly given by Miss Edna Smith who, for a time, operated a boarding home for babies in Aurora, and who closed the home about the time the detention home opened up.

School and Church.—The children of school age attend the public school nearby and all who desire may attend Sunday school and church services on Sunday.

Work Done by Children.—The children assist with the work under the direction of the matron. Four of the boys have earned enough to provide themselves with clothing, by helping the neighbors in the nursery, gardens and elsewhere.

Inmates.—There were fifteen children in the home at the time of this inspection, seven girls and eight boys, ranging in age from three to fifteen years, with only fourteen beds in the house. This necessitates a crowding of the inmates and shows the need of larger quarters.

Employees and Salaries.—The matron is paid \$50 per month, the maid \$6 per week, a woman who does cleaning and general house work gets \$2 per day when employed.

Up to date of this inspection, May 18, 1916, the Juvenile Protective Association has handled one hundred and thirty-five children. The following table shows the importance of the association as a factor in dealing with the social problem in this community. Society organized March, 1914. Since that time:

Children cared for.....	96
Placed for adoption.....	17
Special feeding for malnutrition.....	12
Dependents	53
Delinquents	10
Half orphans, boarded temporarily.....	29
Paroled temporarily for Juvenile Court.....	24
Visits to homes by trained workers.....	1,074
Visits received in office.....	683

On recommendation by the State Agent the certificate was issued and the name of the society placed on the list of certified institutions. The association is to be commended for the excellent work they have accomplished and encouraged to get before the people as early as possible the subject of a legally established detention home.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

KETTELER MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—CATHARINA KASPER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

2001 Devon Avenue, Chicago, Illinois—Telephone Rogers Park 546.

Inspected June 11-13, 1916.

This institution is reached by C. & N. W. R. R. to Kenmore Station, north and west two blocks, or North Clark Street car to Devon Avenue and west four blocks.

The title of this property is vested in the old corporation known as The Angel Guardian German Catholic Orphan Society of Chicago.

On June 5, 1912, the institution was rechartered under the Industrial and Manual Training School Act as Ketteler Manual Training School for Boys and Catharina Kasper Industrial School for Girls. The former charter was retained and in force for the protection of property rights. This society is controlled by a board of administration with representatives from thirty-two parishes in Chicago, Rev. F. Kalvelage being the first president from 1865 to 1867, and Rev. F. Geo. Eisenbacher from 1913 to 1916, now resident priest and president of the board. The officers, including president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, are the same for both the Industrial and Training Schools but in pursuance with the statutes the majority of the directors of the Industrial School are women.

The property consists of thirty-three acres of land on which the buildings stand and a sixty-acre farm about one mile from the orphanage. There are five three-story and two two-story buildings, two sheds or barns and a large green house. All the buildings are constructed of brick.

The Main or Administration Building consists of:

First Floor.—Office, two large reception rooms, pastor's apartments, living room for girls, laboratory, Sisters' refectory, large lavatory, two school rooms, large lavatory and toilet room.

Second Floor.—One dormitory for girls from seven to fourteen years, has forty-eight beds, two school rooms, lavatory with ten wash bowls, three toilet rooms with separate baths, two large dormitories for girls, forty-eight beds each, two living rooms, two lavatories and baths.

Third Floor.—Chapel, sacristies, Sisters' department, infirmary with ten beds, dietary kitchen, small sitting room, two small rooms for boys, drug room, a second infirmary with five beds, one large dormitory with forty-eight beds, living room for girls from seven to fourteen years, two Sisters' rooms, lavatory, bath and toilet room.

Attic.—Used for storage purposes.

Basement.—Two visiting rooms, general storage rooms and old kitchen which is to be converted into a thoroughly and modern equipped domestic science room within a few weeks.

Old Baby House, First Floor.—Two school rooms, laundry, with fair equipment, engine room, toilet room.

Second Floor.—Detention room. This department has ten beds, toilet, bath, lavatory. There is also on this floor one large school room, work room and sewing room.

Third Floor.—Dormitory with thirty-six beds, two toilets, large room for girls, wash room, packing room and store room.

Gymnasium, First Floor.—Auditorium with cement floor.

Second and Third Floors.—Are exactly alike, each having two groups of children seven to fourteen years old, each group a separate apartment, consisting of dormitory and living room, forty-eight children to each apartment or ninety-six on each floor.

New Baby House, First and Second Floors.—Are being changed to resemble the plan on the second and third floors of the old Baby House, only these groups will consist of children from two to six years old and forty babies in each group. One of the dormitories will remain and other divided in the center for living room for the children.

Third Floor, South Side.—Hospital department, consisting of five rooms isolated from the balance of the building and reached by an outside stairway at the rear of the building. A long porch on all three floors furnishes a fine play room for the children in good weather. This department is thoroughly equipped and in charge of Sister M. Euphronia, a graduate nurse. She came to the Angel Guardian Home when eleven years old, left the institution later, became a nun and graduated from one of the leading colleges for nurses and returned to take up the work here. Her services are indispensable to the institution. The Sister in the other infirmary is also a graduate.

Basement.—Gymnasium for boys.

Manual Training Building.—This building was erected in 1911 by auxiliary composed of former pupils of the Angel Guardian Orphanage. This building cost \$25,000 and is well adapted for this use.

First Floor.—Printing room with one large press and three small job presses, cutting and binding machine. They are planning on the installation of a linotype machine in very short time. This department is under the supervision of an expert printer. Seven boys assist and at least four of these are learning the printer's trade. This is made one of the important manual pursuits.

After all expenses were deducted there was a surplus of \$2,201.73 from the printing department in 1915. They do all their own printing and a vast amount of job work from the outside. There is also a recreation room and manual training room on this floor.

Second Floor.—Billiard room, reading room, manual training room and toilets.

Third Floor.—Two large and four small sleeping rooms for boys over fourteen and employees, bath and lavatory.

New Buildings.—New buildings have been erected containing 118,196 square feet of floor space and with outer walls nearly one-half mile in length. These buildings were planned to carry out the family idea. There is a central kitchen, storage rooms, refrigerator rooms and bakery. In this building, as in the old building, the children are divided into groups. There are two groups of children and fourteen dining rooms, seven for boys and seven for girls. Each group have their own sitting room. A Sister is in charge of each group and remains with them continuously. A Sister is in charge of the kitchen with three Sisters to assist. There are also five large girls to each of the four divisions of the kitchen to help with the cooking. The dining rooms contain from five to six tables with eating capacity of eight children each. The furnishings are of the very best material, with linen table cloths, napkins, napkin rings, silver knives, forks and spoons and excellent quality of dishes. The dormitories are furnished with the

best of beds and high grade bedding. The rooms throughout compare well with the average well furnished and well regulated home. Each large child has charge of and is responsible for three smaller children. Brothers and sisters are kept together as much as possible. Each of the four sections of the kitchen are furnished with latest model of steam ovens, roasting and boiling kettles, coffee, tea and cocoa urns, steel gas ranges and table. Many labor saving devices are installed, including potato peeler, potato masher, bread mixer, meat chopper, churn, washing machines, driers, mangles, all operated by electricity. Every effort is made to lessen the burden of the work done by the children and to give them more time for study and industrial training. They have one of the latest models of refrigerating plants. Three hundred pounds of ice is frozen daily for general use about the premises, besides the refrigerating process in the six immense cooling rooms. This new building, with equipment, is considered one of the finest in this country.

Green House.—There is an immense green house in charge of Sister M. Paschalis who just recently celebrated the forty-third anniversary of her arrival at the Angel Guardian Orphanage. She is also in charge of the garden where all vegetables for use are raised with the exception of potatoes. The work is supervised by a young man who was raised in the institution and skilled in floriculture. He has fifteen boys working under him and to whom he is teaching the trade. The surplus from the green house in 1915 was \$11,450.23.

The Farm.—Products to the amount of \$4,289.65 were furnished the orphanage. Total receipts were \$6,034.31 and after deducting all expenses, including repairs, drains and sewers there was a surplus of \$466.90.

Sanitation.—Is excellent.

Sleeping Rooms.—All rooms are furnished with single beds. All children sleep alone. Bedding plentiful and of best quality.

Valuation.—The property, including the farm, is valued at \$900,000, against which there is a loan of \$150,000. Annual report of the orphanage for December 31, 1916, shows \$17,428.33 on general and permanent improvements; \$85,189.89 paid on new buildings and on kitchen, store room and dining room and cottage equipment \$21,885.26, a total of \$124,503.44.

Fire Protection.—The buildings throughout are equipped with chemical extinguishers, hose and water cans and fire axes, except the new buildings which are fireproof and are but two stories high. All the buildings have iron fire escapes on the outside.

Light and Heat.—The buildings are heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Health of Inmates.—There were twenty-seven children in the contagion hospital. All were doing well. Tonsillitis, chicken pox, ring worm and eczema were the prevalent diseases. The general health of the children is excellent. The sister in charge reported that while they have this far handled nine hundred and fifty-six children in 1916, there has been but one death, that of one of the small children. Dr. Martin G. Lukin is assisted by a corps of high class physicians and guards the health of the children with great care. Dr. R. A. Pellage, dentist, looks after the teeth and specialists are called in consultation when necessity demands it. There were no feeble-minded or syphilitic children in the institution.

Church and School.—Daily religious instruction and devotions. Manual and industrial training along a number of lines is being carried on with splendid success. The installation and equipment of the domestic science kitchen will add materially to the efficiency of the training of the children. School work from kindergarten through the eighth grade. One room is set apart for the special training of children who are retarded. The examinations for the term had just been completed and papers by a committee from the board of education. The children showed a degree of scholarship and efficiency equal to any of the leading public schools of the city. Stenography and typewriting has been recently introduced into the regular course of training.

Admission.—All children must come with permit from the pastor of some German Catholic Parish. Children who are committed by the court must be admitted in the same manner.

Menu.—Good wholesome food is served. Menu is varied from time to time. Lunch, consisting of an apple and cakes, or some equivalent, is served at 10.00 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. Sister M. Hubertina is completing a correspondence course with the American School of Home Economics. She and committee have the matter in hand and are working out a regular plan of menu for certain seasons, and days. Meat is ordered twice each week; grocery supplies by the month; canned goods, flour and other lines at such times and in such quantities when they can be purchased for the least money.

Stock and Fowls.—Twenty-two cows, six horses; one hundred and eighty chickens furnish most of the eggs for the institution. All the milk is used at the orphanage and on an average of \$450 per month is expended for additional milk from outside.

Work of Children.—Forty-three Sisters in the institution; each department, except the printing plant, is supervised by a Sister, while the general work at the institution is done by the children under the supervision of the Sisters. Everything possible is being done to lessen their labor and to give them more time for recreation, study and industrial pursuits. As far as possible the duties performed are lessons in the particular line of work in which they are engaged. With the exception of the head printer and head farmer, the heads of each department of work, including foreman of each of the three cemeteries, are men who were reared at the orphanage.

Inmates.—Forty-three Sisters in charge; total number of children seven hundred and twenty-nine; boys range from two to twenty years of age, total four hundred and twenty-eight; girls range from two to eighteen years of age, total three hundred and one. Of these, two hundred and eighty-two boys and one hundred and ninety-eight girls were committed by court. Private arrangements are made in some cases with a surviving parent or guardian on recommendation of the parish priest. During the year of 1915, they received \$5,755 in tuition and board. On his eighteenth birthday each boy receives a fine gold watch (Elgin make), valued at \$25 and chain \$2.50. Should he leave the orphanage at this time he is furnished with a complete outfit including two suits of clothes, under clothing, shoes, etc. Should he remain till twenty-one he gets the watch at eighteen and when of age receives \$300 in cash and complete outfit, including a trunk, telescope, umbrella, etc. When a girl graduates from the eighth grade she may leave the institution and go to work under the supervision of the home. A place is found for her and arrangements as to salary are fixed. After deducting the actual expense the foster parent or employer sends the balance to the institution and it is deposited in the child's saving account. If she remains at the home till eighteen years of age she has special training each week day in domestic science, sewing, etc., and receives at the end of this period \$150 in cash and a complete outfit.

At this time there were ten boys working for wages from \$5 to \$8 per week on farms and two girls working in families for wages \$2.50 to \$3 per week. Seven blanks are used in placing these children: Application for child, report of investigation (same as endorsed by Board of Administration), recommendation blank, agreement, article of indenture, reports of visits on the home and statement of salary and expenses of child, from the child's employer to the institution. Receipts are furnished the employer for all money paid the institution for the child.

Children's Savings Record.—Among the records of the institution carefully worked out by Sister M. Hubertina is the children's saving record. One hundred and twenty-six children in the institution at this time are depositors. A personal account is opened with each child, the money deposited with the Merchants Loan and Trust Company on 3 per cent interest. A careful record is kept of each child's account by Sister Bertina and the financial standing of the child can be found in an instant from the record. The head florist, about twenty-two years old, reared in the institution, re-

ceives \$30 per month and keep. Has \$690 deposited and places on an average of \$25 per month in the bank. The head engineer, when married a short time ago, drew \$2,200 from his savings and purchased a home. The oldest girl, Pauline Saulers, working from the institution, has \$2,206.07 deposited to her credit and is adding to this each month. At this date there is \$18,885.71 on deposit to the credit of the one hundred and twenty-six children. Not only do we commend this system of thrift but heartily recommend it to other institutions. Those receiving \$300 and outfit on departure: Florists, 9; printers, 2; carpenters, 1; farmers, 14; assistant engineers, 2; total, 28.

Support.—The four principal sources of income are from sale of lots at the three cemeteries owned by the institution, receipts from green house and farm and money from the county for care of children committed under the Industrial and Manual Training School Acts. Annual reports are furnished the Board of Administration of financial condition and movement of population as provided by law. The institution is certified by the Board of Administration. There are many other sources of income as the institution is not lacking in friends. Mr. Adam W. Jaeger is treasurer for all their departments and handles all funds. The books and accounts are audited each year by a committee from the Merchants Loan and Trust Company and again by an expert public accountant.

Records.—The record system is the most complete that I have found and is the result of a vast amount of work on the part of Sister Bertina. It consists of the children's general records of the Training and Industrial Schools, children's general record index, admittance record of boys, admittance record of girls, discharge record of boys, discharge record of girls, board and tuition record, record of present number of inmates—boys, record of present number of inmates—girls, names of children taken care of for certain period, children's employment record, children's employment and savings fund cash record, children's savings fund record, record of physical condition of boys, record of physical condition of girls, record of dental condition of boys, record of dental condition of girls. The records of children have been so faithfully kept through the years that we found the record of the first child who was placed in the institution in 1865. The records were kept for twenty-five years in small envelopes, when larger envelopes were employed and later the loose leaf system was introduced by Sister Bertina and the envelopes so arranged as to contain all the members of each family and including history and correspondence relative to the father and mother. Each family has a separate and distinct number, the last one being No. 20,547. The children's numbers—boys 3,446, girls 3,047, or 6,493 separate children handled by the orphanage up to date of inspection.

Plans are drawn for new Administration Building, Chapel, chaplain's house, Sisters' house, school and auditorium building, extensions to dining rooms, power plant and nine additional buildings for boys and girls.

This institution has been and is now doing an excellent service for the orphan children of German parentage, reflecting great credit on the management, the sisters in charge and friends who have made possible, by their gifts and prayers, the existence of this institution.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

LIFE BOAT RESCUE HOME.

Hinsdale, Illinois.

Inspected October 11, 1916.

Institution reached by C. B. & Q. R. R. to Highland Station.

This home consists of a three-story building with deep basement. The first story and basement are of concrete blocks and the remainder of frame with shingle roof.

Basement.—Kitchen, dining room, store room, pantry, laundry and furnace room.

First Floor.—Parlor, office, two rooms for matron and housekeeper, guest room, girls' bed room, room occupied by Miss Dickinson, patroness of the home, linen closet, toilet and lavatory and loom room.

Second Floor.—Maternity rooms with four beds, six rooms for general use, operating room, bath and toilet room.

Third Floor.—Seven rooms, one room is used for isolation purposes and is fitted out with bath and lavatory. This room has recently been used as janitor's room, as kitchen and dining room for help employed by the institution.

Sanitation.—The sanitary condition at time of this inspection was poor; there was a lack of order and cleanliness that characterized the Hinsdale sanitarium and most of the maternity homes of the State; this may be due to the fact that much of the work is done by patients who are untrained and have little or no interest in the work. There was a lack of order in the sleeping rooms, no apparent system of order; the beds were poorly made but fairly clean. The whole premises had a slipshod appearance. Clothing and rubbish made up the contents of the closets with no attempt at order.

Improvements.—There have been no improvements or repairs to amount to anything during the year. The building is run down in appearance and all the rooms need cleaning and redecorating.

Fire Protection.—There is practically no fire protection, no fire escapes and only two or three wooden ladders on the premises that would reach the second story windows. There is some garden hose but in such condition that it would be of little use in time of a fire.

Heat, Light and Water.—The building is heated by steam and we were informed is quite comfortable during the cold weather. The institution is lighted with gas. The water from the city mains was plentiful and of good quality. The pressure much better than on previous occasions.

Health.—There has been no need for quarantine during the year and the general health was reported good. Dr. Ora Barber, Lady Physician, is the house physician and obstetrician. Dr. E. Jamieson and Dr. L. H. Wolfson, are all regularly employed at the sanitarium and are easily reached. In the absence of Dr. Barber, Dr. Jamieson attends the obstetrical cases. The records show no deaths except still births and few of these since the institution opened. There was one still birth during the year 1915. There was no venereal disease in the institution; though there have been some cases all were handled successfully and cured. These cases are usually transferred to St. Luke's Hospital for special treatment as soon as the disease is discovered. Any suspected of infection are required to use a separate toilet.

Church and School.—Devotional services are held twice daily. There is no attempt at a special service on Sundays. The girls belong to that class where little can be done along educational lines. They seldom remain more than a few days or weeks at the longest. An effort is made to combine with their general housework such educational features as may be of use to the girl when she is discharged from the institution.

Admission.—The conditions of admission have been made broad enough so that deserving unfortunate girls, though poor, may receive care. While there is a regular charge of \$5 per week and \$25 for confinement fee, many are able to pay nothing and are treated free of charge. There is no formality to their admission. Any girl who is pregnant may come for confinement and occasionally one is sent by the courts while some come with their babies having been delivered at hospitals or elsewhere. A doctor's certificate is not required and an examination is made by the house physician and record made of the case. If it is known no contagious cases are admitted but are sent directly to the hospital. The girls seemed to be in good physical condition.

Menu.—The menu as reported was plentiful in quantity and of good quality. Good strong food with variety suited to their condition makes up the general daily menu. Reports have always shown that the girls were well fed.

Work Done by Inmates.—The girls assist with the general work of the home under direction of the matron. Dr. Paulson and the house physician consider that it is better for the pregnant girls to have such exercise as this general work affords.

Inmates.—The superintendent reported that there had been nineteen births in the home since July 1, 1915; sixteen illegitimate and three legitimate. The legitimate children left with their mothers. Of the illegitimate eight are left with their mothers; seven were placed in homes and one on hand. An elderly lady, two married women and six girls constituted the adult inmates at this time. There were five children, four boys and one girl, ranging in age from two weeks to three years of age.

Records.—The records of the institution are kept at the sanitarium by Mrs. C. Clough, the superintendent, her office being located there. Miss Kate D. Sargent is the matron and lives at the home. It is the plan of the management to always provide a place for the girl to work in case she does not return to her own people. There has been a great improvement in the record keeping and blanks for placing of children are being used faithfully. All homes are carefully investigated before the child is placed and where the child is not adopted at once, visits are made at intervals at the foster home.

Support.—The institution is supported by voluntary contributions and money received for care of inmates. They have no endowments and the institution has had a struggle for existence and is to be commended for the work they have done.

Recommendations.—I would recommend that better fire protection be had by the installation of chemical extinguishers on each floor and greater care exercised in matters of sanitation.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

LINCOLN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR COLORED BOYS AND MARY LAWRENCE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED GIRLS.

427 South Twelfth Street, Springfield, Illinois.

Inspected December 4-5, 1916.

This property is a two-story brick building with basement on a plat of ground sixty by one hundred and sixty feet. This institution has been a home for colored children and old ladies and was known as Lincoln Colored Home. It was chartered in 1914 under the Industrial and Manual Training Acts under the present names. They still retain the charter for the Lincoln Colored Home for protection of property rights and to care for elderly colored ladies when necessity demands it. There were but two of this class in the home at this time.

First Floor.—Hall way, reception room, sitting room, matron's room with bath.

Second Floor.—Bath room, two dormitories, one for boys and the other for girls, two rooms occupied by old ladies and help's room. The dormitories and bedding were clean and in very good sanitary condition. There were two full sized beds in the help's room and two girls occupy one of these. The dormitories were over-crowded and this has been allowed, hoping for some sort of an adjustment to relieve the condition. Boys' dormitory had five single and one three-quarter bed; fifteen boys occupied this room, two beds occupied by three boys each and two in each of the others. The girls' dormitory was equally crowded; seven single beds and one crib bed, occupied by eighteen girls.

Basement.—Kitchen, dining rooms, play room, furnace and coal room and toilet. Play room had no equipment; plaster was off in patches; coal range used for cooking in dining room had three tables, destitute of table linen and only enough chairs to accommodate a part of the children.

The balance of the house was in very good condition. A small building in the rear, poorly equipped, is used as a laundry.

Fire Protection.—There was no fire protection of any kind.

Heat, Light and Water.—The house is heated by hot air furnace and is said to be comfortable in the coldest weather. Electric lights are used. Water is furnished from the city supply. There was an open cistern in the rear. Water is used for laundry purposes; has no curbing and only a board thrown loosely on top. The woman helper said only the larger boys were allowed to go near this. It is in the play yard and dangerous. Attention was called to this and the matron said it would be put in good shape at once.

Health.—The children all appeared exceptionally healthy. Some adenoids have been removed but no sickness during the year. Dr. N. D. Ford, and Dr. S. A. Ware, are the attending physicians, come on call and donate their services. There is no provision for hospital care. With the exception of removal of adenoids from twelve children there was little need for a physician.

Church and School.—The children are divided as to church attendance between the St. John's and Union Baptist Churches. All children who go to school attend Lincoln School, one block from the institution.

Inmates.—There were twenty girls, ranging in age from two to fourteen, and sixteen boys from two to fourteen years, in the institution. A number of the children were in school. There were thirteen children in the play room and ten out of the thirteen could not attend school because their shoes were in rags. Others had no clothes fit to wear. The executive board of the home had a meeting that same afternoon and the matron was authorized to purchase shoes for the children and to fit them out with clothing and send them to school.

The inspector found that the girls and boys were using the same toilet room. The board took up the matter and voted to move all the girls down stairs and convert the sitting room into a dormitory and leave the boys on the second floor; additional beds to be purchased at once for that purpose, the boys to use the toilet upstairs at night and the one in the basement in the day time and the girls to use the matron's bath and toilet room at all times.

Admission.—Children are received as committed by the court and by private arrangements, \$15 each per month is paid for girls and \$10 for boys for all who are committed. There are a few small sums donated.

Menu.—The menu of the home is made up of what they happen to have on hand or can purchase readily at a nearby store and meat market. The practice of buying in small quantities is not advisable as they are continually out of food and when they buy pay a much higher price. The old colored lady could not outline any special menu but said "When we have plenty we eat it, if not then eat what we have. We generally have enough to fill up on and that is about all that is necessary." They had their supper from the "left overs" that night and when asked what they were to have for breakfast said "We will send to the store and get something." They had fried liver for breakfast, donated by a nearby butcher. There were no supplies except ten small cans of peas and four quarts of tomatoes. There was no canned fruit, no sugar, no flour, butter or lard. Mrs. Randolph, the cook and general helper, appeared to feel satisfied that each day would provide for itself. Three gallons of milk is purchased each day.

Mrs. Randolph governed the children by fear in a large measure but the inspector could not find that she abused them in any way. Strict and immediate obedience was the rule.

Work Done by Children.—The children help with all the work; older girls have charge of the smaller children.

Employees and Salaries.—There are but two paid workers. Miss Eva Monroe gave her services for eighteen years, receiving no salary until March, 1916, when the board voted to give her \$25 per month and her living. Mrs. Randolph, the cook and general helper, receives \$25 per month for her services. The two old ladies, Mrs. Riddle and Mrs. Jones, help as much as possible with the general work of the home.

The institution has some old obligations hanging over them and as rapidly as possible they are being liquidated.

There is one boy, thirteen years old, who is feeble-minded and should be sent to Lincoln State School and Colony. He is a ward of Jacksonville, Ill., and that court should be required to commit.

With the amount of money paid by the county, the institution can be kept open and care for the children fairly well.

Placement.—Few are placed in homes. In each case regular blanks are used, the home carefully investigated by the superintendent and child supervised after placement.

Records.—The card record used is of the type prescribed by the Board of Administration. Copies of commitment papers are required with each child coming from the court.

Meetings are held the first Tuesday afternoon of each month. The members attend quite regularly and take great interest in the welfare of the institution.

Recommendations.—After the necessary changes referred to are made, the inspector recommends that the people of Springfield be asked to assist by donations of clothing, shoes, food and money and place the institution on an equal footing with the other institutions in the work of caring for the dependent colored children of Springfield.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

LISLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND LISLE MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lisle, Illinois—Telephone Napeville 145 W 1.

Inspected November 16, 1916.

This institution consists of a two and one-half story brick building with tile roof and basement. The building is well adapted for the purpose and was constructed on plans selected after numerous visits and inspections of institutions in the eastern states. The building is used for both the boys and girls. East side is occupied by the boys and the west side by girls, with adequate toilet facilities for each and segregation of the sexes carefully worked out. The superintendent, Rev. Prokop Neuzil, through his zeal and interest in his church and especially in his nationality, has made this institution a possibility. The work is carried on by the Order of the Benedictine Sisters, fourteen in number. There is a spirit of kindness permeating the institution until the children "find it easy to be good."

First Floor.—Office, sitting room, guests' dining room, four well equipped, well lighted school rooms, two toilets and bath rooms, mending room, wardrobe and Sisters' room.

Second Floor.—Two dormitories on either end of the building, two for boys on the east and two on west for the girls, sick room, nurse's room, Chapel, wardrobes, toilet and bath.

Third Floor.—Two dormitories on the west and one on the east, sewing rooms, lockers and wardrobes.

The building has hardwood floors throughout, except hall ways and toilets. Floors of hall ways, basement and front porch are constructed of cement. The toilet floors are tile with marble partitions.

Basement.—Large general play room divided by large folding doors, one side for girls and other for boys, a well filled fruit room, several hundred quarts of choice fruit canned by the Sisters in the home, a shoe shop just starting with a competent instructor; ten boys are taking up the trade; a good sized bathing pool with eight showers, bakery to be used as domestic science room; outfit is ordered and will be installed soon; dining room has long tables covered with white oil cloth; heavy stone ware dishes are used. The dining room furnishings were not elaborate but the food was plentiful. Cooking is done on a coal range. Laundry; all machinery operated by a gas engine. There were three washing machines, extractor, mangle, three section driers, skirt ironer and soap mixer. The laundry was well equipped..

Fire Protection.—The building had good fire protection and, being isolated from all other buildings, the building of slow burning construction, there is little danger from fire.

Heat, Light and Water.—The boiler room or heating plant and kitchen are in a separate building, one story high, back of the main building. The vapor steam heating system is used and is quite satisfactory. The hot water heater in this building furnishes plenty of hot water. The supply is furnished from a 250-gallon tank. The premises are lighted by gas from Aurora Gas Company. Water is furnished from a well one hundred and fifty feet deep. An 11,000-gallon reservoir on a tower forty feet high distributes the water throughout the premises, the pressure being excellent at all times. It is pumped from the well to the reservoir; plentiful and of excellent quality.

Health.—Dr. J. H. Clancy, Naperville, is the house physician, calls twice per week (more often if needed) and looks the children over, making a nominal charge of \$1 per visit. He makes a careful examination of the children and furnishes the institution a health record. His services are of great value to the institution. They reported no quarantine during the year and no deaths; only two deaths in the history of the institution. There has been but little use for a hospital though the infirmary has five beds ready for use when needed. Any who are severely ill are removed to the county hospital.

Church and School.—Religious services are conducted every day, including Sunday. Eight months school is conducted. The Catholic school system of books is used. The Sisters are in charge and the merit system is carried out successfully. The children were all well and happy.

Menu.—The menu reported was as follows:

Breakfast and Supper.—Cereals of some kind, coffee, bread, spread of some kind, and sometimes butter.

Dinner.—Meat, potatoes, vegetables, soup and coffee; varied often.

Supper.—Same as breakfast.

Work Done by Children.—The children help with the work. The institution was well supplied with sewing machines and the girls are taught sewing and fine needle work. Many pieces of needlecraft and plain sewing were in evidence. The supply of dresses and underclothing was plentiful and of good quality.

Inmates.—There were one hundred and thirteen boys, from two to fifteen years of age, and seventy-five girls, ranging at same age, in the institution. Of the one hundred and eighty-eight children thirty-six were charity cases; one hundred and fifty-two were committed by court.

Support.—The institution is supported from county funds, donations and a parish tax on the various Catholic churches of their nationality.

Records.—The records, very complete and in excellent form, are kept at the city office, 1641 Alport Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Bro. Dominic Vannek, a well educated and efficient Brother, is in charge and renders valuable assistance. A history of the child, with daily record and movement of population is kept at the institution.

The sleeping rooms are well provided with good clothing and sexes isolated. A doorway from each of the dormitories leads to a closed hall way off from which opens the toilet rooms. Doorways with heavy frosted glass obstruct all view to the hall ways or to the other end of the building. Each child is furnished with individual towel, comb and tooth brush; bathing facilities are excellent and bubblers are used for drinking purposes.

Salaries.—The following salaries are paid: Chaplain, \$300 per year; Sisters, \$15 per month; bookkeeper, \$60 per month; engineer, \$60 per month; shoemaker, \$20 per month.

All board at the institution except the bookkeeper.

Placement.—The blanks prescribed by the Board of Administration are used in placing children in foster homes. Quite a number of boys are placed on farms and girls are most all placed in Chicago. Nine girls and one boy over age and out of school are working for wages, getting from \$2 to \$10

per month and clothes. All wages are placed in savings bank to their credit and draw interest.

There are forty-three acres of land in this property. Buildings are of excellent quality and valued at \$150,000, and no indebtedness. Plans are now maturing for building an addition to the girls' dormitory. More room is needed as quite a number of their children are kept at one of the other institutions.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

LOUISE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR COLORED BOYS.

6130 South Ada Street, Chicago, Illinois—Telephone Normal 3081.

Inspected May 10, 1916.

This institution is reached from Chicago Loop, Englewood Elevated to end of line, one block east and two blocks north. Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, superintendent.

The property consists of three frame cottages located at 6124 and 6130 South Ada Street and 6129 Loomis Street. The two cottages on Ada Street are owned by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, the superintendent of the home, and her husband. This home was founded and operated by Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald for several years as the Louise Juvenile Home for Dependent Children and is a monument to her sacrifice and labor. On July 7, 1913, the home was chartered under the Industrial Act and given the name of Louise Training School for Colored Boys. A new board was placed in control and Mrs. McDonald retained as manager and superintendent. The cottages are all of frame. The one at 6130 is used as a home for Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and consists of sitting room, hall used as office, dining room, kitchen and bed room. The basement contains furnace and coal room. The cottage at 6124 is two stories high and consists of:

First Floor.—Three dining rooms, kitchen, bed room for two children.

Second Floor.—Six rooms used as dormitories with twenty-one beds, store room, bath room and sleeping porch.

The building at 6129 Loomis Street has two stories and basement as follows:

First Floor.—Kitchen used for ironing room, store room, two bed rooms, two lecture rooms, bath room and closet.

Second Floor.—Six rooms used as sleeping rooms for large boys, bath room and store room.

The last two cottages are heated with stoves, the first by hot air furnace. All are lighted with gas. Mrs. McDonald uses gas for cooking purposes while a stove is used in the other cottages.

Fire Protection.—There is no fire protection except that afforded by the city of Chicago.

Sanitation.—While the premises were not in as good sanitary condition as we have previously found them, it was far superior to what one would expect with the burdens Mrs. McDonald is carrying and with only a little help and most of that incompetent. An open closet in the basement of the Loomis Street property was in bad condition and emitted an odor that filled the house. I called Mrs. McDonald's attention to this and she said it would be remedied as soon as possible.

Health.—Dr. Low Blanchard, colored physician, attends the children of the home when needed. Through Judge Pinckney of the Juvenile Court arrangements have been made for the care of any who are sick at the Provident Hospital. There were three at the hospital for treatment at this time, one with pneumonia and two with grippe. The general health of the children has been good. There was one death, Charley Brown, who died November 15, 1915, from tonsillitis. This boy died at the County Hospital and was buried by Mrs. McDonald from the home.

Church and School.—With the exception of one child, all attend kindergarten or school at the Capernica school. One boy will graduate from the

eighth grade in June. Several others are in high seventh grade. All the children attend the Presbyterian or Methodist Sunday school and church. Religious services are held at the home once each week.

Manual Training.—A work shop has been built on the lot at 6130 where Mr. McDonald instructs the boys in carpenter and cabinet work. Instruction is given in shoe mending by a competent shoe repairer who volunteers his time and services. The handicraft of these boys met with high approval at the Fiftieth Anniversary of The Freedom of the Slave held at the Auditorium, Chicago, last year. Their military drill, with exhibits of their work, occupied prominent space in the exhibit and on the program. The larger boys assist with the house work.

Admission.—Under the new charter all children committed by the court are paid for by the county at the rate of \$10 each per month, as provided by the statute. A few are kept as boarders.

Inmates.—There were fifty-three boys in the home, ranging in age from four to thirteen years. Of these forty-eight were committed by court and five were boarders. In fact, nothing more than a "promise to pay" has been received by the home for the five.

Support and Salaries.—An injunction is pending against Cook County restraining the county treasurer from paying funds to the "sectarian" industrial schools. This has worked a hardship on this institution as the treasurer has placed a broad enough interpretation on the law to withhold most of the funds from these nonsectarian institutions. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald had previously donated their services and premises for use of the school; at the time of the re-organization Mrs. McDonald was to receive \$50 per month, Mr. McDonald \$25 per month and \$25 per month rent for cottage at 6124 South Ada Street. She has received but \$35 per month and the board were in arrears three months with her pay. They were also in arrears one month with Mr. McDonald and owed \$100 back rent on the cottage. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald previously rented this cottage for \$32 per month. There are two others on the pay roll, a cook at a salary of \$23 per month; general helper, \$22 per month. The inspector feels that Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have not had the consideration shown them that is really due them for the sacrifice they have made and are now making for these unfortunate colored children.

Records.—All records are kept by the secretary at a down town office and meetings are held at the home at regular intervals for transaction of business. All the members of the board of directors are business men and women. Leo. A. Phillip, superintendent Glenwood Manual Training School, is treasurer and handles all funds of the school.

Plans are entertained to secure a tract of land adjacent to Chicago and to conduct a school somewhat on the plan of the Glenwood Manual Training School.

Placement.—No children are placed out in homes but are returned to the court whenever it is thought best to remove them from the home.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

MCDONOUGH COUNTY ORPHANAGE.

Macomb, Illinois.

Inspected November 27, 1916.

McDonough County Orphanage is a two-story frame building with basement under part of the building. The east wing of this building was recently enlarged by addition of two rooms one used as a dining room for smaller boys. The room on second floor was to be used as a store room for bedding and clothing; in addition to using this as store room it is also used as sleeping room for older girls.

The building stands upon a plot of ground occupying a city block with the exception of a single lot on which a residence stands. The officials of the orphanage have wished to purchase this lot but the price asked is, in their

judgment, excessive. The grounds and building were purchased by private subscription.

The building originally a residence is not well arranged for the care of the sixty-nine children who were there on the day of inspection. It is overcrowded and the superintendent and her assistants occupy rooms in common with the children, having no rooms of their own to which they retire for the rest and quiet so necessary for those having the care of so many children.

The fine devoted spirit of Miss Westfall and her assistants modifies what might be almost intolerable conditions resulting from crowding so many children into a building so poorly equipped for their proper care. Miss Westfall receives no salary, her service being given in the spirit of love and generous self-sacrifice. The children range in age from infancy to sixteen years, both boys and girls. To care for sixty-nine children of such different ages is a serious task and Miss Westfall's physical strength has been taxed to the utmost. Some of the unfavorable conditions might be corrected by the expenditure of little money. Bath and toilet facilities are wholly inadequate to the needs of the children. The laundry is poorly equipped, is small and there is no dry room. There is a great lack of closet and store rooms for the care of clothing, bedding and food supplies. The dining room is dark, bare and most cheerless. There were not enough chairs for the children; some of the older boys and all of the smaller ones who eat in the play room have to stand while eating. The dormitories are crowded, two and in some cases three children sleeping in one bed; even then all boys are not provided for and Miss Westfall is required to make up six cots every night. This entails extra work and makes the task of caring for the children more difficult. The general appearance of the building is dingy and cheerless both inside and out.

Survey of Floors—First Floor.—Parlor, general sitting room also used as sleeping room by superintendent; boys' dormitory with ten single beds, four windows and two doors. Miss Westfall personally supervises this dormitory. Dining room has three long tables covered with white cloths, is poorly lighted and cheerless. There is an insufficient supply of chairs. The play room used as dining room for small boys was equipped neither as a dining room nor play room. The kitchen, bath room, closet for boys' school clothes occupy the remainder of this floor.

Second Floor.—Boys' nursery; babies' room, which is used as sick room when needed; dormitory for smaller girls, two windows, two double and two single beds; store room used also as dormitory for older girls with three double and one single beds; large dormitory for girls with two double and six single beds; hall with seven lockers for girls; bath room with tub, bowl and toilet; large closet used as trunk and store room.

Basement.—Small room used as laundry, furnace and coal room. Under the rest of the building the ground has not been excavated excepting one room has been partially excavated. This was explored with the aid of a lantern. Drying room is needed and also additional store room for vegetables; provision might be made for same by additional excavation.

General condition of the beds and bedding was fair. While old and worn in most cases the bedding was clean. Mattresses are used in all dormitories except the room occupied by very small children and in this ticks filled with straw are used. Two and in some cases three of the smaller children sleep together. In the boys' dormitory six cots are put up every night to accommodate children who had no beds. Some of the beds have sheets, others none, but there is sufficient bed covering. A bed in the enclosed part of the porch is used by two boys. Sleeping rooms are sprayed weekly to eliminate vermin. Superintendent reported that they are free from vermin at present but had some trouble during the summer. The large porch extending across the front of the building is used for sleeping purposes in summer. In the smaller girls' dormitory there was an open stairway without gate or railing. This might prove dangerous and inspector suggested that railing or gate be placed about this. Miss Westfall

stated she expected carpenter that day and would have the matter attended to at once.

The floors throughout were painted and some of the rooms had small rugs. The floors were clean.

Bath room with single tub, bowl and toilet serves the needs of the thirty-five boys on first floor; this was not clean. An effort is made to supply children with individual wash cloths, towels and tooth brushes but no arrangement is made for care of same in the bath room. Thirty-five girls and five employees used the bath room on the second floor, which has but one bowl, tub and toilet. Each child is bathed weekly. Miss Westfall said she begins bathing the children on Friday and is thus occupied continuously until Saturday night. Children are clothed from common stock, no attempt being made to keep individual clothing for children except their underwear. A few lockers are provided for older girls and boys who keep their individual belongings. Bath rooms are small. The older girls about twenty in number arise and make their toilets; later the smaller ones. Porcelain pans are used by the boys.

The tables in the dining room were covered with white cloths. White stone ware is used. Failure to provide chairs for children is the most serious lack. The children were silent during the meal. No napkins were used. Three long tables in dining room and one in play room were in use.

The laundry is in the basement, equipped with electric washer and wringer. There is no drying room. There are few conveniences for laundry work for so many children. Laundress comes every day.

Hot water system of heating is in use. An American Radiator furnace supplies sufficient heat for building. Electric lights are used except in boys' and girls' dormitories; these are wired but have no fixtures as rooms are sufficiently lighted by street arc light.

There is no fire protection except that afforded by the city fire department. The large wooden porch extending across the front of building is accessible from girls' dormitory. There is a hydrant at the corner of the orphanage grounds.

The superintendent reported the general health of the children good. One boy is suffering from ear infection; he was operated on for mastoid trouble some time ago and portion of the bone was removed; the ear has since become affected and he will be taken to the hospital for treatment. During the summer the orphanage was under quarantine for measles, whooping cough and chicken pox; all recovered without ill effects. No skin or eye trouble. School physician has reported about fifteen as having enlarged tonsils and about six with adenoids; the worst cases are to be operated upon. Dr. Adams gives gratuitous services and carefully looks after the health of the children as he is much interested in the orphanage work. A dentist extracts teeth when such service is required; other dental service is by special arrangement. There is no infirmary. The room occupied by the babies would be used in case of sickness but could not be isolated as there is no separate bath and it opens on a hall. A case of serious contagious illness would present a difficult problem. There are no feeble-minded children present but some who are mentally slow.

Morning devotions are held at the orphanage. All who are old enough attend church and Sunday school, going to whichever church is preferred.

Children of school age attend public school. At present five are attending junior high school. About fifty children from the orphanage attend school daily. They have excellent school advantages.

Dependent children only are received at McDonough County Orphanage. All come through the County Court or through the supervisors. In a few cases the parents contribute small amounts ranging from \$1 to \$1.50 per week.

In the orphanage at the time of inspection there were: Thirty-four girls from one year to fourteen years, thirty-five boys from four years to sixteen years.

Seventeen of these are from Hancock County which pays \$10 per month each. Forty-five are from McDonough County and \$150 per month is paid

for all. Three are from Warren County and \$10 per month is paid for each. It will be seen that the support received from Hancock and Warren Counties is proportionately higher than that paid by McDonough County and there is need of more generous support from the latter county.

Menu.—Was reported as follows:

Breakfast.—Cereal, gravy, fried potatoes, occasionally bacon, fruit, bread with gravy or molasses, water or cocoa.

Dinner.—Meat, gravy, potatoes, canned vegetables, water.

Supper.—Bread, butter, fruit if possible, tomato or potato soup.

About fifty bushels of potatoes were on hand and very little fruit. Sugar oatmeal, hominy, rice, etc., are bought by the barrel and canned goods by the case. A financial board of which Dr. Adams is chairman makes all purchases and attends to the financial affairs. There were five pigs and about two dozen chickens.

Children assist in the work according to age and physical condition. Older girls assist in the preparation of meals, plain sewing, mending, etc., as well as in the case of dormitories and the dining room. Inspector was shown some very good specimens of needlework done by the girls, consisting of sheets, pillow cases, handkerchiefs, fancy work bags, center pieces, etc. Much of the girls' work was recently sold at a bazaar. After deducting the expense of materials the girls were given the proceeds of the sale.

The orphanage is supported by counties which send children and by free will offerings. Several individuals make monthly contributions. The building and grounds were largely paid for by private subscriptions.

Children are placed out when suitable homes can be found. Three children are so placed at the present time. Some have been returned to parents by the County Court or by supervisors. In each case the foster home is personally investigated by Miss Westfall previous to placing the child and the home is afterwards supervised by her.

A loose leaf alphabetical record is kept with the following data: Name of child, date of birth, place of birth, father's name, mother's name, date of admission, record of placement in family home, conditions under which the child was admitted.

The officers of the Orphanage are contemplating a change of location and will sell the property now in use if an opportunity presents itself. For this reason they do not wish to expend much money on the present building. Certain improvements should be made in order to maintain the desired standard. The children are cared for as well as possible under present conditions. More generous financial support is needed.

Inspected by

KATHARINE A. GALLAGHER.

MARY A. JUDY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT GIRLS.

Potomac, Illinois.

Inspected December 4, 1916.

This institution is located near Potomac, Vermilion County. The site contains ten acres owned and controlled by the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society. Four hundred acres of land lying about this site is to become the property of the organization at the death of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Judy, whose benefactions, in part, have made this institution possible. It was opened for the proposed work in 1910. The inmates are housed in two buildings each containing eighteen rooms besides numerous accessory divisions for carrying on an industrial line of work. The buildings are modern and in excellent condition.

The main building has brick walls and concrete floors and is of slow burning construction. The first floor contains the office, library, school room, infirmary, reception room, toilet and store room combined, and one large hall clothes closet.

The school room is large, well lighted and ventilated and is adapted to the purpose. The seats are individual, providing a small table for study,

the care of books and are easily kept in sanitary condition. Appliances and equipment compare favorably with those found in the average public school. All grades, except the second, are taught.

The State course of study is followed, pupils take the same examinations as public school pupils of corresponding grades, and are graduated each June. The teacher, Mrs. Edgar T. New, is a high school graduate, supplemented with some college work.

The library is supplied with mission furniture, six arm chairs, six rockers, one davenport and library tables. Rugs, pictures and draperies are all in good taste. A beautiful Victrola was recently presented by a friend of the institution. Fifty dollars worth of books were recently added to the supply of well selected volumes. The superintendent is cataloging the library according to the system used in Wisconsin University.

On the second floor there are two large bath rooms, two dormitories with ten beds. Connected with each dormitory is a teacher's room with bath room between. A teacher has supervision of each group of girls during the night. Each dormitory has seven lockers with drawers underneath, furnishing ample accommodation for the girls occupying these rooms. These rooms have an abundance of light, proper ventilation and sanitary conditions are good.

The third floor contains eight large rooms for individual use with large clothes closets. Two sisters occupy one of these rooms each having individual bed; in another room a young girl with a trusty older girl are accommodated. Each room has a rug, dresser and rocking chair. Two large hall closets are used for storing supplies, while overhead there is a tank room and storage space for trunks and other things used infrequently. This tank is used only in case the water supply fails temporarily.

Basement contains kitchen, dining room, furnace room, large pantry and small store room. Kitchen is equipped with a large kitchen cabinet, china closet, sink and all necessary apparatus for a large family. Dining room is furnished with four large tables each supplied with white cloths and semi-porcelain dishes. The officers, teachers and help eat in the same dining room and at the same time as the inmates. The room is light, airy and attractive. Chairs and tables are regulated somewhat to the size of the girls. A front and side porch add to the appearance and comfort of this building.

An additional building called "The Cottage" is of stucco and frame, two stories high with large basement. The basement contains a laundry, two large store rooms and furnace room. The laundry is equipped with six stationary wash tubs, hand washing machines and wringers, boilers and laundry stoves. Ordinary ironing boards are used. Laundry work is done by inmates under direction. The furnace room was clean and in good order. The store room showed system, order and a fine regard for sanitation.

First floor of the Cottage contains a large living room with an attractive fire place; two sewing rooms; sitting room for the farmer and his wife; domestic science kitchen with large pantry, and two hallways. Second floor contains twelve individual rooms, well equipped bath room, lighted and ventilated according to sanitary requirements. The attic is used for drying clothes in stormy weather. Each girl's room is supplied with single iron bed, excellent bedding, rug, dresser, rocking chair and neat draperies at the windows. The farmer and his wife sleep in the building and have charge of the girls during the night. Each single room in this and the main building was furnished by some individual; the larger rooms by one or more individuals; and some rooms are maintained by those who furnished them.

Additional Buildings.—There is a neat brick barn which accommodates two horses, two cows; also a power house and chicken house.

Mr. Judy has permitted the use of fifteen acres additional free of rent during the past year and has promised approximately forty acres next year.

Grounds.—The buildings are set in a beautiful grove of natural forest trees. The grounds are laid out attractively and provided with shrubbery

and blooming plants in summer. The girls assist in the care of the flower and vegetables gardens.

Water Supply.—The main water supply is from a drilled well. A large cistern supplies an abundance of soft water for special kinds of cleaning.

Light.—Buildings are lighted by acetylene gas which is reported to be satisfactory.

Fire Protection.—There are no special provisions for fire protection as the buildings are of the slow burning type. There are two long ladders which the girls and employees are instructed to use in case of fire.

Heating.—The heating plant appeared to be in good condition and was said to be sufficient for all kinds of weather.

Inmates.—On the day of inspection there were twenty-six girls, ranging in age from nine to seventeen years. Two are kept by personal arrangement with foster parents; others are wards of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society. Matron reported there has not been a serious case of illness in four years. During the past year three girls had tonsils removed and there were two or three minor operations. Dr. Mason of Potomac comes on call. Dental work, eye tests and defective hearing are attended to promptly.

There was every evidence of wholesome firm discipline, on the part of the management.

Industrial work is conducted along three lines; cleaning and sanitation; cooking, kitchen and dining room work; sewing and laundry work. Each girl has at least sixteen weeks work in each line. Each girl attends school a half day and works in one of the departments a half day, also cares for her room. During the last six weeks of the school term a teacher from the domestic science department of the State University gives instruction in cooking and in making dresses for the closing exercises. All girls receive instruction in embroidery, crocheting, tatting and other fancy work. Each girls' work is her individual property and may be taken with her when she leaves the institution.

Church and Sunday School Attendance.—All attend church and Sunday School at Wallace Chapel, located about one mile from the Home. On stormy Sundays the Sunday School lesson is studied in the school room and religious instructions given. Grace is said before each meal. Bible verses and selections are memorized and recited but there is no graded instruction in Bible work.

Girls who prove themselves worthy are, after graduation, placed in families where they may attend high school, business college or prepare for some special work. Others are placed in carefully investigated family homes on a wage basis.

Menu.—Was given as follows:

Breakfast.—Fruit canned or fresh, breakfast food, with milk and sugar, griddle cakes with corn syrup, potatoes at times, and warm drink such as postum or cocoa.

Dinner.—Potatoes, beef once a week, other days a substitute for meat such as beans with pork, macaroni with cheese, sometimes an additional vegetable, bread, dessert and water.

Supper.—Potato soup with crackers, warmed or baked potatoes, beans, fruit of some kind, occasionally left-overs from dinner.

Meals are varied according to season and physical condition of inmates. Good wholesome bread is supplied at all times and milk in abundance. Special meals are provided on holidays, Sundays, and all girls whose birthdays come within a certain month have a celebration. Dairy and peanut butter are used and corn syrup alternating with other kinds of spread.

Employees.—Mrs. R. I. Gordon, matron, was formerly a high school teacher. She has general supervision of the institution and appeared to be well fitted for and interested in the work. Miss Kent has charge of the cooking, baking and dining room work. Mrs. Wilson has charge of laundry and sewing. In course of the year's instruction the girls learn to make practically all of their clothing. Mr. Edgar T. New has charge of the

grounds, farm and garden work. Mrs. Edgar T. New has charge of the school work.

Records.—All records relative to inmates are kept in the Chicago office. They are complete and more extensive than those kept by most institutions.

Value of Property.—The land is valued at \$1,500 and the buildings represent a cost of \$22,726.52; the furnishings including furniture and household supplies of permanent character, \$3,793.64.

During the past year the society purchased a team of horses for \$440 and farm implements amounting to \$122.85.

Improvements.—No improvements of any consequence or additions to the property have been made during the past year.

Your inspector believes that the work done in this institution is approximating, at least, the ideals of those who established it as a training school for dependent girls.

Inspected by

W. R. BLACKWELDER.

MASON DEACONESS HOME AND BABY FOLD.

104-108 East Willow Street, Normal Illinois.

Inspected November 29, 1916.

This institution consists of two buildings located on ten lots of ground. The Deaconess Home is a two-story frame building with attic and basement. The Baby Fold is a new building of brick construction with two stories, attic and basement.

Baby Fold—First Floor.—Hall, superintendent's room and office, three play rooms with a large play porch, bath room, small room for one child, two nurses' rooms, hospital department, consisting of operating room, sick room and toilet. There are no connecting doors between the different play rooms.

Second Floor.—Four rooms with room for six children in each; these rooms are small, just large enough for the cribs but well adapted for the purpose; a large sleeping porch easy of access from the sleeping rooms furnishes an excellent dormitory for the children during the warm weather. There is a dining room with small tables and chairs. The dietary kitchen is well equipped; bath room with three high baby tubs and basins; three rooms with eighteen beds for very small children, help's room and storage room for new clothes.

Attic.—Is used for storage purposes.

Basement.—Laundry with drier; large drying room, an ironing room and storage room. There is no modern equipment.

Deaconess Home—First Floor.—Entrance hall, large reception and sitting room, guest room, small dressing room, dining room, kitchen and storage room.

Second Floor.—Room for two nurses, room for one helper, sewing room from which open three workers' rooms and a dressing room, bath room.

Attic.—Is used for storage purposes.

Basement.—Furnace and coal room, storage room and fruit room.

Fire Protection.—There is no fire protection and no fire drill, although a few months ago when an alarm sounded the nurses emptied the Baby Fold and transferred their children to the Deaconess Home in eleven minutes.

Heat, Light and Water.—Both buildings are heated by hot water. The janitor is a general utility man and stays at the institution. Both buildings are lighted by electricity. Water is furnished from the city for house purposes; two cisterns furnish soft water for bathing purposes.

Admission.—Children are received from infancy to three years and kept until five. Some are brought by mother; some are committed by court. There was no sickness.

Inmates.—Twenty girls and thirty boys ranging in age from four months to five years except one little dwarf girl who is eight years old.

Employees and Salaries.—There were fifteen people employed. Mrs. T. W. Asher is superintendent, is a deaconess and well adapted to the work. The head nurse, Eva Bangs, and Mrs. Asher receive no compensation. Nine nurses, called mothers, receive \$8 per month (a Deaconess allowance). Each of these nurses has charge of six children. Cook receives \$12 per month and care of one child. Laundress receives \$10 per month and care for child. The janitor receives \$40 per month. Pay roll for one month \$134. One helper and a house maid are not salaried and donate their services.

Placement.—Twenty-five per cent of the children cared for by the Baby Fold are placed out for adoption. The records of the State department show that their placements have been excellent and care being used in selecting the homes and in supervising the children after placement. The blanks prescribed by the Board of Administration are used in placing out work. The superintendent does most of the supervising work after the child is placed.

Support.—The institution is supported from contributions from private individuals, Methodist churches and board for children placed on private arrangement.

Records.—The records of the institution were well kept and have sufficient history to keep track of each child and to insure its identification should it be needed in the future.

This institution is doing a splendid service in caring for infants and small children, in many instances re-uniting the family ties and placement of others in excellent homes for adoption.

Inspected by

MARY S. JEWELL, *Home Visitor.*

METHODIST DEACONESS ORPHANAGE.

Lake Bluff, Illinois.

Inspected June 24, 1916.

This institution is reached by Chicago and N. W. R. R. to Lake Bluff, Ill., thirty miles north of Chicago.

The property consists of one block of twenty-four city lots with natural forest trees and has five separate buildings.

Mary Marilla Hobbs Building.—Two and one-half story frame building with single roof.

First Floor.—Office, sitting room, three sleeping rooms for adult people, toilet and bath.

Second Floor.—Nine sleeping rooms for adults, toilet and bath.

Third Floor.—Five storage rooms, one of which is used temporarily for domestic science. Later the domestic science department will be moved to the children's play room on the second floor of the J. B. Hobbs Building and the play room to the two large rooms in the Lucy Judson Hall.

Basement.—Is used to store screens and paraphernalia from play grounds in winter.

J. B. Hobbs Building.—The first story is frame and second cement with single roof.

First Floor.—Kitchen, three dining rooms, bakery, pantries and refrigerator. One dining room is used by the children, one by women on the premises and one for kitchen help.

Second Floor.—Play room (to be used later for domestic science), six sleeping rooms.

Basement.—Used for storage purposes; laundry under bakery, boilers, packing room, two toilets for boys and one for girls. These toilets will later be moved and one space will be converted into a fumigation room. All clothing belonging to the children is fumigated at the time of their entry to the home.

Wadsworth Cottage.—This building is constructed of brick and cement and has slate roof and is connected by a hall way to the east side of the J. B. Hobbs Cottage and is occupied by boys only.

First Floor.—Library, toilet and bath, two dormitories, one sleeping room for help and an enclosed porch.

Second Floor.—Three dormitories, two rooms for helpers.

Third Floor.—Same as second floor. Each floor has linen closet and toilet.

A large tank in the attic supplies water for all the buildings. The water is pumped from a well by an electric engine outside.

Basement.—Play room, shower bath and toilet.

The premises throughout are supplied with bubblers and the children are forbidden to use cups for drinking purposes.

Lucy Judson Hall.—Two stories with attic and basement, constructed of brick with slate roof and cement floors. The floors throughout are covered with battleship linoleum and is fireproof.

First Floor.—Reception room, six dormitories, sleeping porch, two rooms for help.

Second Floor.—Same as the first except sleeping porch over the reception room.

Attic.—With cement floor and used as a storage room.

Basement.—Two play rooms for boys and girls and toilets adjacent, manual training room running full length of the building. This room will be fitted up in a few weeks.

A fourth sleeping porch is half way between the first and second floors. The porches on the south are so arranged that they move one-half of the beds from the dormitories on to the porch at night. This building was erected at a cost of \$35,000 and is out of debt. This new building will accommodate seventy-two additional children and deaconess house mother. The manual training department, when equipped, will add much to the usefulness of the institution.

William Deering School Building.—The school building is constructed with cement and brick with shingle roof.

First Floor.—First grade rooms and kindergarten.

Second Floor.—Two rooms where grades from second to sixth, inclusive, are taught. All children of seventh and eighth grades attend the Lake Bluff public school and high school at Waukegan, Ill. Two graduated this year from high school, one will attend Northwestern University and the other the Lake Forest University, next year.

Girls' Building.—The girls' building is a two-story frame and asbestos roof. This building does not compare favorably with the remaining buildings and is in poor condition.

First Floor.—One sitting room and two sleeping rooms.

Second Floor.—Four sleeping rooms and toilet.

Swift Hospital.—The hospital building is of frame with asbestos roof.

First Floor.—Hospital department, drug room, two wards, one for suspicious cases, kitchenette, isolation room and sleeping porch. This building has a large screened porch on the east and north used for play room for convalescing children. New operating table and complete outfit is ordered and will be installed in a short time.

Second Floor.—Baby department, two wards, nurses' room and sleeping porch.

The institution was in very good condition, all sleeping rooms were clean. Single iron beds are used throughout; new mattresses have been purchased during the past year; all beds were clean and well supplied with clothing.

Improvements.—There have been some important improvements made on the property, consisting of the new building, modern and up-to-date, new addition of isolation room and two sleeping porches on the hospital building, new cement walks and an order is now placed for a new and complete outfit for the kitchen and bakery, consisting of dish washer, kitchen range, oven, toaster, steam tables, etc. With these new appliances the work of the children will be made much easier.

Fire Protection.—The fire protection is very good. Two kinds of chemical extinguishers are installed throughout, and the Wardsworth Build-

ing is equipped with chemicals and fifty feet of hose on reels on each floor and in the attic. The Judson Hall is furnished with chemicals, only this building is practically fireproof. These improvements, including fire-escapes, places this institution among the best protected institutions in the State, while a few years ago the only protection was a small wooden ladder at the rear of the Administration Building.

The buildings are so constructed as to afford good natural light during the day time. Electricity is used for artificial lighting purposes and the buildings are heated by steam.

Health.—The general health of the children has been good. There was one child just recovering from a light case of scarlet fever and the isolation room was being fumigated. There have been two deaths during the year. The new sleeping porches at the hospital have added much to the comfort and care of the sick and convalescing children. Dr. B. N. Parmenter of Lake Forest attends the children without charge. Dr. A. E. Brown, county physician, attends the county children. With the exception of a few with minor ailments the children were the picture of health.

School and Church.—Kindergarten and grades from first through the sixth are taught each school day of the year by deaconess. The domestic science and manual training departments will both be supervised by deaconess, while two have been secured as kindergarten teachers. A girl from the orphanage graduated from high school this year with high grades and best scholarship in the school. All children of twelve years and over attend Sunday School and church services at the Methodist Church. Under that age are taught Sunday School lessons at the orphanage.

Condition of Admission.—No child of unsound mind or vicious tendencies will be received. Boys under nine and girls under ten years may be received as boarders. A charge of \$10 per month is made for all children under two years old and \$8 per month for children over two years old. Children are received by surrender from parents and are subject to placement and adoption in foster homes. Others are received by commitment from the Juvenile Courts.

Menu.—The food consists of well selected varieties of cereals, vegetables, meat and fruits and is varied from time to time according to the season of the year and physical needs of the child. The children are well fed; the grocery bill for the year was almost three times larger than any other expense bill.

Work Done by Children.—The children do practically all the general work, directed by the deaconess or her helper in charge. Older girls are detailed to the care of the smaller children and babies.

Employees and Salaries Paid.—The help in the institution with salaries is as follows: Ten deaconesses, \$10 per month; fourteen deaconess helpers, \$10 per month; first cook, \$25 per month; second cook, \$20 per month; laundress \$28 per month; janitor, \$35 per month; total for help, \$128 per month.

Inmates.—There were one hundred and sixty children in the institution ranging in age from seven months to sixteen years. All were well clad and and happy. Their report shows that a total number of fourteen hundred children had been cared for in the institution at the close of the fiscal year 1915.

Support.—The institution has liberal support from numerous sources. Lake County paid \$3,500 last year for care, in part, for their wards; personal solicitation, church, Sunday School and Epworth League collections, board for children, etc. Nearly all the rooms are furnished in memory of some person or by some society or church and beds kept up in same manner. The cost of bed, bedding, rug and name plate being \$20, and \$3 per year thereafter to keep the bedding in repair.

The control and management of this institution is vested in twenty-one trustees, a majority of whom must be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. An executive committee of five, appointed by the trustees, supervises all activities of the institution.

Placement of Children.—Eleven children were placed in homes during the year 1915. Miss Clara R. Munson, field secretary, and Miss Laura McCulloch, deaconesses, keep the records, investigate homes to which children are sent and supervise them after placement. Blanks prescribed by the Board of Administration are used in placing children in homes. Great care is taken, both as to selection of homes and in the visitation of the homes.

Records.—The principal record is a small card, one side containing name of child with date of birth, sex, nationality, mentality, county and state from which received, history of physical condition and disposition made of child. The reverse side has a complete history of family relationships. This is very complete and comprehensive. This, with a small record book and letter files for correspondence, constitutes records of the children.

Financial Records.—Financial records are carefully and faithfully kept and accounts audited each year by certified accountants. Miss Lucy J. Judson has filled the most difficult position of superintendent for eighteen years, being appointed to the work in 1898. Too much cannot be said of the painstaking care and interest she has given the work through the years and it is to her much credit for the success of the institution is due.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

NACHUSA LUTHERAN ORPHANAGE.

Nachusa, Illinois.

Inspected December 5, 1916.

Nachusa Lutheran Orphanage is situated one-half mile from Nachusa. The building is a two-story brick building with attic and basement. The original building burned about four years ago. The farm comprises forty-six and one-half acres all under cultivation. An avenue of pine trees is on the Nachusa side of the building, which fronts the main highway. It is beautifully located and the children have a fine natural playground.

Survey of Floors—First Floor.—Parlor, superintendent's office or sitting room, bed room with closet opening from same, hall with coat closet, bath room opening from hall for use of employees, bed room for farmer, school room, also used as play room.

Second Floor.—Boys' dormitory, boys' clothes room; boys' bath room, matron's room, girls' dormitory, girls' locker room, girls' bath room.

Attic.—Two bed rooms occupied by employees; unfinished part of attic used as store room for clothing and dry food supplies. All packages are brought to the attic to be opened.

Basement.—Dining room, kitchen, laundry (not in use as laundry but supplied with lavatories and two toilets, one for boys and one for girls), cellar for vegetables, fruit closet, furnace and coal room.

The walls of the building are in bad condition and need retinting. The floors have not been finished in any way and were very dusty. Conditions as to cleanliness and order were fair and the children seemed happy and healthy. The home has the appearance of a big family of healthy, normal children, living in a simple, natural way. Some additional help and necessary repairs and painting which would brighten up the place would make this an admirable institution. The most objectionable feature observed by inspector was that of the same room for toilet purposes by both girls and boys; separate toilets are provided, but both are in same room, which is at the foot of stairway and adjoins the kitchen. This room was intended for use as laundry, but all laundry is sent out.

The dormitories for boys and girls are on the same floor, separated by the hall. Matron's room is between and she supervises both dormitories at night. Boys' dormitory contained three single, five three-quarter and three double white iron beds with springs, mattress, two sheets, three or four comforts and spread. Two boys with kidney weakness occupied beds supplied with rubber sheeting. Beds seemed free from vermin. Eighteen

boys occupy dormitory. Boys' bath room with two toilets, tub and bowl was dirty, walls discolored, floor dirty, and bowl and tub in bad condition. Floor of toilet was wet and one toilet was out of repair. Roller towels were in use. Lockers or open compartments are provided for boys' clothing, which is marked with boys' name.

Girls' dormitory contained fourteen beds, in only one of which was there more than one occupant. Beds were in excellent condition and were furnished with new mattress, sheets and an abundance of coverings. Many of the beds bore metal plates with names of the donors. Bath room and toilet arrangements were similar to those for the boys.

Medicine cabinet is in matron's room and key to same is in her possession.

Water is supplied from two deep wells and three cisterns, pumped by electricity. A strand of hose is attached, ready for use, on first floor and there is connection for same on second floor but no hose is attached. There is chemical extinguisher on second floor. A porch with flat roof extends across the front of the building and is accessible from the dormitories. There is no fire drill.

The steam heating plant is fairly satisfactory. There is separate hot water heater. The man employed as farmer tends the furnace. The institution is lighted by electricity and current is supplied from Sterling. Large tanks are provided for both hard and soft water. Drinking water is from deep wells. Septic tanks, placed some distance from the building, care for drainage and this is reported very satisfactory.

General health of the children was reported good. Children had chicken pox in September. One boy is sub-normal and another is thought to be so; two children are slightly deaf. Certificate of health is required on admission of each child. Matron in charge has had hospital training. Dr. Powell of Dixon volunteers his services. Teeth of all the children have been examined and defects treated during the past year at expense of the orphanage. One child has suffered from scalp trouble, but is recovering. No provision is made for individual toilet accessories. There is no infirmary; matron's room would be used in case of contagious illness.

Grace is said before meals and every evening there is family worship for one-half to three quarters of an hour. All children attend church and Sunday school in Nachusa.

Miss Irene Hausen, who is in charge of school work, has had normal training. Six grades are taught and twenty-seven children take the work; three girls attend the Dixon High School. The school work of Nachusa Orphanage conforms to State requirements. A small one-room school house will be ready for occupancy January 1, 1917. This is heated by stoves and will be furnished with desks and chairs. The play room, at present used as school room, is not properly equipped. Boys and girls assist in the work of the home; also boys assist in farm work.

Nachusa Orphanage is supported wholly by voluntary subscriptions of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church in Illinois and states west of the Mississippi River to the coast. Children are not received if both parents are living; preference is given to small children. It is not intended to receive children over eight years of age or at the most ten nor under two years. Dependent children only are admitted, and they come through the recommendation of the pastor of the church from which they are sent.

There are in the home: Eighteen boys from four to sixteen years of age, fifteen girls from six to sixteen years of age.

When children reach the age of eighteen years they are placed in good surroundings to work.

Menu was given as follows:

Breakfast.—Cereal, bread, butter or spread, milk.

Dinner.—Meat, two vegetables or fruit, bread, butter, water to drink; dessert on Sundays and occasionally other days.

Supper.—Potatoes or rice, bread, butter or spread, cookies or fruit, water.

On the day of inspection the dinner was of good quality and was well cooked. It consisted of meat, potatoes, fried apples, bread, and butter gen-

erously served. There were three tables in the dining room at each of which the matron, superintendent's wife and housekeeper presided. Children and workers ate the same food. Tables were provided with white cloths, silverware and china. The children chatted quietly and seemed very free and natural.

A practical farmer is employed at salary of \$45 per month, and lives at the orphanage. At present they have fifteen hogs, six cows, four horses and a donkey. All butter used is made at the orphanage, and there is plenty of milk for the children. There were one hundred and thirty chickens. There is an abundance of canned fruit and vegetables which has been sent in from different states. Supplies are purchased as needed. There is a generous supply of bedding and clothing, much of this having been sent in.

An effort is being made to find a patron for each child, who will become responsible for clothing that child. An account of such contributions to each child is kept in an individual loose-leaf book, together with what is expended for that child, and this account is balanced monthly.

Very few children are placed in homes, as it is the policy of the orphanage to keep all children until eighteen years of age. About a year ago a child was placed in the home of a Lutheran minister in a nearby town. The homes in which children are placed at the age of eighteen years are investigated through the pastor of the applicant.

There are no records of the children other than the application for admission to the orphanage and the form of indenture used in the event of a child being placed out. Copies of these blanks accompany report of inspection.

Rev. J. A. McCulloch is secretary and superintendent of the orphanage and lives there with his wife and daughter. Sister Ruth Robeson is matron; Miss Irene Hausen, teacher; Mrs. Sophia Wuehl, cook; Mrs. Carrie Cross, general housekeeper, and Mr. George Titus, farmer.

Inspected by

KATHARINE A. GALLAGHER.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHILDREN'S HOME.

Edison Park, Illinois.—Telephone Niles 168.

Institution reached by C. & N. W. R. R., Galena Division, to Edison Park and southwest one and one-half miles.

This property consists of thirteen acres of land, three buildings used for the orphans' home, a building for general purposes and pump house and barn.

The Administration Building is made of brick and granite, has two stories and basement.

First Floor.—Reception room, two school rooms, manager's office, living room and dining room for workers.

Second Floor.—Four bed rooms used for workers, lavatory bath and toilet room separate from each other, clothes closets, medicine room, dentistry room, fitted out with chair and all appliances by the "Friday Club," a club of young ladies who devote much time in the interest of the home. A large porch with railing furnishes a very desirable sitting room in afternoons and evenings. This porch runs the whole length of the house. There is an isolation or sick room on this floor with three beds. New arrivals are kept here for ten days. It is used also for any who are sick.

Basement.—Dining room for children, round stationary stools are used for seating purposes; kitchen, pantry, heating plant, hot water heater, bakery with good oven and electric bread mixer, store room with refrigerator, janitor's room and slop basin. This small room was in a very unsanitary condition.

Boys' Cottage.—Constructed of brick with shingle roof two stories and basement:

First Floor.—Two dormitories, one for large and the other for small boys, attendant's room, small toilet and lavatory, small bed room used as sewing room.

Second Floor.—Dormitory with nine beds and four clothes closets.

Basement.—Play room, wash room and toilet, furnace room, small room used as store room. The boys' toilet and play room was dirty and unsanitary. It was late Saturday afternoon and no effort was being made to put things in order. Roller towels were used throughout the institution; they were few in number and dirty.

Girls' Cottage.—South of the main building and constructed on identically the same plan. The small room in the basement is used as a loom room, where an elderly lady in the institution weaves rugs. The girls' toilet and play room were only a slight improvement over the boys'.

Pump House.—Water is furnished from two deep wells and is pumped to a tank in the attic of the Administration Building. The pump is operated automatically by a motor in a small house at the rear of this building. Water is plentiful and of good quality. There are hot water boilers in each of the buildings.

Store House.—A small one-story building in the rear of the institution is used for store rooms and shop. The attic of this building was literally filled with second-hand clothing, donated the orphanage. The basement has store rooms for vegetables and potatoes and fruit.

Laundry with power washer, extractor, hand mangle and tubs.

The barn is a frame structure and accommodates two horses and six cows. They were getting fifty quarts of milk a day.

The dormitories were in only a fair condition. There were but few single beds in the institution and in nearly every instance two occupy each of these. There was plenty of bed clothing, but the bedsteads were old and mattresses fair. The inspector advises that single beds be purchased and that only one child sleep in a bed.

Sanitation.—The premises, especially toilets and play rooms, were in poor sanitary condition.

Improvements.—A few improvements were reported. An addition was built on to the barn, a few repairs on the houses. The painters were at work at this time redecorating the school room and will redecorate a large part of the rooms.

Fire Protection.—The fire protection consists of two-inch hose on reels, one on each of the two floors and basement in Administration Building and one reel on lower floor of the boys' and girls' buildings. There is a flight of stairs at both front and back, making exit from the building quite easy.

Light.—The buildings are lighted with electricity, from the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois.

Health.—The general health of the children was reported by the manager as being good. There was no need for a doctor last year. Dr. L. M. Howes, Norwood, comes when called and charges a regular fee for his services. The children all appeared in good physical condition.

Church and School.—A part of the children attend church occasionally with the caretakers at Edison Park. No services at the home except Sunday school in the afternoon. The first five grades are taught in the institution, and by special permit children in 6th, 7th and 8th grades attend Edison Park School.

Inmates.—About three-fourths of the children in the home have been placed there by parents or relatives. Out of eighty-five children, thirty-five girls and fifty boys, ranging from two to fourteen years old, only twenty are committed by the court; few of the "boarders" are paid for and no support comes from the county.

Work by Children.—Most of the work is done by the children, under the direction of the caretakers. Only two children were at work. One boy was sweeping the dining room and a boy was mopping up the floor in the front hall. The girls help with the house work and sewing.

Menu.—The manager reported the following menu:

Breakfast.—Oatmeal and milk, coffee, bread and butter.

Dinner.—Syrup, bread, coffee and generally a side dish.

Supper.—Meat, vegetables, bread and butter, coffee; varied from time to time.

Small children always given milk to drink; older children sometimes have it.

Recommendations.—The inspector recommends better sanitation, more care and cleanliness in play rooms and toilets. Individual towels, tooth brushes and combs, and more complete system of record keeping.

Support.—The home is supported from voluntary contributions from individuals and clubs. The bulk of the support comes from "tag day" collections and bazaars.

Placement.—Only a few children are placed in family homes. Care is taken to thoroughly investigate all homes where children are to be placed and visits made on the foster parents by Ladies' Auxiliary at intervals. They do not use blanks endorsed by the Board of Administration, but promised to do so if supplies were sent them.

Records.—The only record of the home is a small card with a fair amount of space for brief history but not complete by any means. The manager said that he used the reverse side for statement when a child was placed in the sick room. They keep copies of court papers, correspondence, etc., in large envelope files. The manager said that he was not satisfied with his record system and was going to make a change for a better system soon.

Employees and Salaries.—The pay roll for help amounts to \$4,299.56 per year; the following salaries are paid: Manager, O. M. Johnson, \$700 per year; matron, Miss Amanda Larson, \$30 per month; two caretakers for boys, \$25 each, \$50 per month; one girls' caretaker, \$25 per month; cook, \$25 per month; dining room woman, \$25 per month; man helper and wife, \$50 per month; one school teacher, \$30 per month; one school teacher, \$40 per month; laundress, \$25 per month.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOLY CHILD.

107 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois.

Inspected December 2, 1916.

This institution consists of a large brick building, two stories, attic and basement. The grounds are about a quarter of a block. Premises are well kept and attractive.

First Floor.—Reception hall with parlor on one side and sitting room on the other, superintendent's dining room, serving pantry large enough for the dish washing, large airy kitchen with pantry for utensils and a large back porch; chapel, a small work room, sewing room, girls' dining room, a large well-arranged storage room. In the dining room plain china and inexpensive silverware is used; no napkins are provided. A cloak room opens off the hall.

Second Floor.—Large bath room with four tubs, five lavatories, storage closet and beautifully arranged linen room. This floor has four dormitories for girls with fifteen beds. Each dormitory is provided with ample closet room; a wide porch, one of the most useful rooms in the house, a helpers' room, room and bath for superintendent and guest room.

The hospital consists of two rooms with medicine room, toilet, drainage basin and supply closet, all arranged to be shut off from the rest of the house in case of contagious illness.

Basement.—Laundry with three stationary tubs, drying room and ironing room; furnace and coal room, large light play room with toilet and vegetable room.

Attic.—A large room used to store screens, porch furniture, etc., in winter.

Fire Protection.—There is no special fire protection; the rooms are well arranged. Exits are unobstructed. There should be chemical extinguishers placed on each floor.

Heat, Light and Water.—The building is heated by steam. The furnace is in good order and furnishes abundant heat for the coldest weather. The building is lighted by electricity. Gas is used for cooking only. Water is furnished from city supply.

Health.—All the children appeared healthy, happy and well. They have had no sickness during the year, except one light case of diphtheria. There is no disease of any kind in the home at this time. H. I. Metz, M. D., comes on call. Dr. Elmer Hagler looks after eyes, ears and throats, while Dr. F. P. Norbury is consulted in nervous cases.

Church and School.—Children all attend the St. Paul's Church and Sunday School. Small ones attend daily vesper services. The whole family gathers in their own chapel for service morning and evening. All the girls attend the Hay-Edwards grade school.

Admission.—They receive girls from three to nine years of age and they may remain until they are eighteen years old. Each child must have a health certificate when admitted on private arrangements by parents or friends.

Menu.—The superintendent reports that the menu is varied from time to time.

Breakfast.—Oatmeal and milk, bread and butter.

Dinner.—Meat every day except Wednesday and Friday, two vegetables, apples or other fresh fruit or some kind of dessert.

Supper.—One warm dish, bread and butter, fruit and gingerbread.

Fresh milk is delivered daily to the institution.

A well-equipped storage room was well supplied with provisions, including flour, sugar and fruit.

Work Done by Children.—The children help with all the work of the house, except laundry, which is sent out. No laundry work of any kind is done at the institution.

Employees and Salaries.—There are two women in charge: Superintendent, Sister Geraldine, \$15 per month; assistant, Miss Anna Cannon, \$12 per month. Janitor lives outside, comes and cares for the furnace for \$2 per week. The pay roll amounts to but \$35 per week.

Support.—This institution is supported by endowment and private contributions.

Placement.—They do not place children out and the number of children cared for is so small that the card system of records is scarcely needed.

Inspected by

MARY S. JEWELL, *Home Visitor.*

ORPHAN ASYLUM OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AT CAIRO.

Cairo, Illinois.

Inspected October 27, 1916.

This institution has the distinction of being the first institution of the kind in Illinois, being incorporated under a special Act of the Legislature on February 25, 1867, their object being the relief, nurture, maintenance and education of orphan children of soldiers and sailors, and any other children who may come in need of their care. They were to care first for the soldiers and sailors' children, then other dependent children, keeping them out of the poor house or from being "bound out."

The present institution consists of a neat structure of two stories and basement, of frame and stucco construction, located on five city lots.

First Floor.—Living room, office, dining room, kitchen, bath room, matron's room, baby room and large front porch enclosed with glass and heated by radiators.

Second Floor.—Two dormitories with bath room, one for boys and another for girls, isolation room with three single and three baby beds, maid's room and nurse's room and linen closets.

Basement.—Play room, laundry with tubs and wash bowls, furnace and coal room.

Sanitation.—The premises were in excellent sanitary condition. The sleeping rooms were well supplied with good bedding, were light, well ventilated and clean.

The home will accommodate thirty children and caretakers. Among the children cared for are many who are detained temporarily for the court, serving the purpose of a detention home. The enclosing of the front porch and installation of radiators has added much to the play and recreation room for the children. The floors are of red pine, varnished and waxed, with exception of dining room and kitchen. These are covered with battle-ship linoleum.

Fire Protection.—There were no fire extinguishers. There was a fire plug in front of the house and fire station within three blocks. The windows are large and low and exits made easy. The inspector recommended a chemical extinguisher for each floor.

Light, Water and Heat.—Both gas and electricity from city supply are used for lighting purposes; both are furnished at a very low rate. Water is furnished from Ohio River and filtered. The supply is plentiful and of good quality. The building is heated by steam.

Health.—The health of the children has been good. The house was quarantined three weeks during the year, three cases of smallpox having developed. Nothing serious resulted. Dr. Flint Bondmart comes on call and makes no charge for services or medicine. Dr. J. J. Rendleman, assists when needed. Eight had adenoids removed. One boy, eight years old, is sub-normal and may have to be sent to Lincoln later on. The hospital room must be reached by the regular stairway, which is illadvised.

School and Church.—All children of school age attend the Lincoln School. Devotions are conducted morning and evening at the home and children attend the Baptist Sunday School each Sunday.

Admission.—Children are admitted by court commitment, some on request of parents to keep the home from being broken up, others by surrender of parents. The latter are placed out in family homes. There was but one child from court commitment in the home. Each child is given a physical examination by the house physician previous to entrance to the home. The children were all in good physical condition, well clothed and happy.

Menu—Breakfast.—Cereals of some kind with milk, bread and butter, often jelly, milk to drink.

Dinner.—Soup, two vegetables, meat and potatoes, often buttermilk or water.

Supper.—Fruit, milk, rice or some other cereal, sometimes corn meal, mush and milk, milk to drink.

A good cow furnishes five gallons of milk per day, all used for the table.

Work Done by Children.—Older children help with the general work and in care of the smaller children. All laundry, except wearing apparel, is done by a woman at the home.

Inmates.—There were fourteen children present, five boys ranging in age from five to eight years, and nine girls from four to fourteen years of age.

Support.—The institution receives \$1,000 per year from the city of Cairo, small amounts paid by parents and friends. Many of the children are purely charity cases. Children committed by court and surrendered by parents are placed in homes.

Placement.—A committee, known as the adoption committee, has this work in charge. Care is used in placing and supervising these children. No children are placed out from families where there is a possibility of re-establishing the home. The regular blanks are used by this committee.

Records.—The records, which are complete, are kept by Mrs. Rendelman.

Mrs. Caroline A. McEwen is the matron and is well qualified and has made a success of the work. Her husband is a plasterer by trade and stays

at the home and assists with the heavy work. Mrs. McEwen gets a salary of \$50 per month. Laundress is paid from 10 cents per hour to \$3.50 per week. No other salaries paid. This institution is doing a very commendable work.

Recommendations.—The inspector recommended that chemical fire extinguishers be installed on both floors and in the basement.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

ORPHANS' HOME ASSOCIATION IN THE SOUTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT
OF THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA.

Hoyleton, Illinois.—Telephone Hoyleton 301.

Inspected October 26, 1916.

On June 15, 1915, at 9 o'clock, the two-story frame building used for years as a home for orphan children was destroyed by fire, together with its contents. A few pieces of furniture on the first floor were saved. All the records of the institution were kept in a fireproof safe and were found in good shape. The shade trees, some of them nearly sixty years old, were killed and the property left in a desolate condition. No one was hurt but the children were all left homeless. An appeal was sent to Governor Edward F. Dunne and a supply of army cots and tents were sent to the scene of the fire and the children were made comfortable in tents, vacant buildings and others placed with families for temporary care. In a short time plans were drawn for the splendid new fireproof building. The laundry building and machinery was badly damaged by the fire; the barn, smoke house and wagon sheds were saved.

The new building is built of pressed brick, has two stories and high basement and is of fireproof construction. As to architecture and material used, the inspector found this to be one of the best in the State. The entrance on the west is by a wide stairway to a hallway extending from north to south end of the building on all three floors. A partition at the south side of the entrance separates the building into two sections, segregating the sexes, the boys having the north and the girls the south end of the building. The boys and girls assemble only at meal time in the large dining room, in the school room and at time of daily devotion. From south to north the floor plans are as follows:

Basement.—South side of hall: Kitchen, dining room with pantry and refrigerator room. East side of hallway: Girls' wash room, two ironing rooms, fruit room, receiving room, boys' wash room. West side of hall: Dining room, storage room and bakery. North end of hall: Water supply tanks and gymnasium. The kitchen is well supplied with coal range and cooking utensils. The dining room with oil cloth table covers, chairs for large children and benches for the smaller ones. Heavy (restaurant) ware is used on the tables, because of breakage from dropping them on the cement floor. The toilet rooms have inlaid tile floors and marble partitions throughout the building. All were clean and in fine sanitary condition. The boys' bath rooms are furnished with both shower and tub baths; the girls have tubs only. There was sufficient wash bowls to accommodate all the inmates. Individual towels, tooth brushes and combs are used. The superintendent has let the contract for the construction of racks and pockets for toilet articles in each of the toilets. Supplies are delivered from wagons through a shoot into the receiving room. The bakery is fitted out with electric dough mixer and oven. Two large iron tanks for water storage furnish an adequate supply, one containing water pumped from a large pond for toilet and cleaning purposes, the other from cistern and wells for house use and drinking. The gymnasium room is in process of completion and when finished will add materially to the usefulness of the home. It is large and well lighted and ventilated.

First Floor.—Two recreation rooms, one for the large and other small girls and sewing room. East side of hall: Girls' toilet, help room, office,

boys' recreation room, boys' toilet. West side of hall: Confirmed girls' room, parlor, reception room, reading room, help's room, confirmed boys' room, teacher's room. North end of hall: Class room and kindergarten room, separated by a wooden curtain partition. These rooms throughout are fully equipped with good, new, substantial furniture. The school and kindergarten are well equipped.

Second Floor.—South side: Large girls' dormitory, lockers, linen rooms and two hospital rooms with separate toilets and bath room. The hospital rooms are well equipped with furniture and high beds. East side: Girls' toilet room, maid's room, nursery, attendant's room, babies' dormitory, superintendent's room, boys' toilet. West side: Dormitory for small girls, lockers, guest room with toilet and bath, two rooms for use of superintendent, attendant's room. North side: Two dormitories, one for large and the other for small boys.

Sanitation.—The premises were in excellent sanitary condition. The dormitories have new single enameled iron bedsteads, well supplied with bed linen and blankets. Each child is furnished with a double steel locker for clothing and supplies. All dormitories have excellent light and ventilation.

Fire Protection.—The building is practically fireproof; floors throughout are of concrete composition, eight inches thick; all walls are of tile and concrete, all stair steps are of concrete and iron and iron balusters. There is a porch with concrete floor and iron railing on the first and second floors, with iron stair way leading to the ground. These furnish good places for recreation and an escape in case of fire. The roof is of wire netting, concrete, tar paper and asphalt, fire proof and guaranteed for fifteen years. Inside protection consists of two reels of two and one-half inch hose on each floor, attached to stand pipes, connected with water pressure sufficient to reach any part of the building.

The back yard is finished with cement and brick and excellent cement walks about the building.

Heat and Light.—The building is heated by steam from the institution plant and lighted by electricity from the Nashville Electric Light Co. The heat plant is located in the basement of the old laundry building, is of the Ideal pattern and gives excellent satisfaction; radiators are installed on floor level throughout the building except basement, where they are overhead.

There are no window and door casings; all corners are finished in metal.

A ventilation system is installed, drawing the heat from over the dormitories on the second floor which has proven a great success.

Attic.—Consists of one large room with concrete floor and is fitted up for supply room. Liberal donations have been made of new clothing and shoes by friends of the home.

Health.—The health of the children was good; no severe illness during the year. No quarantine since opening of the new building. No sickness at this time and all the children were in splendid health. Dr. Julius Klosterman of Hoyleton attends the children on call and charges for medicine only. Dr. G. A. Green would be called if consultation was needed. Dr. Ed. Hohman, dentist, Nashville, Illinois, looks after the children's teeth.

School.—All children attend the kindergarten and school until confirmed, then go to the public school. Louis Malkemus teaches the grades and Miss Werre Myres the kindergarten. Both are well qualified and are doing good work.

Admission.—A few children are committed from the courts; others on recommendations of the pastors; ten years is the maximum age fixed by the society, but in some cases the age limit is removed in order to keep a family from being separated. There were two boarders for whom \$8 per month each is paid. Every child is given a physical examination on entering the home.

Menu—Breakfast.—Cereals of some kind with milk, bread and butter, jelly and mock coffee.

Dinner.—Vegetables, meat occasionally, bread and butter and water to drink.

Supper.—Same as for breakfast; often hash and sauce.

Work Done by Children.—The children above nursery age are assigned to certain duties about the premises. The older children do a large portion of the work under direction of the superintendent and helpers. They have a farm of forty acres and many of the older boys assist in its cultivation.

Support.—The home is supported by contributions from the churches and individuals. They anticipate placing a solicitor in the field. The new building cost \$58,000 against which there is a debt of \$27,000.

Placement.—There are no children placed out except some of the boys who are placed for wages when over sixteen years old. Their wages are saved for them and may be drawn by them when eighteen years old.

Employees and Salaries Paid.—The following salaries are paid: Superintendent, Rev. J. H. Koenig, \$700 per year and keep; Mrs. Koenig, \$12.50 per month; teacher, Louis Malkemus, \$600 per year, residence, garden and cow furnished free; kindergarten teacher, Werre Myers, \$25 per month; cook, a girl reared in the home, \$15 per month; lady helper, \$10 per month, also care for her three children; one girl helper, \$4 per month.

Church.—Religious services are conducted at the home each day, morning and evening, and on Sunday they attend services at the Zion Church.

Records.—The records are properly kept and are kept in a fireproof safe in the office.

There was one feeble-minded girl who will probably have to be sent to Lincoln later on. She is almost blind, is harmless and helps with the kindergarten children. Her mother is in an asylum in Wisconsin and the father is dead. The special history of the girl is filed at the office of the department.

Stock and Poultry.—The stock and fowls consist of six milk cows, three calves and one hundred chickens.

They have raised all their vegetables for the table and one hundred bushels of potatoes.

The contract is let for remodeling and reconstructing the laundry building. This will be done by January 1, 1917.

The church deserves a great credit for the speedy rebuilding of the orphans' home and for the excellent new building. Nearly every room in the building is endowed by some certain church or society and the furnishings are the very best.

Rev. Koenig, the superintendent, is wonderfully adapted to the work and holds the esteem and love of every child. The institution is fortunate in having his services.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

PARK RIDGE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

North Prospect Avenue, Park Ridge, Illinois.

Institution reached by Northwestern Railroad to Park Ridge, Ill., east and north three-fourths of a mile. Miss Mary E. Leads, acting superintendent.

This institution, consisting of nine excellent buildings, is located on a farm of forty acres in the north part of Park Ridge, twelve miles northwest of Northwestern Depot, Chicago, and is a monument of perseverance, effort and faith on the part of a company of women of Chicago. The land is valued at \$12,000, and buildings at \$105,924. Thirty acres of the farm are under cultivation or in pasture and ten acres constitute the building plat.

Illinois Cottage.—Valued at \$10,924.14, built by Federated Women's Clubs of Illinois. The building is constructed of brick with two stories and attic and basement.

First Floor.—Kitchen, pantry, dining room, living room with library and house mother's office. The kitchens throughout are fitted with gas ranges. All the cooking, including baking of bread and cakes for each cottage, is done on these stoves.

Second Floor.—Four dormitories, bath and toilet, house mother's sleeping room, special linen press made with drop doors in hallway.

Attic.—Used for storage purposes; storage tank for soft water.

Basement.—Heating plant, laundry, two store rooms and dry room, pump for hoisting cistern water to tank in attic.

Chicago Woman's Club Cottage.—Constructed of brick and valued at \$9,500, built by the Chicago Women's Clubs; capacity eighteen girls; two stories, attic and basement.

First Floor.—Kitchen, pantry, dining room, living room and house mother's office.

Second Floor.—Four dormitories, house mother's apartments, bath and toilet.

Basement.—Laundry, furnace room, store rooms.

Talcott Cottage.—Same in construction and plan as the Chicago Women's Club Cottage; value, \$9,500; capacity, eighteen girls.

Noyes and Patton Cottages.—Are constructed alike and are valued at \$11,400 each; capacity of Patton Cottage, twenty-five girls; capacity of Noyes Cottage, eighteen girls. Both are of brick, two stories, basement and attic.

First Floor.—Kitchen, sitting room, pantry, dining room and office.

Second Floor.—Four dormitories, house mother's apartments, bath and toilet. There is a sleeping porch in Patton Cottage, the only one on the premises.

Basement.—Laundry, furnace room, store room, water heater room.

Solomon Cottage.—Valued at \$7,000; one story and basement, granite finish, capacity nine girls; has furnace room, laundry and store room in basement.

Main Floor.—Kitchen, pantry, dining room, dormitory with nine beds, sick room with toilet for isolation purposes, house mother's room and bath.

Assembly Hall (and School).—Value, \$19,000; two stories and basement.

First Floor.—Three school rooms, cloak room, library and dressing room in one, toilet rooms. The school rooms were well equipped with modern desks and chairs.

Second Floor.—Assembly hall with large platform. This building has the only bubbler for drinking purposes on the premises.

Administration Building (Stant Building).—Value, \$22,000; has two stories, basement and attic.

First Floor.—Three offices, one used as dental room; Dr. Josephine Pfeifer, dentist, Chicago, gave the school complete outfit for dental room, including chair and instruments, and donates her services. Reception room, domestic science room, nine tables, pantry and store room adjacent; general sewing room where general sewing supplies are stored and dispensary with graduate nurse in charge.

Second Floor.—Dormitory for girls, bath and toilet for girls, seven sleeping rooms for members of the staff, sewing class room; sewing room is in charge of a competent teacher, graduate from schools of domestic science and sewing. The acting superintendent, Miss Leads, has charge of the domestic science department.

Attic.—Is used as a store room.

Basement.—Furnace room, store room, laundry with electric washing machine, wringer and mangle, stationary tubs, dairy room with milk separator, toilet room.

While cog wheels are covered on the mangle and washing machines, there are belts and pulleys exposed and are dangerous. The inspector called attention of the acting superintendent to this and wrote the president of their board, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, suggesting that the necessary protection be added.

While this building was originally intended for domestic training and administration purposes, accommodations have been made for dormitory for eleven girls.

Capacity of the institution throughout, one hundred and fifteen girls, with additional room for help. The head farmer and family occupy a small house on the premises.

The barn is of concrete with shingle roof. The cottages throughout have slate roofs. There is a good silo at the barn.

Stock.—They have a herd of nine Guernsey cows, two horses, several hogs and two hundred chickens.

Their garden supplies the institution with all their vegetables through the season and a good supply for canning and storage for winter; the only supplies being purchased are potatoes.

Sanitation.—The institution was in good sanitary condition. It was Saturday and the girls were all busy putting the house in order, baking bread and in a general way preparing for Sunday. There seemed to be perfect harmony and girls attending cheerfully to their duties.

Sleeping Quarters.—Single iron beds are used throughout; the beds were clean and well supplied with clothing; all rooms well ventilated. The dormitories, with but few exceptions, contain four beds. The cottages scattered about the grounds affords good fresh air.

Improvements.—All the slate roofs have been overhauled and repaired wherever needed; new roof on sleeping porch; Noyes Cottage redecorated, considerable grading and \$500 expended for drainage and replenishing of bed linens, cooking utensils and dishes in two cottages.

Fire Protection.—The buildings are all of slow-burning construction with easy stairs, slate roofs and constructed of brick, making outside fire escapes unnecessary. Each floor, including basement, in all the cottages, is supplied with Liberty Fire Extinguishers. All electric light wires are encased in iron tubes.

Heat, Light and Water.—The buildings, with exception of two, are heated by steam; the two by hot air. Each cottage has its own heating plant. The inspector believes that better service at a much lower cost could be had by having one central heating plant and recommends that their board consider the construction of a building for central kitchen and heating plant. The buildings are lighted by electricity and supplied with water from the city mains. Each cottage has a cistern. A pump in the basement supplied with power from the boiler of the heating plant pumps the water to a reservoir in the attic.

Health.—The general health of the inmates has been exceptionally good. There were ten cases of scarlet fever last winter. There were no bad results or deaths. No deaths during the year 1915-1916; some had tonsils removed and one was operated on for appendicitis at Presbyterian Hospital. When scarlet fever appeared they were obliged to remove the girls from Patton Cottage and use it as an isolation hospital, showing the need of a building for hospital purposes. Dr. William Friend, Park Ridge, is the house physician and Dr. Josephine Pfeifer, dentist, Chicago, donate their services. Several cases of ring worm have been under treatment and are practically well. Miss Elizabeth Whitley, graduate nurse, has charge of the dispensary.

Church.—Sunday school is conducted in the home each Sunday afternoon in the assembly hall. Teachers and superintendent in charge come from the city churches. Any who desire attend the Federated Church in Park Ridge.

School.—The new school building with three rooms were well equipped and accommodate all the grade pupils; the teachers are all competent and well qualified. Five girls graduated this year from the eighth grade; all will probably attend high school. Five have attended the high school at DesPlaines; two of whom graduated this year. The same course is taught in the grades as in the Chicago city schools.

Inmates.—One hundred and fourteen girls in the institution at time of this inspection. One hundred were from Cook County and five from other counties committed under the Industrial Act, for whose care the institution receives \$15 each per month from the county as provided by statute; from \$10 to \$15 each are paid for boarders. The girls range in age from six to eighteen years.

Menu.—The menu is varied from time to time, usually:

Breakfast.—Cereal of some kind, cocoa, usually hot bread and butter.

Lunch.—Soup, bread and butter, fruit.

Dinner.—Meat and vegetables, bread and butter, milk.

The supply of canned fruit has run low. Last year they canned one thousand quarts of fruit and vegetables and made five hundred glasses of jelly in their domestic science class.

The girls are divided into families, each family occupying a cottage with a house mother in charge. These mothers are selected according to their special fitness to teach and train the girls in housekeeping.

Work Done by Inmates.—The work in the institution is practically all done by the girls under the direction of the house mother. Certain girls are detailed to certain duties, for example: One girl bakes the bread used in the cottage where she lives; light laundry for each cottage is done in the cottage laundry in stationary tubs. Large pieces, such as table cloths and sheets are sent to the city laundry and a laundress is employed three days out of each week and balance of work is completed on the electric washer.

Employees and Salaries Paid.—The following is the pay roll per month: Superintendent, \$75 per month; six house mothers, \$35 per month each; seamstress, \$40 per month; sewing teacher, \$50 per month; nurse, \$50 per month; one resident teacher, \$40 per month; one nonresident teacher, \$85 per month; farmer, \$60 per month; gardener, \$85 per month; secretary, \$35 per month; total pay roll, \$710 per month.

The officer, Wm. H. Birch, is employed by the city of Chicago and is detailed to this institution.

Support.—The institution is supported by money paid by the county for care of the girls committed by court, board from parents or relatives, voluntary contributions; special funds are raised for various purposes, such as building of cottages and the last year for pay for the teachers. The injunction filed against the county treasurer some months ago to prevent his paying funds to institutions placed them in serious straits for a time; they have recently received their money and have met their obligations.

Placement.—A few girls are placed in homes. Mr. Birch makes a very careful investigation of the home preceding the placement and supervises them afterwards. The grade of homes selected has been found to be good.

Records.—The records consist of index cards referring to page and name in history book and warrant books. The history book contains all necessary history to follow each case, while the warrant book has history of court proceedings and findings. These records are kept up to date. The financial records are kept by the treasurer and are audited each year by a public accountant. All letters and correspondence are kept in a regular index letter file.

Recommendations.—The inspector made the following recommendations:

First—As soon as possible change the faucets so that the girls may wash in running water.

Second—Install bubblers in the cottages for drinking purposes.

Third—Place shields, as quickly as possible, over the exposed belts and pulleys on the mangle and electric washer in the laundry.

Fourth—A central kitchen and heating plant would be more satisfactory and economical than the present system.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

ST. HEDWIG'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND POLISH MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Niles, Illinois.

Inspected November 14, 1916.

This institution is one and one-half miles from Edison Park and Park Ridge Station. Telephone Niles 131. The institution owns twenty-eight acres and rents fifteen from the cemetery association.

The institution has two large, pressed-brick buildings with three stories and basement and gravel roof. The east, and original building, is used for the girls and is of slow-burning construction, and the new cottage, used as a home for boys, is fireproof.

The plan of the girls' building is as follows:

First Floor.—Sisters' rooms, department for priest in charge, class rooms, music room and library and office.

Second Floor.—Eight dormitories, each dormitory has a clothes room, lavatory and toilet on each floor. There is a sister in charge of each dormitory.

Third Floor.—Two dormitories, recreation room, dressmaking room, toilet and sisters' room.

Basement.—Kitchen, dining room, store room, domestic science room, bakery, store room, toilet and bath. The central kitchen is equipped with modern conveniences; cooking is done with hard coal range and gas. The bakery in east wing is equipped with electric dough mixer and oven, with capacity of four hundred loaves. They bake from three hundred to three hundred and fifty, two-pound loaves of bread six days out of the week. They had two carloads of flour on hand; best grade used.

The boys' building has been erected within the last two years.

First Floor.—Six class rooms, kindergarten, recreation room, toilet in the south wing.

Second Floor.—Five dormitories, sewing room, clothes closets and sisters' rooms.

Third Floor.—Six dormitories, closets and sister's room.

Basement.—Shoe shop, gymnasium, manual training department, swimming pool, dining room and sewing room. East wing has bakery and living room for help.

First Floor of East Wing.—Has assembly hall with stage. This room is used for visiting purposes.

Second and Third Floors.—Chapel and gallery. A tunnel leads from the main building to a two-story building on the south.

First Floor of This Building.—Has garage, pumping room and laundry. The laundry has four washing machines, two extractors, with safety device, starcher, soap mixer, pressing machine, body ironer, dry tumbler, driers and a 100-inch mangle, all machinery being protected to avoid accident. Washing is done three days in the week. Sisters do most of the washing, assisted by some of the larger boys. Hot water is furnished from a large Kewanee boiler in the boiler room.

Second Floor.—Pool room and living room for working men.

Basement.—Printing shop, three job presses, one large cylinder press, cutter, stitcher and perforator and linotype machine. Ten boys work one-half day shifts in this department. One boy left the institution a few days previous and is operating a linotype and getting good wages. Most of these boys are learning the trade; a high-class printer is in charge. Electric power is used.

Light, Heat and Water.—The buildings are lighted by electricity, using their own plant. Hot water heater, Ideal pattern, with two boilers, one with capacity of 1,200 and the other 2,000 gallons, supply the institution. Heating is done by steam, three boilers low pressure, vacuum system. Two electric pumps pump water from an 1,100-foot well into two reservoirs at elevation of seventy feet. One holds five thousand and the other ten thousand gallons. Under 35-pounds pressure throws water over the buildings.

Fire Protection.—The fire protection is ideal. Two reels of two-inch hose on rack, and four Pyrene fire extinguishers on each floor, steel automatic fire doors between the two buildings with an excellent fire drill. One building slow burning and the other fireproof, making the protection perfect.

The carpenter shop is fitted out with twelve benches and sets of tools. Twelve boys are taking the trade of cabinet making and spend one-half day sessions, three days a week, under direction of Mr. Gilmeister, graduate from Lewis Institute. Many articles of their handicraft were in evidence. Shoe shop with good outfit is supervised by a regular instructor. Seven boys are learning the trade. A large part of the shoes used in the institution are made here. Shoes donated the institutions are worked over and heavier soles put on. A tailoring department was just being opened up. Miss Anna Kelley, graduate from the Chicago School of Domestic Science

has charge of this department. They have twelve stoves and tables and twelve girls were taking this work. This department, under Miss Kelley's direction, is a great addition to the institution.

Menu.—Reported, day of inspection:

Breakfast.—Corn flakes, milk, coffee, bread and lard.

Dinner.—Farina soup, frankfurters, oatmeal, parsnips and bread.

Supper.—Sausage, tea, bread and peaches, coffee or milk each meal except dinner.

Lunch at 10.00 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., consisting of large sweet rolls with raisins.

Menu for six days showed that they had meat nine times, butter three times during that period.

The tables were spread with white table cloths, good chinaware used. Neat iron framed chairs were used almost exclusively. Wooden stools are being discarded. Ten children sit at a table. There were eighteen hundred quarts of fruit, all canned at the institution, and an abundant supply of cereals and soap.

Bubblers for drinking purposes are installed on the boys' side and will be put in soon in the girls' department. Individual wash bowls and soap are used and each child has individual towel, tooth brush and comb, kept in a room set apart for that purpose.

The floors throughout are either composition, cement, or hard wood polished, hallways have asbestone floors; stairways of same materials. Part of the basement has rustic floors. Bathing facilities were excellent and the children were well dressed and happy.

The detention home and hospital are located some distance from the institution and is constructed of brick and frame, with two stories. There were ten beds in the detention home and room for twenty-five in the hospital. There were twenty-two children in the hospital, twenty of whom were convalescing. The hospital had few modern equipments. There were two boys who were epileptic, one of them feeble-minded. There had been no quarantine during 1915. Dr. J. McDonald and Dr. Stephen Petrowicz attended the children and are paid \$300 per year. The dentist, Dr. Zielinski, donates his services.

Work Done by Children.—The general work of the institution is done largely by the children. Labor-saving machinery, such as an electric potato peeler, etc., is being installed.

Inmates.—There were six hundred and twenty-nine children in the institution, three hundred and fifty-eight boys and two hundred and seventy-one girls, from two to fourteen years of age.

This property is valued at \$500,000, having a debt of \$84,000.

Support.—Funds come from private donations, parish orphanage tax, board for children, county funds, auxiliary societies and entertainments.

Records.—The records, kept by Sister Emelie and her assistant, were among the best and complete in every particular. A complete history wherever possible is secured from the court. Release books, general register, visitors' record, history cards and correspondence envelopes, with a perfect system of accounting, place this institution on par with the best. Record books are kept in a fireproof safe. The books are audited in January and July of each year by a public accountant. Forty-two sisters of the Felician Order are in charge.

Salaries.—Salaries, including superintendent, were \$717.50 for the month of October.

Seven directors for each of the two corporations manage the business. Great credit is due Rev. Father Francis S. Rusch, the superintendent, for the work accomplished. His devotion and zeal have made this a land mark in the charity work of Illinois and an honor to his church and people.

Improvements.—Wonderful improvements have been made in the last two years and plans are maturing to build a green house and install a department of floriculture.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE.

Glen Addie, Illinois.

Inspected October 28, 1916.

Institution four miles northeast of Belleville, Ill.

This institution is located on a plat of forty acres on a high point of land overlooking the valley east of the Mississippi River. They own another farm of thirty-five acres one-half mile east. There are two brick buildings with two stories and attic, connected by an enclosed bridge. The old building was built years ago for a residence, has very high ceilings and long winding stairs. The new part is of modern construction and well adapted for the purpose. The sisters in charge are Order of The Poor Hand Maids of Jesus Christ and for years have furnished a home for dependent Catholic children.

Sanitation.—The premises were in excellent sanitary condition.

The old building contains:

First Floor.—Reception room, school room, dining room, boys' dormitory, two toilets and bath, girls' sitting room used also for sewing room.

Second Floor.—Two dormitories for girls, boys' lavatory and bath room and girls' toilet in small tower room.

Attic.—Is used one-half for dried vegetables and balance for clothing. There was an abundance of clean waists and dresses for the girls and boys. Everything in perfect order.

Basement.—Kitchen, dining room, bakery, fruit and bread room in gas machine room, two dining rooms, one for the sisters and other for men help.

Light is furnished by two Detroit gasoline gas machines, one in either building. The supply tank is underground, a safe distance from the buildings.

The new building contains:

First Floor.—Two school rooms, well equipped and decorated with choice potted plants, supply room, pastor's rooms, spare room and sisters' quarters.

Second Floor.—Chapel and two dormitories for boys.

Attic.—Is used as a clothes supply room.

Basement.—General play room, gas machine room, kitchen store room, heating plant, two toilets.

Dormitories are furnished with white enameled beds. Each bed is supplied with a sanitary rubber sheet and plenty of good clothing; all were clean; ventilation was good.

Improvements.—For the year consisted of new roofs on outbuildings and general repairs.

Fire Protection.—The fire protection consists of hose attached to stand pipes and chemical extinguishers, iron fire escapes front and rear; water pressure strong enough to throw a stream over the buildings.

There are two hot water heaters, International type, one for either building.

Water.—Water for cooking and drinking purposes is from a well and is stored in pneumatic tank in the buildings. Water from a pond for general use. This is pumped into a 7,000-gallon reservoir on a high tower and is distributed under 45-pound pressure to square inch.

Health.—The general health was reported good. At the time of this inspection there were nine in quarantine for scarlet fever. No bad results and building to be fumigated October 30 and children discharged. This is the first quarantine for five years. Four children died last winter (1915) from pneumonia and croup, first to die in three years. The baby house, a one-story brick building, was used as isolation hospital and babies were kept temporarily on second floor of the laundry building. Dr. E. H. Irwin and Dr. B. H. Portnondo, of Belleville, come on call. Dr. Chas. Starke, surgeon, Dr. Onten, eye and ear specialist, and Dr. J. K. Honroy, dentist, attend the children free or charge.

School and Church.—School from first and through eighth grades is taught. Rev. Father Edward Mitsch is the priest in charge and conducts the daily services.

Admission.—Dependent children from one to sixteen years of age are admitted by court commitment or on recommendation of the parish priest.

Menu—Breakfast.—Bread and butter, breakfast food and coffee. Lunch at 9.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m.

Dinner.—Meat, soups, pancakes, water.

Supper.—Potatoes, bread and butter, tea or coffee. Varied from time to time.

The bakery is fitted out with power dough mixer, large modern oven. Best grade of flour is used and they bake six hundred loaves of bread each day. The dining room has long tables and benches. There was but a small amount of fruit canned this year, but they are well supplied with choice dried fruits. They raise all their vegetables. Rev. Father Diepenbrok, a former pastor, now retired from service, had donated five hundred bushels of fine potatoes. The reverend father has made this his practice for several years.

The outbuildings were in good repair. Stock and fowls consisted of three horses, two mules, seven cows, twenty hogs, six hundred chickens. Stock in good condition and all farm machinery carefully housed.

Work Done by Children.—The children assist with the general work. The boys assist with manufacture of concrete fence posts for the premises; also in wood work and blacksmith shop. Each child is detailed to his job and in the house is directed by the sisters and on the outside by the man in charge. The laundry building is separate from the main building and has power machinery, two washing machines, extractor, drier, mangle. There is a separate hot water plant for laundry use. The sisters do the work, assisted by some of the older children.

Inmates.—The capacity of the institution is two hundred. There were one hundred and sixty-nine present, eighty-seven girls from one to sixteen years, and eighty-two boys from one to fifteen years of age.

There are ample facilities for play and recreation. The institution is located in a beautiful grove of natural forest trees, used as play ground with good equipment.

Each child is supplied with individual towel, comb, tooth brush and hand brush and strict rules against a child using the property of another.

Support.—Support comes from the diocese and from board for children. No county or city money is provided.

Salaries.—One thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars per year is paid in form of salaries. Rev. Fr. Mitsch, superintendent, gets \$350 per year and keep. Sixteen sisters, a total of \$600. One man \$45 and another \$25 per month and average number of children cared for per year is one hundred and seventy. It takes \$11,000 per year, on an average, to keep up the home.

This property is quite valuable and is held in trust for the church by Mr. Rebahn, attorney, at Belleville. There is a debt against the property of \$30,000. The institution was in good condition and an excellent work being accomplished.

Placement.—But few children are placed in homes.

Records.—The records are carefully kept and sufficient.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

ST. MARY'S TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Two Miles North of DesPlaines, Illinois.

Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to DesPlaines, Ill.

This property consists of two farms, the main farm where the institutions are located, consisting of two large farms of splendid land with twenty separate buildings, including barns and other outbuildings. The south farm has over seven hundred acres under cultivation, has four buildings. The buildings throughout are fully equipped and furnished for their intended purpose and were in excellent repair.

The Main or Administration Building.—Three stories high, is of fire-proof construction. Building is of brick with slate roof; contains offices, reception rooms and convent. Other buildings have tile roof, except out buildings; these have shingle roofs.

The Boys' Building.—Four stories and basement.

First Floor.—Eleven class rooms, stock room, clothes and shoe mending room and barber shop.

Second, Third and Fourth Floors.—Are arranged alike, having two dormitories each with lavatory and toilet facilities. In each instance there is a room occupied by one of the sisters adjacent to the dormitory. There were six hundred and fifty beds in these dormitories; all were clean and the rooms in perfect order. The floors were clean as could be and beds were covered with white spread; each bed is supplied with a rubber sheet. The children are required to wash in running water; individual towels, tooth brushes and combs are provided and rules regarding the use of the same rigidly enforced.

Basement.—Large recreation hall, shower baths, clothes room screened for use of uniforms, two hundred and eighty-eight steel lockers in the tunnel-way for boys' clothing.

The former reports showed this building as having three stories with basement and attic. The attic has been completed and has the same capacity as the other stories and is now considered as the fourth story.

Girls' Building—First Floor.—Seven class rooms, commercial department, domestic science room, well equipped with sixteen ovens and other outfitings, library and sewing room, supply room, music room and dentist room.

Second and Third Floors.—Are alike, each having two dormitories, each with four hundred beds and toilet accessory rooms. The hall floors throughout these buildings are of mosaic or tile; the stairs of concrete composition and iron railings.

The sanitary condition was as nearly perfect as it could be made.

Basement.—Recreation room, shower baths, toilets and mending room.

Refectory.—General kitchen equipped with all necessary outfitings. The sister in charge is considered an expert at her work, her motto being to give the growing child all it can eat and of the best quality; three dining rooms, one for the boys, one for the girls and one for the employees. A stage has been erected in the girls' dining room and is used, when needed, as an assembly hall. The children eat at long tables; each child is provided with a stationary stool; the table furnishings were of good quality. It was dinner time and the menu, consisting of meat, vegetables, bread and butter, etc., came from the same kettles as the food for the sisters and the inspector. The bakery in this building is well equipped; one thousand 16-ounce loaves of bread are baked every day. The best grade of flour is used. Mother Superior had a large amount on hand.

Hospital—First Floor.—Used for girls and second floor for boys, with isolation rooms with six beds for girls and twelve for boys. A trained nurse was in charge.

Health.—The general health of the children was reported good. Nearly all of the children had adenoids and tonsils removed in 1915; during the year there were twenty cases of scarlet fever; all recovered and no bad results. No deaths for two years and only five in six years. The medical staff consists of Dr. C. A. Earle, attending physician, DesPlaines; Dr. Austin Hayden, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist; Dr. Joseph Ziegler, skin specialist; Dr. J. E. Lynch, dentist. There were a few cases of ring worm but all have disappeared by treatment and care in use of towels and combs.

Light, Water and Heat.—The buildings are lighted by electricity from their own plant; all wires are in conduits, insuring the buildings against fire from exposed wires. Water is supplied in abundance from artesian wells. Bubblers are used for drinking purposes, exclusively, a penalty being fixed for drinking from cups. Additional supply of water for boilers from the river. The buildings are heated by steam and hot water. A

plant for filtering and softening the water by a scientific process has been in use for some time and has proven a great success.

Church and School.—Facilities for educational and religious training in the institution are excellent. Mass is held in the chapel daily and religious instruction is imparted at stated intervals by the priest in charge. Children from three to six years are taught in the kindergarten. There were fifty-three in this class. All eight grades are taught in the school. The regular school books are used and their work ranks with the best graded schools in Chicago. Thirty-five graduated from the eighth grade this year, nine girls and twenty-six boys. A complete commercial course, shorthand and typewriting, has been added.

Menu.—Sister Regina and Archbishop Quigley, during his lifetime, worked out an excellent menu for the institution that might be copied with profit by many other institutions. It has proven a great success. The card with the week's menu is posted on the doors of the children's dining rooms and they may know from day to day of what their meals will consist. This system aids much in the conservation of their food supply. All the vegetables and most of the potatoes used at the institution are the product of their farm.

There is an excellent refrigerating plant and besides the cooling of the refrigerator rooms, one ton of ice per week is frozen for special purposes.

Fire Protection.—This institution has one of the best systems of fire protection in the State. Most of the buildings are slow burning or fireproof. The buildings are furnished with hose, chemicals and fire axes; outside iron fire escapes make egress from the building an easy matter. There is a well-drilled fire department with officers in command, hose cart, chemicals, axes, helmets, etc. A system of signals is known to each inmate of the institution and fire drills are a part of the routine drill. Signals are generally sounded for drill at night when all the children are in bed with a result that the entire building is emptied of all its inmates in three minutes.

Laundry Facilities.—Have been greatly improved. One large room is used for this purpose and has seven washing machines, three extractors, one dry tumbler, two soap mixers, one starch extractor, eighteen driers, four mangles, one sprinkler and electric irons. One thing to be highly commended is the fact that every piece of machinery, wherever there is a belt, pulley, shaft, cogwheel or saw, where one is in any way endangered by its use, is being encased with heavy wire screening. This is true in every shop or department. Much of this work had been completed and the workmen were at work in the laundry. The contract was let at one time for the screening of each piece of machinery.

Industrial Training.—New lathes have been put in the carpenter shops. The shoe shop is well and thoroughly equipped; all of the shoes for the boys and part of the girls' shoes are made here. Shoe strings are turned out in large quantities. Each shoe passes through several hands while in process of manufacture. New and expensive machinery is installed, adding to the ease and efficiency of their work. On a time test a short time ago the boys cut out and finished a pair of shoes in twenty-eight minutes. This department will turn out several boys soon with the trade fully in hand.

There is a new and complete printing outfit, where all the printing for the institution is done and boys are being taught the printer's trade as one line of their industrial training.

Water and Heat.—A new 100,000-gallon tank has been installed, furnishing an abundant supply of water under sufficient pressure for all purposes. The four double boilers used for heating purposes have been overhauled and were in excellent condition. Coal is shipped in car lots over the switch tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern Lines.

A new green house has also been built quite recently with the idea in view of making floriculture one of their lines of study.

Stock.—The farm was in charge of Henry A. Dooly, graduate from Wisconsin Agricultural School. There were one hundred cows, twelve work horses, fourteen young horses, one hundred and thirty hogs and twelve hundred chickens. New chicken house was built recently. They were milking forty-six cows at this time; milking machines are used exclusively. One hundred and fifty gallons of milk per day and one thousand pounds of butter are made each month. Their creamery is well equipped with modern machinery. Ensilage from three silos with capacity of four hundred tons is used for winter feed. The cow barns and creamery were clean as they could be.

Work Done by Inmates.—Several of the larger boys assist with the farm work. Only those who have had several years' experience are employed on the farm and are paid \$15 per month and keep.

Support.—The institution is supported by board from care of certain children, private contributions, field days and county money for care of court wards. The law provides and until recently both the St. Mary's Training School and Chicago Industrial School, being organized and chartered under the Industrial Act, received the amount prescribed by law, \$10 per month for each boy and \$15 per month for each girl committed by the court. An injunction was filed restraining the county authorities from paying this money and for a time these funds have been held up, greatly embarrassing the management financially and hindering the progress of the work.

Admission.—Children are admitted from commitment from the court; some as boarders and others as purely charity cases.

Inmates.—There were present at this time nine hundred and seventy-eight of the regular inmates, five hundred and ninety-seven boys, three hundred and sixty-one girls and twenty on the pay roll.

Employees and Salaries.—The head farmer gets \$150 per month. His force of fifteen men get \$30 per month each, on an average, and keep. Fifty employees in the school with average wages of \$20 per month. The men get on an average of from \$30 to \$100. James Fiola, practically reared in the institution, has but one arm and acquired all his knowledge of book-keeping at the institution. He has one of the most complete and all-around set of books and system of accounting I ever saw. He receives \$50 per month. Others who assist him and work about the house get from \$5 to \$20 per month. There were thirty-four sisters in the school. They are paid nothing except their clothes and keep. Sister Agatha has charge of the records. These are carefully and splendidly kept.

Recreation.—Well-equipped recreation grounds for both girls and boys are a marked feature. Their "baseball nine" has exhibited great skill and have many strongly contested games to their credit.

Much is being done to lessen the labor on the premises, including installation of machinery to take the place of common labor. The bulk of the work in the field is done with a fine new tractor. They had just ordered a new auto truck for road use.

They had a twenty-piece orchestra of girls; also a sixty-piece band by the boys. These are under direction of competent teachers and show skill in this direction. Twice each month moving pictures, along educational lines, are exhibited in the assembly hall.

Placement.—Most of the placing out of children is on a wage basis or with the purpose of having the boy or girl pay his or her own way and at the same time outside the city and away from old environments. They are taught to be self-supporting citizens. The reformatory idea has been eliminated. The homes are visited before and after placing the child, by two visitors with good results.

The inspector has found from time to time that this institution is doing an excellent work for the dependent and neglected child, and through their efforts many families are kept intact and afterwards reunited, where otherwise they would have been scattered and the family broken up.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

ST. VINCENT'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND ST. VINCENT'S
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Freeport, Illinois.

Inspected August 21, 1916.

Institution reached by C., N. & W. R. R. or Illinois Central from Chicago.

This property consists of three buildings and barn, located on thirteen acres of land within the city limits of Freeport. The main building is of brick, two stories and basement, with addition one story high used as laundry and furnace room. The main building is of fireproof construction with tile roof. The floors of hall ways, stairs and stair landings, dining room, kitchen, lavatories and bath rooms are of mosaic. All dormitories have polished hardwood floors. The play rooms and hall leading to sewing room, sewing room and laundry have cement floors. Large outside screened porches with concrete floors and iron steps furnish excellent outdoor rooms for small babies in warm weather and exits in case of fire.

First Floor.—Chapel and chaplain's suite, ideal in construction; private rooms for sisters, guest room, office, two reception rooms, two class rooms where grades from kindergarten through eight grades are taught.

Second Floor.—East side, boys' department—two dormitories with fifty-two beds, an iron fire escape, easy of access from a door on east side of the building. All dormitories are furnished with steel lockers, floors of hard wood, polished and in excellent sanitary condition; beds of good quality, well supplied with bedding. A room for the sister attendant adjacent to each dormitory. The lavatory and wash room for boys situated directly between the dormitories and opening off from the hall way; had sixteen wash bowls and all toilet accessories of most modern type. The bubblers in each toilet and in the hall ways are not in use. They found that the artesian well water was better for the children and so discarded city water for drinking purposes. A screened porch on the west side of the boys' dormitory used for young babies.

North Side.—Two dormitories for girls with forty-nine beds and opening to the south of one dormitory is the girls' bath room and lavatory furnished in most particulars as the boys'; also linen room. One sister has charge of each department, including toilet room, dining room and dormitory, with six girls or boys to assist.

Baby Ward.—On the northwest and is fitted out with crib beds, small chairs, etc., with toilet and bath rooms attached. There were ten babies, ranging in age from one day to six months old; all seemed well nourished and healthy.

Basement.—Two dining rooms, one for either sex. Each room had four marble top tables, good dining room furniture; seating capacity of ninety-four. The table furnishings consisted of stoneware china, silver knives, forks and spoons and porcelain cups; a small dining room partitioned off from the boys' dining room for the sisters; refrigerator room with four compartments, two pantries, large kitchen with range and good equipment; girls' play room and boys' play room in opposite sides of the building. Both have cement floors with hall ways leading to bath room; on girls' side a sewing room; on the boys' side room for preparation of vegetables. The cement floors of play rooms are covered in winter with fiber matting and bare in summer. The bath rooms are fitted out with five shower and one tub bath each with toilet room separate; individual towels, tooth brushes and combs are used; two well-filled store rooms, babies' dining room with small tables for eight children, potato room, bakery with electric bread mixer. The oven is of the Marshall pattern, porcelain outside and was reported as doing excellent work. All the meats are roasted in the oven and all kinds of baking is done. One hundred and sixty-four pound loaves of bread are baked every other day, the best grade of flour being used.

The laundry and heating plant are in a separate one-story building on the south of the main building. The laundry has two power washers, one

extractor, one soap mixer, one starcher, one mangle for general work and one for shirt waists, one four-compartment drier, three stationary tubs. The inspector recommended better screen protectors on the washing machines. Mother 'Superior said the suggestion would be followed up at once.

Heat and Water.—The furnace, high pressure steam, of "Ideal" pattern, furnishes plenty of heat for the main building and old people's home. Two hot water boilers furnish water for laundry purposes.

A two-story frame, shingle roof cottage on the east serves the double purpose of home for the janitor and his family and isolation hospital. The building is constructed so that by closing two doors the hospital is entirely separated from balance of the building. There are four rooms with capacity of about fifteen beds; a large front porch, protected by a large shade tree; bath room and toilet on second floor and toilet on first floor. The floors are hard wood and are kept waxed and polished. The hospital is heated by hot air furnace and lighted by gas. There were no children in the hospital.

Sanitation.—The dormitory facilities were excellent, beds clean and well provided with clothing. The sanitation could not have been improved upon. The inspector arrived, unannounced at 7.00 a. m. and found the house well in order.

Improvements.—No improvements have been made outside of general repairs.

Fire Protection.—The buildings are well protected against fire. The main building is practically fireproof. It is a brick structure, tile roof, mosaic or tile floors and stairs with iron railings; two long reels of two-inch hose in each hall way, iron fire escapes leading from iron and cement porches from each story to the ground and a fire drill by which the building can be emptied in three minutes, making this a model in this respect. On a previous visit, without announcement, the fire bell rang. The children were at supper; all marched out and the building was vacated in two minutes and thirty seconds.

Water.—The building is supplied with water from artesian wells. The water is of good quality and in abundant supply. Two large cisterns furnish soft water for laundry purposes.

The building is furnished with an excellent vacuum cleaner attached to tubes in the hall ways. By this method much of the drudgery of house cleaning is removed and the house kept in excellent sanitary condition.

Health.—The general health of the children was reported good. There has been no contagious disease and no quarantine during the year. A specialist, with the attending physician, examined every child in the institution, resulting in removal of few adenoids and tonsils and one operation for appendicitis. In each instance the children were taken to the hospital in the city. There was trouble a few years ago from ring worm. This has all disappeared under careful treatment and no recurrences. Dr. N. R. Harlan is the attending physician, and any and all other physicians of the city are called with him when consultation might seem necessary. Drs. Tyler and Mellinger, dentists, look after the children's teeth. No charge is made by either the physicians or dentists.

Church and School.—Religious services are all held in the chapel daily, in charge of the chaplain. School is conducted twelve months in the year, one-half day sessions during the three summer months and full days balance of the time. The school rooms are light and well ventilated, and the regular series of school books are used. The sisters in charge are educated and qualified for their work. Grades from kindergarten through eight grades are taught and the children rank as high in scholarship as any in the grade schools. There is combined with each child's task an effort to so instruct the child that it may be qualified later for some useful place in society. Tailoring, baking, farming and gardening are taught. An elderly man, a trained gardener and for years an inmate of the old people's home, directs the boys in farming and gardening.

Admission.—Children of any creed or nationality from any state may be admitted to the home, the capacity being one hundred and fifty children. They never place a child or adopt it outside of Illinois. Their plan has always been to keep the child within the jurisdiction of the home and the State. Children are received by commitment from the courts and by private arrangements with individuals.

Inmates.—There were one hundred and twelve children in the home, evenly divided as to sex, ranging in age as follows: One day to two years, 15; over two years to six years, 28; over six and to sixteen years, 69; twenty-five were committed from seven counties in the State; \$10 per month is paid by each county for the child, except Winnebago County which pays only \$6 to \$8 per month per child. No reason was given as to why this county does not pay as the others when their children receive the same care as others. They should be required to do so.

Menu.—The menu is varied from time to time.

Breakfast.—Breakfast foods, bread and butter and coffee.

Dinner.—Meat or fish, potatoes, two vegetables, milk, bread and butter generally constitutes the noon meal.

Supper.—Light meal, varied often; pudding or fruit, tea, cocoa or milk.

Poultry and Stock.—Two hundred chickens furnish eggs; five cows furnish milk for table use.

The farm consists of fourteen acres of good land and produces all the vegetables they need. They have two good horses and machinery to carry on the work.

Work Done by Children.—The children, under direction of the sisters, do most of the general work of the institution, except laundry; the children are not allowed in the laundry room. By 9:00 a. m. the work was all finished and the children were in the yard engaged in play.

Support.—The institution receives its support from pay members, county and the church amounts about evenly divided.

Mother Superior, Sister M. Wilhelmine, was assisted by fourteen other sisters; no salaries are paid any of these. They belong to the Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart.

Placement.—All children are placed in family homes by Mr. Maurice Reddy, superintendent of the Catholic Home Finding Society. Care is taken in selecting homes and careful supervision exercised afterwards.

Records.—The records of the home are kept by Mother Superior and contain all necessary data relative to the family history, time of admission and discharge and record of physical condition.

The inspector was impressed by the comfort afforded the children during the rest hours following the noon meals. A good-sized room, well ventilated, is used for that purpose. Heavy padded quilts are placed on the floor and the children, in care of an older girl, lie on these.

The St. Joseph's Home for Old People is a two-story brick building with addition of one and one-half stories in the rear. This was formerly used as a home for old people and orphans. The men occupy the south and women the north end of the building. There were eight men and eight women present at time of this inspection. The building and beds were immaculately clean and in perfect order and inmates contented and happy. The home will accommodate thirty-five old people, including five couples. An old gentleman and his wife were due in a few days and their room, nicely furnished and homelike, was awaiting them.

There is no fixed price for admission or care. Those who are able to do so are expected to pay, though no worthy old person is turned away. They are obliged to make the home self-supporting, as no part of the orphanage fund is set apart for that purpose.

The home is in charge of two sisters of the order who make it their duty to do the general work of the home and add to the comfort and care of the old people. The yard is laid out in flower beds with abundant shrubbery and fine shade trees; flowers of many varieties line the walks. The wide walks and broad stone steps and approach to the main building, with the shrubbery and flowers, is an impressing sight. The spacious play

grounds, with swings and ball grounds, all go to make it a happy home for both the old and young.

This institution is the consummation of plans thought and worked out by Rev. Bishop J. C. Muldoon, who has inspired the work by his efforts, and, by the help of the sisters, has made this a land mark in this part of the State and a blessing to those who come within its care.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

ST. VINCENT'S INFANT ASYLUM.

721 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, Telephone Superior 282.

Inspected June 13, 1916.

This institution is reached by North Clark Street car to West Superior Street, west one block.

The building is a four-story brick structure with basement, with entrance on corner West Superior and North LaSalle Streets.

Survey of Floors—First Floor.—Main Building, reception rooms, private sleeping rooms, play room, office and pharmacy. The annex on this floor consists of a dormitory with twenty-five beds for small children.

Second Floor—Main Building.—Nurses' dormitory with thirteen beds, bath room, clothes room and mending room in one with clothes presses, chapel and parlor. *Annex.*—Dormitory with twenty-four beds.

Third Floor—Main Building.—Dormitory for children from three to seven years old, bath and toilet room, maternity ward with delivery room adjacent, five private rooms with fourteen beds, sick room, bath and gallery over chapel. *Annex.*—Hospital dormitory, isolation room for contagious cases. This room has a separate toilet and bath room, play room, bath room and dining room.

Fourth Floor—Infant Department With Six Wards.—"A" ward with nine beds for foundlings; "B" ward with ten beds for foundlings; "C" ward with eleven beds for foundlings; "D" ward with twenty beds for foundlings; "E" ward with thirteen beds for foundlings; a large porch on the east side of the building affords a fine place for the children in good weather and during the summer months, sterilizing room, milk room where all milk is prepared by prescription for each child, room for nursing mothers with accommodations for eight.

Basement.—Kitchen, children's dining room, Sisters' dining room, and help's dining room, laundry, furnace room equipped with electric machinery, two baths for employees and store rooms.

An automatic electric elevator between first and fourth floors of the main building.

The beds and bed clothing were clean and the children bright, clean and all showing excellent care. The rooms were all well ventilated.

Sanitation.—Sanitation was excellent and everything orderly and toilets clean and in good repairs.

Improvements.—No improvements except general repairs during the year.

Fire Protection.—The same as in previous years, four fire extinguishers on each floor, fire doors between main building and annex. Water cans and axes.

Heat and Light.—The building is heated by steam and lighted with both gas and electricity.

Health.—They reported two hundred on hand at the beginning of year, six hundred and forty-one received during the year, making a total of eight hundred and forty-one children handled during the year and fifty-one deaths out of this number, including foundlings who are brought into the institution in all sorts of conditions. The medical staff consists of Dr. Samuel Walker, Children's Diseases, Head of Staff, Dr. C. L. Pardee, M. C., Specialist on Skin Diseases, Dr. J. J. Muldoon, Maternity Hospital, Dr. G. G. Mahoney, Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist. There were ten in the hospital. Two sick children on a vacation from the home and two at the isolation hospital. None of the cases in the hospital were serious.

Religious Services and School.—The children who are old enough have kindergarten work four days out of the week. The teacher volunteers her services. Mass is said each day and services on Sundays. The girls and women in the maternity wards have benefit of the services from the gallery opposite the maternity ward. The older children are given religious instruction according to their age.

Conditions of Admission.—Children are committed by the court. Some children who, for any reason, are abandoned, and others cared for temporarily when parents are ill or not able to care for them. In the maternity cases the expectant mother must remain at the institution after the birth of her child and nurse and care for it until she is able to take it away with her or a home can be provided for it. Girls are provided with a place to work when they go out from the institution.

Inmates.—One hundred and twenty foundlings were received in the year 1915. Ninety-six per cent of these lived. Seventy-five foundlings in the home at this time; forty from Juvenile Court, one hundred and fifty-five in the Orphan Asylum, ranging in age from birth to six years old. There were seventy-six babies born in the maternity ward during the year 1915. Nine girls now in the maternity ward and an average through the year from seven to nine. None of the illegitimate children are placed out in homes from the maternity ward but are transferred from maternity ward and placed out with the St. Vincent's Infant Asylum children.

Physical Condition.—I have never found the children in better condition than at this time. While there are a few puny and sickly children, as a whole they were a fine lot of babies, clean and in fine condition. St. Vincent's Infant Asylum is to be commended for the care taken in preparation of food for the children and general care given the babies.

Work in the Institution.—Girls in the maternity ward assist with the work and are given some practical training to fit themselves for usefulness and self-support when they leave the institution.

Support.—Support comes from voluntary subscriptions, field day receipts and city funds for care of foundlings.

Placement of Children and Supervision.—Most children are placed on written recommendation of the parish priest and other responsible persons. They do not always require a written agreement from the parties taking the child but in all cases where the child goes away from Chicago or to persons with whom they are not well acquainted. The children are supervised by officer William Fitzgibbons and Gertrude Healey. Mr. Fitzgibbons is paid by the city and Miss Healey by the county.

Prospective.—St. Vincent's Infant Asylum has purchased an excellent piece of property one-half block between Clark Street and Lakeview Avenue, across the street from Lincoln Park. They contemplate breaking the ground for a fine new orphan asylum to front on Clark Street and a maternity hospital on Lakeview Avenue. The present location is for sale and the proceeds from the sale will be applied to the new building. If their present plans are carried out they will have one of the finest institutions in the State.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

SALEM ORPHANAGE.

Flanagan, Illinois, Telephone Flanagan 1632.

Inspected October 4, 1916.

Institution five miles west of Pontiac and three miles southeast of Flanagan, Ill.

The main building is of brick construction with two stories, basement and attic; slate roof.

First Floor.—Office, sitting room, two play rooms, sewing room, hall way and chapel; two bath rooms and lavatories.

Second Floor.—Ten dormitories, eight for girls and two for boys.

Attic.—Is used only for storage purposes.

Basement.—Kitchen, two dining rooms, store room, fruit room, meat room, furnace room and coal room.

The dormitories were fairly clean but disorderly and is only fair sanitary condition. The supply of bedding was plentiful. The sexes are carefully segregated, the girls occupying the east, and the boys the west side of the building.

There are four porches, two large porches in the rear and two smaller ones on the front.

The school building is quite a distance from the main building and is connected by concrete walks. This building is of concrete block construction with slate roof. It is two stories high and has a school room on either floor. The basement is used for storage for apples and potatoes.

The hospital is a small two-story frame building with shingle roof. At time of this inspection the first floor was used for attendants and second for sleeping purposes.

The power house is of concrete blocks with shingle roof and contains bakery, flour room and milk room and a complete storage battery system. Mr. Benjamin Rupp, the superintendent, is responsible for this, having installed the plant himself.

The wash house is of frame construction with shingle roof. The out-fittings consisted of hot water boiler, power washer, extractor, hot air drier, mangle; a gas engine furnishes the power; in connection with the laundry is an ironing room and shop. The bakery has an electric dough mixer and oven. Eighty large loaves of bread are baked daily except on Sunday.

Improvements.—There have been no improvements during the year, except laying of cement walks and general repairs.

Fire Inspection.—The fire protection is ample, the buildings quite a distance apart and most of them of brick or concrete blocks and slate roof which lessens the probability of fire. Fire extinguishers on each floor; also in the school building and a hose in the upper hall way; porches with tin roofs easy of access and ladders from each roof.

Heat, Light and Water.—A hot water plant, "Ideal" pattern, furnishes heat for the main building. Others are heated with stoves. The light plant which has proven highly satisfactory furnishes light for the buildings. A two hundred and six foot well supplies the institution with an abundance of good water. This is conveyed through the buildings from a 600-gallon reservoir. It is pumped from the well by wind pump and gas engine. The pressure is good and sufficient to throw a stream of water over the roof of the main building. Water is pumped from a large cistern to the wash basins for toilet purposes.

Health.—Dr. Wilcox of Flanagan is the house physician, comes on call, but was not called at all during the past year. The general health of the children has been excellent and the hospital was being used for sleeping quarters for a part of the boys. There was no ring worm or scalp disease to be found. No feeble-minded or epileptic children. Disinfectants are used for all clothes in storage and clothes fumigated in case of each new arrival.

Church.—Religious services are held twice daily and Sunday School every Sunday afternoon. All services are conducted in the chapel.

School.—They have an eight-month school with two competent teachers, certificate in Livingston County. Elias Zimmerman, who has been with the institution for four years, was in charge. Miss Mary Schumaker was in charge of the primary department. All the first eight grades are taught. All children of school age attend regularly. A three week vacation is taken at corn husking time as the boys' help is needed on the farm. The time is made up in the spring. New books purchased this year, same as used in public schools. One boy stays at the farm and attends the school nearby.

They own and operate a splendid farm of one hundred and sixty acres one and three-fourths miles southeast of the orphanage. This farm is a very important factor in the upkeep of the home. Owing to drouth the crops were light this year.

Admission.—Children are received from the courts for placement in family homes, the county paying a lump sum of \$50 for each child. Amounts

paid by parents for care of their children vary from \$2 to \$5 per month. Some pay nothing after the first month. No charge is made for children who are totally dependent.

Menu.—Report was as follows:

Breakfast.—Breakfast food of some kind, postum, bread and butter.

Dinner.—Meat, potatoes, bread and rice.

Supper.—Soup, potatoes, bread, often rice, warm drink if wanted.

Menu is varied from time to time. They raise all their vegetables. Most of the donations of fruit come from churches in Ohio. Shipments of fruit to the institution will come later in the season.

Stock.—Four horses, twenty-one cattle, twenty hogs and two hundred chickens constitute stock and fowls on the premises. They are well supplied throughout the year with fresh milk, butter and eggs.

Inmates.—There are fifty-two children in the home, twenty-six girls, ranging in age from two and one-half to sixteen years, and twenty-six boys, from three to sixteen years of age. The majority of these children were received on recommendation of the pastors of their churches. Their church paper furnishes a report of the work in the home each month.

Placement.—A few children are placed in homes. Mr. Rupp, the superintendent, attends to the receiving, placing and visitation of children, using blanks prescribed by the Board of Administration.

Mr. Zimmerman, superintendent of the school, receives \$50 per month and keep. This is the only salary paid in the institution, all others, including Mr. Rupp, the superintendent, Noah G. Witmer and wife and Miss Schunaker, assistant teacher, give their time. All except Mr. Rupp live at the institution.

Recommendations.—The inspector recommended:

First—Larger working force.

Second—That individual towels be purchased at once.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

SALVATION ARMY RESCUE AND MATERNITY HOME.

1332 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, Telephone Superior 2012.

Inspected May 17, 1916.

Institution reached by North Clark Street car to Goethe Street, one block west and one-half north. Captain Louise V. Andrews, matron.

This institution is constructed of red brick and contains three stories and basement. The property is rented by the Salvation Army for the purpose for which it is used for \$175 per month.

First Floor.—Reception room, office (in one), bath room, superintendent and helpers' dining room, small bed room for officers, work room and room called "out-of-love" room, a place for girls to congregate when they have retired temporarily from work.

Second Floor.—Three bed rooms for girls with eight beds, three rooms for officers, nursery with ten crib beds and bath room. There is a large porch at the rear with an awning. The awning is lowered to obstruct the view from the houses and alleys in the rear and is used as sitting porch in the summer for the girls.

Third Floor.—Five bed rooms for girls with fifteen beds, one officer's room, bath room, a thoroughly equipped operating room with operating table, instruments, etc., and a good up-to-date sterilizer. The operating room is kept in readiness for any emergency case that may come to them.

Basement.—Kitchen, girls' dining room, laundry, bath room, trunk room, janitor's room (used for morgue when necessity demands it), furnace room and store room. The laundry is equipped with tubs only; all sheets, table linen and towels are sent to the laundry and only the wearing apparel for the girls and babies is laundered at the institution.

Sleeping Quarters.—Each room is supplied with good iron bedsteads. The mattresses throughout the building are new and of good grade. The

beds are furnished with two new heavy wool blankets, sheets, pillows and a white spread. All rooms are well ventilated, clean and in fine sanitary condition.

Improvements.—There have been no improvements made with the exception of painting and decorating. All the rooms have been redecorated and the sterilizing room and operating room enameled in white, adding not only to their appearance but to their sanitation.

Fire Protection.—There is an iron (step) fire escape leading from the third story to the ground. The escape is in excellent condition. This is reached from a door on the third story and from windows on the stories below; a door opening on to a porch with wooden steps offers another avenue of escape. These escapes are conveniently located and easy of access. Signs are placed at the end of halls directing the way to the escapes. Water cans with pumps and fire axes are conveniently located, in compliance with the rules governing the city fire department. In addition to this there are powder tubes, known as "Fire Fighters" on each floor.

Light and Heat.—Electricity is used for lighting the office, hall way and operating room. All other rooms are lighted with gas. The building is heated by a good steam plant, furnishing plenty of heat for the coldest weather. A hot water heater, separate and independent from the steam plant, furnishes hot water throughout the building all the year.

Health of Inmates.—There has been but little sickness in the home for the past year. There has been no quarantine at any time. Dr. Oscar Cleff and Dr. John Sanford come on call and attend all cases of confinements. There is no resident physician. Dr. Sanford makes no charge for his services. In cases of confinements when the home receives the \$25 fees from the girl, Dr. Cleff receives \$5 for his services but receives nothing for cases where the home is not paid. One girl died at the home during the year. Her parents buried her and placed her baby out for adoption. Seven babies died, four of whom were premature.

Conditions of Admission.—No worthy girl is ever turned away if there is possibly any room for her. While a charge of \$25 is made, 53 per cent of the cases cared for in 1915 were purely charitable. All girls are required to remain at the home with their babies. Any girl who asks admission and is determined to be rid of the responsibility of her child is usually turned aside to some other institution, it being the policy of this home never to separate the mother and child except in cases of extreme necessity. In each of these cases the child is taken to court and turned over to the Illinois Childrens Home and Aid Society for placement in a home.

Inmates.—The report for 1915 shows that one hundred and eighty-five girls were cared for; of these ninety-six were placed with their babies in situations; forty-one returned to parents or friends; ten were married, one died; eight proved unsatisfactory; twenty-nine remained at the home at close of the year; one hundred and twenty babies handled by the home—seventy were born during the year; one hundred and one passed out with their mothers, seven died and twelve on hand at end of year. At the time of this inspection there were twenty-eight girls in the institution. Five of these were temporarily out of employment; eleven were there with their babies, nine who are to give birth to babies and three in the home for care and protection. Sixty-one babies have been born in the institution since July 1, 1915; forty-six left with mothers, five died and eleven in the home at present. There were no epileptic or feeble-minded girls at the institution. There was one during the year from the State Training School for Girls. Her baby died and the girl was returned to Geneva.

Work by Inmates.—The girls do all the house work under direction of an officer in the home. The work is assigned each girl every two weeks in order to give them training along all lines and to divide the burden among them. No preference is shown girls who pay the full amount of \$25 and there are no private patients. Unless the girls tell that they paid for their care no one knows it. Should a baby be diseased, the mother washes its clothing herself in a vessel kept for that purpose and every precaution is used to prevent infection.

Menu.—The Salvation Army Maternity Home has always furnished excellent food for its inmates, abundant in quantity and excellent in quality, special care being exercised in the food prepared for the mothers who are nursing their babies. In addition to good wholesome meals three times a day, a 10.30 a. m. lunch is given the girls. Not one baby out of the eleven bottle fed and all were healthy and beautiful and seemed to have the best of care.

Supplies.—Several of the wholesale houses donate, daily, the sample cans of fruit, vegetables, etc., opened by the sampler during the day. The management of the home have a horse and wagon and send each week day at 4.00 p. m. and collect this fruit and take it to the home. With what is canned at the home the inmates are abundantly supplied.

Support.—The home is supported from the sales of articles made by the girls, fees paid by girls who are able and by personal solicitation and subscription. No magazines or books are sold for benefit of the institution. Adjutant Mary Parker is their financial officer. She goes from place to place soliciting funds; according to a rule laid down by the Salvation Army she may solicit funds in those towns only where there is no Salvation Army post organized. Her territory extends into a portion of Wisconsin.

Salaries Paid.—Two adjutants, \$4.50 each per week, \$9; two ensigns, \$4 each per week, \$8; two captains, \$3.50 each per week, \$7; one lieutenant, \$3 per week, \$3; one helper, babies' caretaker, \$2 per week; one helper, girl with baby, \$2 per week; regular pay roll, \$31 per week.

To this is added the janitor's salary of \$3 per week, board and room during the winter months; board and room only in summer.

Records.—A very careful and intelligent accounting is kept of all funds received and disbursed. Nothing could be added to the history sheet of the girl that would make it more complete. Seventy questions are answered relative to the history of the girl and her family and their environment, with space for at least two hundred words for general and special remarks bearing on the case. There is also a confidential record for use at the general office of the Salvation Army. The financial records are among the best I have found. A loose leaf record is kept by the Superintendent of the girls out at work, with address, telephone number and salary received.

Religious Services.—There is thirty-minute prayer service in the dining room following the breakfast meal and fifteen minutes following supper. Attendance is a matter of compulsion at these two meetings. There is noon day prayer also but only those who wish may attend. Those who are able to do so attend Moody Church six blocks from the home attended by some of the officers of the home on Sunday.

This institution is certified by the Board of Administration and is doing excellent work. They are operating a maternity home and should be licensed by the board under the new law. I would respectfully recommend that we continue to issue their certificate and that a maternity home license be granted them.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

SPRINGFIELD HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Springfield, Illinois.

Inspected December 6, 1916.

This home consists of three buildings and laundry, department, the main building consisting of four stories, the north building of three stories and basement and a third building containing dining room and kitchen with one story and basement; the laundry department has one story and basement. The north building and the building containing the dining room and kitchen are connected to the main building by closed corridors.

Main Building—First Floor or Basement.—Boys' toilet and bath room with shower bath and tub, sewing room, thirty steel lockers for boys' wearing apparel, play room formerly used as a dining room.

Second Floor.—Matron's room, reception room used for board meetings, office and sitting room combined, chapel and supply room and a large open porch on the south. The store room is furnished with an abundance of clothing and supplies. Among other things, two hundred and two pairs of new shoes that have never been worn, three hundred and sixty pairs of new stockings, two pairs of union suits of excellent quality for each child, two flannelette night gowns for each child. I consider this storage room about the most complete in its supplies of any that I know of. Individual towels, tooth brushes and soap are used throughout the building. The soap and towels are on a rack made especially for that purpose and care is used in seeing that each child uses its own toilet accessories. The only objection found to the toilet facilities is the fact that individual combs are not used and the inspector would respectfully recommend that they be put into use at an early date. Two iron safes in the hall way are used for storage of records and other valuables on the premises. The floors throughout this building, with the exception of the sleeping rooms, are of hard wood, waxed and polished. The hall ways are covered with runners and the reception room and office with large rugs. The main building is used exclusively for the boys.

Third Floor.—Two dormitories with twenty-nine beds. These dormitories have been recently painted and were in excellent sanitary condition. The beds throughout, both on boys' and girls' sides, are endowed by certain societies or individuals and the society furnishes or pays \$1 per year for the upkeep of each bed. This has been found insufficient, but has been a great help to the institution. Two hospital rooms separated by a partition, each room having six beds; two rooms on this floor for the use of nurse and attendants, two unoccupied rooms and also a closed porch leading from this floor.

Fourth Floor.—Storage room for Sunday clothes and cloaks, helpers' room and two empty rooms.

North Building—First Floor.—Dispensary fitted out with instrument and medicine case with a few instruments, to be used in emergency, four crib beds, a play room for winter time with grate, babies' dormitory with thirteen beds and play room and dietary kitchen. The toilet and bath room for the babies is located between the dormitory and play room and is well equipped; cook's room.

Second Floor.—Hospital room with two beds and bath. This room was being fumigated following a case of chicken pox; a large porch screened in during the summer time, making an excellent play room for the children or a place for convalescing patients. There is also an attendant's room on this floor and mending room used by the girls. Bath room and toilet facilities are abundant. There is a fire escape on this building, reached from the nurse's room and the end of the hall way.

Third Floor.—Large room used for isolation purposes where new arrivals are received and kept for a certain length of time. This isolation room has recently been fitted out with bath room and wash room. There is a dormitory for four larger girls on this floor.

Basement.—Work shop, two store rooms and room with a Rudd Instantaneous Water Heater which, I was informed, works perfectly and furnishes an abundant supply of hot water throughout the new and main buildings.

The Kitchen and Dining Room Building.—Which is of recent construction, is well adapted to the purpose for which it was built. Consists of large dining room, fitted out with long tables covered with white oil cloth. On Sundays and special days table linen is used. Common chinaware, porcelain cups and silver knives, forks and spoons are used. Stools are used for seating purposes. The matron and assistants' table is in the same room. The kitchen is fitted out with tables, sink, and the cooking is done on a large coal range. There is a serving room between the kitchen and dining room with sinks, tables and cupboards for dishes.

Basement.—In this department has store room for potatoes, etc. Store room contains an abundant supply of food stuff, canned goods in large quantities and among other supplies five hundred pounds of sugar and

twenty-six large boxes of soap, three barrels of oatmeal and other supplies too numerous to mention. In the hall way were numerous boxes of canned goods that had not yet been unpacked. The inspector is of the opinion that there is enough of supplies to furnish this institution for most of the winter. Their supplies are purchased at wholesale prices. There is a large room in this basement used for general storage purposes.

Laundry Building—Basement.—Boiler room for heating purposes; also a large boiler for hot water for the laundry.

Main Floor.—Two washing machines, an extractor and fifty-inch mangle, all machinery operated by a steam engine. There is also a soap mixer and water supply tank. There are two other rooms, one used as a starch room and the other for ironing purposes.

The main building, north building and laundry each have slate roofs, while the new dining room building is roofed with tar and gravel.

Sanitation.—The sanitation of the premises was excellent.

Improvements.—The improvements made during the year consist of the general upkeep of the premises, painting of the walls and ceilings of a large number of the rooms, placing of wainscoting on the stairways and partitions in the hospital room.

Mr. W. E. Gleason, the engineer and general utility man, has proven to be a great help to this institution. Besides being a high-class electrician, he does all of the carpenter work, plumbing, gas fitting and putting in of general repairs about the buildings, using his own tools with which to do the work. I know of no other institution in the State where the general utility man receives so small a wage and yet who has saved for the institution the amount of money Mr. Gleason has done in the matter of repairs, etc. His services are most valuable.

Fire Protection.—The institution is amply protected against fire. There is a Pyrene fire extinguisher on each floor of the three buildings and four iron fire escapes, easy of access, on the outside, with an electric fire alarm with communication to each and every floor of the building. At a given signal which can be sounded from almost any part of the home, the building could be emptied of its inhabitants within a very few minutes.

Heat, Light and Water.—The buildings are heated by hot water, a circulating system having been installed by Mr. Gleason which has made the heating facilities complete. Light is furnished by both gas and electricity. Water is supplied from the city supply and from a large cistern on the premises.

Health.—The general health of the children has been exceptionally good. There have been through the year three occasions for quarantine: measles, chicken pox and diphtheria at various times made their appearance but there were no bad results or deaths as a consequence. There are twenty physicians on the staff who donate their services, including medical service, eye, ear, nose and throat service, dental service, surgical service and all nervous ailments. There are no epileptics in the institution. There are no feeble-minded children in the institution. Three were sent to the Lincoln State School and Colony within the last sixty days.

Church and School.—Religious services are held twice each week, on Sunday and Monday. The children attend Sunday school at the First Christian Church. The children attend school at the Stuart School across the street. There is no kindergarten in the home.

Work Done by Children.—Each child who is old enough is required to assist with the work and is assigned to duties by the superintendent or the caretaker. Each child makes its own bed and boys and girls care for their respective dormitories.

Inmates.—There were eighty-three children in the home at the time of this inspection; forty-five girls and thirty-eight boys, the age of the children ranging from eleven months to fifteen years.

Admission.—Children of juvenile court age are admitted to the institution by commitment and special arrangements made by parents or friends. Each child must be accompanied by a health certificate.

Placement.—Quite a number of children are placed in family homes. The board has recently employed Miss Georgia O'Neil, who for four and one-half years was connected with the juvenile court of St. Louis, Mo., to carry on the work of placing out and supervising these children. Miss O'Neil appears to be very energetic and well qualified for this position. The blanks prescribed by the Board of Administration for placing children are used by this institution and great care is taken, both by the visiting agent and the committee on placement of children, in seeing that the children are properly placed and supervised.

Support.—The institution is supported by voluntary contributions, board for children and from county funds. The supervisors of Sangamon County pay 33 1/3 cents per day each for all children committed to the institution by that county.

Menu.—Copies of the menu are prepared in advance and the inspector was furnished with copies going back about three months. On the day of this inspection and for two days previous, the inspector saw the children at the table and their menu was abundant, well cooked and of good quality, and varied from time to time. If at any time there should be a shortage in the menu the inspector is perfectly satisfied that it is not because of a lack of supplies, but that it must be attributed to some other reason.

Employees and Salaries Paid.—Superintendent, \$60 per month; social worker, \$60 per month; practical nurse, \$50 per month; engineer, \$40 per month; laundress, \$20 per month; boys' nurse, \$20 per month; seamstress, \$20 per month; nursery caretaker, \$20 per month; girls' nurse, \$20 per month; supply woman, \$20 per month; a total of \$330 per month.

Records.—The records of the children are kept by the superintendent and the visiting agent; the general records by the secretary and the financial records by the treasurer. All financial records are audited at certain intervals by an auditor selected by the board.

The boys' and girls' play grounds are separated by the dining room building, the girls on the north side and the boys on the south. A large part of these play grounds is paved with brick and they are provided with swings and other paraphernalia. All the children may use the front yard as a general play ground at certain intervals.

The officers of the institution consist of one hundred and fifty-two managers; the executive committee of eight persons. There are fifteen committees altogether representing the home. The committees, who consist of prominent business men and women of the city of Springfield, have given their time unstintingly to the advancement and general welfare of this institution. Miss Susan D. Trotter, the superintendent, has been employed for several years and has rendered excellent service and deserves great credit for the way in which she has managed the institution and cared for the children who have been committed to this home, taking the place of the mother of many of these little folks who have been deprived of parental care.

We are sorry to note a distressing accident just previous to this inspection in which a thirteen-year-old girl was deprived of her left hand. She was sent to the laundry to receive clothes from the mangle and accidentally her hand was caught between the rollers, severely crushing and burning it, necessitating its amputation, a few days later. The inspector was present and witnessed the operation which was not performed until after every possible means had been exhausted to save the hand, and the operation was performed to save the child's life. This was done with the consent of the court, the management of the institution and the mother of the child. At the time of this inspection she was improving rapidly. A careful investigation of the whole matter was made by the State Agent and it was found that this accident occurred from a lack of help in the institution. The board of the Springfield Home for the Friendless, on December 5, passed resolutions empowering the superintendent to hire all necessary help, to keep the children away from the laundry, and to place guards on the mangle so that there could be no recurrence of this accident. On the day of this inspection the guards were placed on the mangle and

every piece of machinery safeguarded. The board of the home are paying the doctor's and surgeon's bill, hospital bills and giving the child the best possible care, including private room and private nurse in the Springfield Hospital, and voted to take charge of this girl and give her the very best possible education that she is able to receive, fitting her for a life of self-support and usefulness. While the accident is to be deplored, we are positive that nothing of the kind will ever occur again in the Springfield Home for the Friendless.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent*.

SPRINGFIELD REDEMPTION HOME.

Springfield, Illinois.

Inspected November, 1916.

This property, chartered and certified as a maternity home, consists of two frame buildings located at the corner of Jackson and Eleventh Streets, Springfield, Ill. The main building is of frame, two and one-half stories and basement and has shingle roof, located on two city lots and valued at \$15,000. The cottage, of frame and shingle roof, on one lot has two stories and basement and valued at \$3,000.

Main Building—First Floor.—Sitting room, office (in one), parlor used as chapel, matron's bed room, girls' sitting room and large porch.

Second Floor.—Two nursery rooms, nursery for larger babies recently built on had five beds, hospital room with three beds, emergency room, bath and toilet and large screened porch for sleeping room for babies.

Third Floor.—Large dormitories, fourteen single beds, matron's room, bath and toilet room, clothes closet.

Basement.—Kitchen, dining room, fruit room, furnace room, (steam heat), ironing room and 300-gallon hot water tank for laundry use. A stove on third floor furnishes additional heat.

Cottage—First Floor.—Parlor, isolation room and emergency room.

Second Floor.—Bed rooms and bath.

Basement.—Furnace (hot air heat) and laundry, no modern equipment.

Outbuildings, consisting of barn with cement floor and a chicken house, in good repair.

Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the home was excellent. Floors were clean and white, beds and bedding in good condition, sanitary rubber sheets used on all beds. Girls with babies sleep with the baby at night and are taught that there is an obligation resting on them to care for them. The large dormitory was not crowded and has good ventilation.

Fire Protection.—The buildings are well protected from fire by an iron fire escape from the third floor and fire extinguishers on each floor. There was no fire drill except general instruction on the subject and a certain sound of a bell as a warning. Another fire escape will be installed soon. An attendant goes through the house every hour of the night. The cottage has chemical extinguishers.

Light and Water.—The buildings are lighted by electricity and gas. Water for general use is from the city supply. An open well with cement top and curbing inside furnishes water for drinking purposes.

Health.—The health of girls and babies reported good. They were quarantined last spring for a short time on two occasions first as the result of a diphtheria scare, but nothing developed; later fourteen girls and thirteen babies had measles; one child died later from pneumonia.

School and Church.—None of the inmates attend school. Religious services are conducted at the home on Sundays and Wednesdays. Some of the girls, in charge of the matron or caretakers, attend the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church. Daily devotions are conducted morning and evening. Special stress is placed on spiritual advice and teaching in the reclamation of the girls.

Admission.—Girls are admitted by court commitment and private arrangement. Many of the girls have been taken from houses of ill fame, where they have been taken by those responsible for their downfall. No girl who needs the help the home can give her is ever turned away; \$50 each is paid by counties, outside of Sangamon, who may send a girl to them, while Sangamon County has paid \$1,000 per year for some time in a lump sum for care of girls from the county.

The physical condition of the girls and children was good. All seemed cheerful and contented and the babies well cared for.

Menu.—The menu was of good quality and plentiful, varied to suit the condition of the inmates.

The fruit room in the basement was well supplied. Five hundred quarts of choice fruit was on hand and nine barrels and boxes had been shipped and had not arrived. Three hundred quarts were being sent by girls who were former inmates of the home. Merchants of the city furnish much of their supplies.

Work Done by Girls.—Girls, under direction of the matron, or some trusty girl appointed, are assigned their respective duties and do most of the work in the home. Several of the girls remain by choice in the home for the protection given them.

Inmates.—There were twenty girls in the home; fourteen mothers and two expectant mothers. Some of the girls take their babies with them while others work out and board the babies at the home, paying \$1.25 per week for their care. There were eighteen babies in the home. Two of these were foundlings left on a porch by some one and brought to the home by the sheriff.

Support.—Support comes from the \$1,000 paid by Sangamon County, \$45 every three months for two girls from Cass County; Fulton County pays for one girl. The balance of support comes from free will offerings and donations.

There were four besides the superintendent helping with the work. No salaries are paid and all they receive for their services is what some interested person may give them for that purpose. The superintendent has no salary.

Placement.—But few children are placed in homes, it being the plan to keep mother and child together whenever it is possible to do so; they are following carefully the Maternity Hospital Law in reporting placements and having consent of the Board of Administration before a child is adopted.

Records.—Their records are carefully kept and in this they are also complying with the law.

Improvements.—Some important improvements have been made during the year, including enlarging of girls' sitting room and porch; new ward for larger babies and putting in of new oak floors throughout most of the main building. The laundry has been moved to the cottage. There should be better equipment furnished for that department.

The Springfield Redemption Home has been a safe anchorage for many an unfortunate girl. The work has been one of faith on the part of the management and while some who have been helped have been ungrateful, others have appreciated the help they have received and have turned out to be self-supporting and self-respecting women.

Care has been used in handling of any funds belonging to the girls. A strict account is kept and no part of the wage deducted except amount for board for the babies.

The work has been carried on conscientiously and has succeeded in doing a great good in face of the usual amount of opposition met by the maternity homes.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

SWEDISH LUTHERAN ORPHANS' HOME.

Joliet, Illinois.

Inspected December 14, 1916.

The Swedish Lutheran Orphans' Home and Salem Home for the Aged, both under the same management, are located on a tract of about thirteen acres, facing Rowell Avenue, a mile south of Joliet. The building is substantial stone structure, three stories high with a basement and was built in 1896.

There is a growth of native trees about the building. Drainage is natural, sewage being disposed of by the Ashley System. This part of the equipment is inspected, cleaned and put in order every spring and fall.

Floors.—The basement contains the kitchen, bakery, dining rooms for children, family and employees, refrigerator room and laundry. Floors are of wood. Engine room and coal-bin are in a sub-basement having stone walls, concrete floor and concrete stairway.

Kitchen Equipment.—A very large range is used for cooking; a sink with drainage boards on either side was installed recently and utensils necessary for carrying on the work are conveniently placed.

The Children's Dining Room.—It is provided with four long tables covered with white oil cloth, tables and chairs being graduated to accommodate children of different sizes. Table cloths are used for special occasions. Most of the dishes are common ironstone china. The room formerly used as bakery is now used for storing food supplies. This part of the building was generally clean. Draperies and potted plants gave a cheerful touch to the dining room.

First Floor.—This floor contains office, chapel, separate play rooms for girls and boys, room for girls' clothing, cook's bed room, janitor's room, sewing room with toilet on each side. Room has been fitted up for library, but lacks proper equipment of books. Most rooms on this floor were in good condition, the furnishings ordinary. Some parts of the hall are rather dark in daytime and evidently not adequately lighted at night.

Second Floor.—Second floor contains ten bed rooms, each provided with from four to ten beds. Four rooms were furnished and are maintained by organizations. There is toilet on each side of the building. With one exception these rooms were free from odor and gave evidence of regular ventilation.

Third Floor.—This floor contains two bed rooms of moderate size accommodating a considerable number of boys. Two toilets are provided. An isolation room supplied with two beds, toilet and bath tub and other ordinary necessities, is located on the south side. There are six bath tubs in the building.

Bedding.—The bedsteads are iron, single with few exceptions, provided with good quality of springs, excelsior mattress, wool blanket, pillows and sheet. Beds appeared to be in good order and were reported free from vermin. Superintendent said there was some ventilation provided from the windows every night; that bedding is turned back and aired each morning and windows are left open part of every day. More small rugs and chairs are needed. There is no supervision over the children during sleeping hours, excepting such as the oldest boys and girls exercise over groups of smaller children.

Clothing.—Children are not required to wear uniforms. Most of the clothing is similar to that worn by children in ordinary homes; was generally in good repair, and the extra supply is stored on shelves in a room provided for that purpose. Children are required to change clothing on returning from school. A seamstress, assisted by some of the girls, makes and mends clothes five and one-half days each week.

Laundry.—Laundry is equipped with a power washer, extractor, tubs, wringers, mangle and two dry rooms. Work in this department is carried on five days a week. Electric irons are used for hand work.

Lighting.—Electricity is used throughout the building and after 9 p. m. is kept burning only in toilet rooms. The number and size of the bulbs evidently would not provide sufficient light in some parts of the building.

Ventilation.—There is no artificial system of ventilation, windows affording the only means. Rooms were reported aired daily.

Water Supply.—A driven well, said to be 1,400 feet deep, with an elevated tank supplies abundance of water for drinking and other purposes. This is supplemented by a moderate-sized cistern.

Fire Protection.—There is no fire escape and no means for fighting fire. Four copper-container fire extinguishers are stored in basement. No fire drill is practiced. This plant is too far from Joliet to be reached quickly by the city fire department. Fire spreading with any rapidity from any part of the building would seriously endanger lives of the inmates in the night.

Plumbing.—Plumbing was said to be in good condition and is kept in regular repair. Water pressure in the toilets was good.

Heating.—Building is heated with steam and is evidently adequate, except in some of the bed rooms.

Food Supplies.—At present bread is bought from a bakery in Joliet, the management maintaining this is cheaper than to hire a baker two days a week and run their own plant. One hundred seventy bushels of potatoes were in the bins, a few apples and small amount of canned fruit were on hand. Eight gallons of milk are consumed daily in winter and sixteen gallons in summer. About half an acre of garden furnishes small amount of summer vegetables.

Menu.—Following was reported as the average menu:

Breakfast.—Oatmeal or dry breakfast food with milk and sugar, bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner.—On school days lunch takes the place of dinner. Lunch reported was bread, butter, cheese or dried beef, a cooky, cracker, occasional fruit and water.

Supper.—The principal meal consists of potatoes, bread, butter, coffee, meat once or twice a week; soup about once varied with baked beans, spaghetti or rice; dessert occasionally. There are extra dinners on all holidays, Easter and Pentecost days.

The menu as reported seems to lack variety and evidently would not approximate a balanced ration. There seems to be a lack of sufficient fresh vegetables.

Inmates.—On the day of inspection there were present fifty-five boys, ranging in age from three to eighteen years; thirty-one girls ranging in age from three to twenty years.

In admitting children preference is given to those of Swedish Lutheran parentage whose applications have been approved by the executive committee of the board of charities of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Illinois Conference. At present there are two committed by the court for temporary care. The township supervisor of Joliet Township places some on his own initiative. A few are received by personal arrangement with parents or relatives.

Physical Condition.—There are no epileptics; two are classed as sub-normal; two are hard of hearing; no known cases of tuberculosis. The usual physician's certificate of freedom from contagious or communicable diseases is required before admission. Last year two were operated upon for adenoids, two for inflamed tonsils and others for minor ailments. Children requiring hospital care are taken to the Augustana Hospital in Chicago.

Medical Service.—Dr. Roy Leach of Joliet comes on call. Dr. Frank D. Rich makes eye tests and ear examinations free of charge. Dental work is done free of charge by Drs. French and Lennon of Joliet. Children requiring special attention are reported to the management of the orphanage by city school nurses. There has been no epidemic in the institution for several years.

School.—Children of school age are distributed among the Babylon, Irving, Richard Street and Central Schools, and one attends high school. Several children beyond the age of fourteen are kept at home to assist with the work. No charge is made for tuition.

Church and Sunday School.—Catechism and Bible studies are taught by Mrs. Stark on Sundays. Evening prayer is observed; grace and a verse of thanksgiving is repeated in unison before each meal; after each meal portions of the scriptures are memorized. Children attend religious service conducted by the old people's home each Sunday.

Work Done by Inmates.—All boys who are old enough help in cleaning the halls, floors, garden work, care of the lawn and do errands. Girls make beds, help with dishes, mending, darning and ironing. Fancy work is taught by one of the employees.

Employees.—Mr. A. W. Stark is superintendent. Mrs. Stark as matron has general supervision of the work of the institution. Miss Esther Stark supervises the physical care, dressing the younger children, and does part of the domestic training. A cook is paid \$30 per month; assistant cook, \$22; laundress, \$16; janitor, \$24.

Support.—Communicant members of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Illinois Conference pay a small assessment each year toward support of this institution. Joliet Township pays \$500 per year. Personal contributions average \$1,000 per year. Occasional donations of clothing, food supplies and articles of furniture are received. Amounts ranging from \$8 per month for family of three children to \$10 per month for one child are paid for care of about half of the inmates. No collector is employed. There is no endowment.

Value of Property.—The estimated value of real estate and building is \$34,000; furniture, \$2,000; boiler, water plant and laundry, \$3,500. All buildings are insured. The debt carried by the institution for a number of years has been reduced to \$11,000.

Stock.—One horse, four pigs and thirty-five chickens constitute the live stock and poultry owned by the management.

Records.—Records for the past three years have been kept in a leather-bound volume of four hundred pages with sufficient data to show brief family history, date of commitment or reception, physical condition, discharge, address of relatives, final disposition and remarks. Record books are not kept in fireproof safe. No blanks are used for reporting investigations of family homes where children are to be placed.

Improvements.—Some of the walls have been tinted or painted during the past year. Separate play rooms for boys and girls have been recently fitted up with tables, chairs and games. Girl's play room has a number of drawers provided for the storing of personal belongings. Twenty-five new beds were provided during the past year.

A tract of land five hundred by one hundred thirty-two feet opposite the institution was purchased during the past year for park purposes.

Suggestions.—The records are too valuable to be left unprotected against fire or other possible loss. Electric lights provided with dimmers, should be placed in all halls for safety in case of fire or other disturbance.

Children with defective sight, hearing, throat or nose trouble, requiring more than ordinary care may be treated free of charge at the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.

Individual tooth brushes, combs, hair brushes, wash cloths and towels, with convenient places for storing them add materially to the health, comfort and training in correct personal habits of the children.

Machine for peeling potatoes would be a practical addition to the kitchen equipment and would pay for itself in material saved in a short time.

A larger garden would add much to the food supply and would give the children healthful and interesting work.

Inspected by

W. R. BLACKWELDER.

VERMILION COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

Danville, Illinois.

Inspected December 14, 1915.

Location.—207 Logan Avenue. Lincoln Park Car from court house, Danville, Ill., to end of line and one-fourth mile south.

The home consists of a two and one-half story frame house with basement, situated on two acres of land; outbuildings consist of barn and chicken houses. All in good repair.

First Floor.—Reception room, children's play room, kitchen, dining room, wide hallway and one toilet, large enclosed porch.

Second Floor.—Dormitory for larger girls, with six single beds, maid's room, room for cook and laundress, two single rooms for girls, dormitory for smaller girls with eight three-quarter beds, store room and one bed in hallway, hospital room, light and cheerful and provided with private bath and toilet room fitted out with one high and one single bed, now occupied by large boy who is in his second year of high school, office and matron's room in one, nursery and mending room in one, nursery has three single and six crib beds, sleeping porch on the rear, used only in summer and early fall, two bath rooms. The floors throughout are of hard wood and, with exception of play room which is covered with cork linoleum, and front room and hallways with rugs, they are bare. All were clean and sanitary.

Basement.—Laundry, equipped with electric washer, mangle, drier and iron heater. This iron heater furnishes heat for the drier also, store room, fruit room, furnace and coal rooms and vegetable room.

Sanitation.—Sanitation was good. The rooms were all clean and well cared for. There were no suggestions needed.

Sleeping Rooms.—A separate bed is furnished each child with two exceptions. Two little sisters occupy one bed in the dormitory and two little brothers sleep on a folding bed or couch in the play room. The beds are all of good quality, good mattresses and springs, pair of sheets, pillow and plenty of bed clothes.

Repairs.—The house was painted outside, roof repaired and spouting renewed, besides other general repairs as needed.

Fire Protection.—There is a well-constructed step iron fire escape leading from the second story to the ground. It is easy of access and is approached by a window from the girls' dormitory. There is also a "Kilfire" extinguisher on each floor and two hundred feet of garden hose which might be used in case of fire. It is doubtful if this would be of much help, as it is kept in the basement and can be attached there only. There are three stairways affording exits from different parts of the building. There is no fire drill, but the matron, Mrs. Slusser, promised to institute one at once.

Heat.—The building is well heated by a low pressure steam heating plant in the basement. There are also three grates which are often used in moderately cold weather. All are protected by a good, substantial wire screen.

Light and Water.—Electric lights are used for lighting purposes; no gas is used in the building except for cooking purposes. Water in good supply and quality good; furnished from the city supply.

Health of Inmates.—There has been no serious illness for over one year. It has been more than five years since there was a death in the home. Smallpox appeared in the detention home and, as a precaution, all the children were vaccinated. There have been no bad results thus far. If any serious sickness should appear the child would be taken at once to Lakeview Hospital for treatment. There has been none taken to the hospital in the past three years. There are no epileptics. One child is somewhat retarded, but not subject for Lincoln State School and Colony. Four children are troubled with weak kidneys and seem to grow worse rather than to improve. They are under the care of the house physician. Dr. Charles Wilkinson of Danville is house physician, makes no charge for his services

and comes to the home on call. The rules of the home provide that every child must pass an examination and have a certificate of health before it is admitted. Each case is referred to a committee who go into the matter of health quite carefully. The children were all in splendid health.

Church and School.—The children attend church and Sunday school at the Lincoln Methodist Church, a few blocks distant from the home. All children of school age attend the Lincoln School, three blocks from the home. The first seven grades are represented by the home. All books are furnished by the city. The children rank well with the others in their work. There is no kindergarten department. There should be, as there are usually children in the home of kindergarten age. There is a class in singing at 4.00 p. m. each Tuesday. Classes in sewing, darning and needle work are taught. Work is done on samples and later on aprons and other garments.

Conditions of Admission.—There have been no children committed to the home from the court. A detention home was opened several months ago and all the boys who were boarded by the court at the Vermilion County Children's Home were transferred. Any indigent child, who is normal mentally and physically and free from any infectious or contagious disease, is eligible to admission. Each child is passed upon by the receiving committee, except some of the court children, and these are examined at once after admission.

Physical Condition.—The physical condition of the children is fine.

Menu.—The following menu was given:

Breakfast.—Choice of two breakfast foods, fried potatoes, butter and bread, syrup, jam or jelly, and cocoa and often milk toast.

Dinner.—Meat of some kind, potatoes, one vegetable, bread and gravy, dessert of some kind, water to drink.

Supper.—Kidney beans or hominy, bread and butter, sauce and cookies.

Milk for small children each day and part of the time for all the children. Milk from one cow is used on the table. Tables had white linen table cloths and napkins; matron, helpers and children all eat in the same room.

Fruit in Store.—There were at least fifteen hundred quarts of fine fruit of all kinds and four hundred glasses of jelly. There was a good supply of potatoes and cabbage in the vegetable cellar, all raised in the garden on the premises.

Stock and Poultry.—One cow and thirty chickens on the premises.

Work Done by the Children.—Each child who is old enough has some task to perform. The duties are changed each week and cover a period of from forty-five minutes to one hour each day. They rise at 7.00 a. m. and no child is ever kept at home to finish her work, causing them to be either tardy or absent from school. Each of the large girls is required to iron her own clothing. This is done mostly on Saturdays. All washing is done by the laundress.

Helpers and Salaries.—Mr. G. W. Slusser and wife, Mrs. Viola Slusser, are in charge of the home. Mrs. Slusser is superintendent and matron and Mr. Slusser helps with the general work and attends the furnace. They receive \$100 per month and keep. Cook, \$5 per week; laundress, \$6 per week; second girl, \$3 per week, and keep in each instance.

Punishment.—No punishment of any kind is administered to the children and the rules laid down by the Board of Administration are being closely followed.

Inmates.—There were twenty-nine children in the home, four boys ranging in age from three to fifteen, and twenty-five girls, from three to fourteen years. Twenty are court children. The county pays board at the rate of \$3 each per week and furnishes clothing. The remaining nine were placed by parents, friends or guardians and pay various amounts for their care.

Support.—The home is supported by money paid for care of children from the court, voluntary contributions and small amounts paid by parents or friends.

Placement and Supervision of Children.—There are but few children being placed at this time, as there are but few not committed by the court in the home. The court children are supervised by the chief probation officer and either placed out by her, returned to their people when conditions are conducive or turned over to some child-placing agency for adoption. Those who are not committed by the court are usually returned to their parents and the few who are placed are supervised by the home and placing committee.

Blanks.—Their board has adopted the blanks prescribed by the Board of Administration. The matron reported that they were using care and insisting on the conditions set forth in the blank being carefully followed.

Records.—The records are not as complete as we would like when we consider that in after years many of these children should be identified. Their record consists of an alphabetically arranged book or ledger. This contains name of child, age, etc. The financial records are kept by the treasurer. A careful account is kept by the matron of all amounts expended by her.

Recommendations.—I recommend that the board of the home be again urged to use the card form of history and record keeping as has been prescribed by the Board of Administration.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

WINNEBAGO FARM SCHOOL.

Seventeen Miles Northwest of Rockford, Illinois.

Inspected August 21, 1916.

This institution can only be reached by automobile or buggy.

The property, of one hundred and thirty-six acres, was formerly the property of an Englishman by the name of Horsefall who died without heirs and the property was escheated by Winnebago County. Fifteen acres were sold off some time ago, leaving one hundred and twenty-one acres to the original property. The board of supervisors later purchased ten acres adjoining this property, and built the new building. The board formerly leased the property to the school but later turned it over to a board of directors for use of the school without a rental stipulation. The county board secured benevolent subscriptions and erected the new two-story brick building with attic and basement at a cost of \$45,000. No county funds were used in its construction.

First Floor.—Living room, dining room, kitchen, dining porch, infirmary, store room, mending room and butlers pantry.

Second Floor.—Dormitory with twenty-one single and three double beds, lavatory and tub and shower baths. There was some defect in the plumbing, pipes leaked and shower baths were out of commission, at time of this inspection; large sleeping room for help, matrons and caretakers room with separate toilet facilities. The sewage empties into a sanitary cess pool. There is a fine sleeping porch adjacent to the boys' dormitory.

Attic.—Two large sleeping rooms. The floors throughout are of concrete with the exception of the attic and sleeping porch. There is a small room on the stair landing used for library and reading room.

Basement.—Laundry, hand equipment only, boiler room, fuel and work room. The boiler is enormous in size but the matron informed the inspector that it heated the house poorly. There appears to be too little radiation. The inspector could find no name on the boiler indicating the make. This should be looked after before winter.

The upstairs hall was fitted out with lockers for the boys' clothing.

Light and Water.—The building is lighted by kerosene lamps; electric wiring was done when the building was erected but no connections made as yet. Water is pumped from a deep well by a gasoline engine to a pressure boiler in basement from which it is distributed through the house. A fine spring furnishes water at the old building formerly used for a home for the boys.

School and Church.—The house just referred to is being converted into school rooms and will be used for this purpose through the nine school months. The superintendent for a number of years taught in the Rockford city schools and her work has been so thorough that she sent her pupils from the home to the Rockford high school. One boy went from the eighth grade in the home to Valparaiso, Ind., and was at this time a wireless operator in Government service on the border of Mexico. The head farmer is a boy who got his training on the school farm. One boy in Iowa is learning railroading and has a good position. As long as they had a conveyance they drove to town and church but at this time have no means of transportation so hold Sunday School at the home.

Inmates.—Boys are committed by the courts of Winnebago County. The supervisors pay \$10 per month for each boy. There were twenty boys in the home committed by the court and one boarder. Nineteen of the court boys are from Winnebago County and one from Knox County Court; the age limit is from three to sixteen years.

Support.—Support for the home comes from county, friends, board for boys, benevolent offerings and subscriptions and an entertainment given each year.

Menu.—The menu is varied from time to time. They raise an abundance of vegetables on the farm, including cabbage, potatoes, etc. They have meat three times per week; they have milk, cocoa and water to drink at meals; all the children looked well fed.

Sanitation.—The home was in poor sanitary condition. The boys were washing the dishes. Kitchen, sink, tables and floors in dining room and kitchen were not up to the standard. It was just following the dinner meal and the work not completed which may have been a part of the cause for this condition.

Fire protection.—The building is of slow burning construction, has slate roof and cement floors. The new building constitutes improvements made since last printed report.

Health.—The health of the children was reported excellent. There has been no need for quarantine during the year. Dr. S. M. Savage, Shirland, is the regular physician, comes on call and makes a charge of \$2.50 per visit. There is no ring worm or infection among the inmates. Three boys in the home who are not normal but not of sufficient low mentality as to warrant their commitment to Lincoln State School and Colony; two were sent to Lincoln last year.

While bathing and toilet facilities are fairly good, the boys are required to use roller towels. The inspector discouraged the use of the same and recommended, as he has done before, individual towels and combs.

It is their purpose to use the new part of the old building for school rooms; the building is heated by stoves.

Salaries Paid.—Miss Adelaide P. Mutimer, superintendent, \$50 per month; Roy H. Carlson, head farmer, \$40 per month; nurse and housekeeper, \$30 per month; laundress, \$25 per month; cook, \$30 per month; total, \$175 per month for salaries, including board and room.

Stock.—The stock consists of seven cows, five young cattle, four horses, thirteen head of hogs and pigs.

Work by Children.—The work of the home is done principally by the boys.

Placement.—None have been placed in homes.

Records.—The records contain important matter relative condition, time received, dismissed, etc. It is their aim to keep a line on a boy after he has gone from the home for such period of time as he may need their help.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION (HOME FOR FRIENDLESS).

Peoria, Illinois.

Inspected December 3, 1915.

This institution is located on Knoxville and Thursh Avenue, Peoria, Ill., ten minutes ride from the court house and is reached by Knoxville car. It consists of a large brick building of two stories, basement and attic. A brick cottage of two stories and a new kindergarten building. The grounds are spacious and contain numerous shade and ornamental trees.

First Floor.—Reception room, office, sewing room, play room, boys' wash room with six bowls. Each boy is supplied with individual towel and comb. Kitchen, dining room for inmates, dining room for help, store room and wide hall way.

Second Floor.—Small children's play room, a closet adjacent with a great number of dolls, toys, etc. Matron's room. The medicine cabinet is kept in this room and is locked at all times. The new superintendent had the medicine cabinet overhauled by Dr. Hinkle when she took charge and all bottles are carefully labeled. Dormitory for large boys, with sixteen single beds. Small boys' dormitory with thirteen beds; both dormitories have five windows each and these furnish plenty of light and fresh air. Nursery with seven crib beds. Sleeping porch with room for six beds. Four caretakers' rooms, bath room for boys, one tub and bowl, toilet room. Helpers' bath room, one tub, clothes closets and lockers in the hall way.

Attic.—Unfurnished and used for store room and dry room for clothes in stormy weather.

Basement.—Two rooms for drying clothes. Laundry, two stationary tubs, one electric power machine and two hand machines, water heater, coal room and two hot air furnaces. The heating facilities of the building are very satisfactory. There are registers in all the rooms and hall ways.

The Annex.—The annex is a two-story brick building, a few rods from the main building and is used for a home for the girls. The girls all sleep in the annex and take their meals at the main building.

First Floor.—Reception room, dormitory with six beds for small girls, matron's room. The matron of girls' cottage, recently employed, Mrs. Ida Hupper, seems well fitted for the position, is kindly in appearance and has the confidence and esteem of the girls.

Second Floor.—Three bed rooms with fourteen single beds, bath room with one tub, clothes closets. All the beds were well provided with clothing, clean and sanitary.

The new kindergarten building, one story, with stucco finish, adds much to the usefulness of the institution. There are three rooms, study and recreation room, large well lighted and equipped. There are two smaller rooms, one for store room for sewing class and another which is being fitted up for domestic science. The kindergarten teacher, Miss Josephine Hedge, got her education at Washington, D. C., and is a graduate of the State Normal School at Normal, Ill. Miss Fritz, of Peoria, conducts a class in sewing two afternoons per week. Miss Fritz is a graduate of Bradley Institute. The building is known as the Henry Block Memorial Building. Funds for its erection were provided by the Henry Block Estate. It is supplied from the Phoebe Rose Memorial Fund. The building cost about \$2,000 when completed.

There is no fire protection whatever. No fire escapes and no fire extinguishers in or about the building. Fire escapes should be placed on the main building at once and a chemical extinguisher placed on each floor. The matron said that she would institute a fire drill at once. While there may be no great danger of fire, these precautions should be used where so many children are housed.

The two hot air furnaces furnish abundant heat for the coldest of weather. They have a janitor, Mr. Hibbs, who receives \$25 per month and keep. He is a general utility man, does the painting and general work about the premises.

The buildings are lighted by electricity. All new wiring is encased in metal casings, lessening danger of fire. Gas is also used in a limited amount.

Water is furnished from the city supply.

All the children appeared healthy, happy and well kept. Dr. W. A. Hinkle visits the home every Saturday morning and examines the children and prescribes in case of sickness. He also comes on call, makes no charge for visits or prescriptions. One little girl who was broken out badly and for several months was considered a hopeless case has been entirely cured. One light case of scarlet fever appeared. The child was removed to the isolation hospital and no other case developed. There was no epilepsy, contagious or infectious diseases in the home. One boy has the appearance of being tubercular but has not been pronounced so by the physician.

Children all go to the Arcadia or Presbyterian Sunday School and all over eight years old remain to church. All over ten years attend Young People's Meeting and Church in the evening.

All children above kindergarten age go to the Columbia School.

They receive boys from two years to twelve years old. There is no maximum age limit for the girls; they receive them from two years up. Each child must be accompanied by a doctor's certificate. Some are committed by court, others are brought by relatives or friends. There were sixty children in the home, thirty-two boys from three to fourteen, and twenty-eight girls from eighteen months to seventeen years old. There were eleven committed by the court and the county pays for their care. Most of the children have one or both parents and they are required to pay something for the care of the child.

The physical condition of the children was very good.

The matron reported that they vary the menu from time to time.

Breakfast.—Cooked breakfast food, bread and butter, fruit and milk.

Dinner.—Potatoes, meat three times per week, gravy every day, vegetables and dessert.

Supper.—Bread and butter, usually cake or corn bread, milk and dessert. The noon meal the day of this inspection consisted of potatoes, gravy, stewed tomatoes, bread, water and fruit. Each child is allowed all they want to eat. The president of the board reported that their milk bill was about \$60 per month.

There was considerable fruit on hand, consisting of canned apples, peaches, plums, etc.

The children are required to do light duties only. They assist with dining room work, dish washing and dormitory work. There is one boy who assists with the laundry work, while some of the larger girls assist in care of the smaller children. Three older girls are detailed to this work after school. The board pays them \$4 each per month; the laundry boy is also paid.

There are eleven other paid helpers: Superintendent Miss Bertha Reil, \$50 per month; Boys' Caretaker, Mrs. Ludwig, \$20 per month; Girls' Caretaker, Mrs. Ida Hupper, \$20 per month; Babies' Caretaker, Miss Clara Leitner, \$16 per month; cook, \$25 per month; janitor, \$25 per month; chamber maid, \$18 per month; dining room girl, \$12 per month; general helper, \$8 per month; laundress, \$1.50 per day.

All except laundress are furnished with room and board. Miss Reil, the new superintendent, is a graduate deaconess of the Methodist Church, and spent some time in charge of the Girls' School, Rensselaer, Ind. She appears to be a woman of good judgment and much interested in the general welfare of the children.

The institution is supported by endowments, county funds paid for care of court wards and money paid by parents for care of their children.

It was reported on good authority that the former matron, Mary Moser, who was charged with cruelty to children some months ago and yet allowed to remain, had severely beaten two of the children and had been discharged. I did not look this up as she was not at the institution at this time.

They do not make a specialty of placing children in foster homes. Most of them come from broken families and are kept temporarily until the family

can be reunited or parent is able to care for the child. When children are placed blanks are used as prescribed by the Board of Administration; homes carefully looked up and supervised after child is placed.

The card system recommended by the Board of Administration is used and in each instance where the history of the child and family is obtainable the cards are carefully filled in and an intelligent record is prepared.

The inspector recommends:

First—That the case of the boy who is thought to be tubercular be investigated as soon as possible and if found to be tuberculosis, arrangements made to send him to a hospital for treatment.

Second—That a fire escape be placed on the building, a chemical fire extinguisher be placed on each floor of the main building and a fire drill put into effect, in both the main building and annex.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE ILLINOIS CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
(CUNNINGHAM CHILDREN'S HOME).

Urbana, Illinois.

Inspected December 14, 1915.

Location.—This home is located on Cunningham Street on the inter-urban line, one mile north of the court house at Urbana, Ill., on a plat of about thirteen acres of land. There are two brick buildings. The main or old building consists of two stories.

Plat of Floors, Main Building—Basement.—Cloak room, formerly used as superintendent's dining room, dining room, kitchen, work room, milk room and two store rooms.

First Floor.—Office, double living rooms, nursery with six crib beds, house helpers' department, workers' bath room and toilet, nursery and nursery toilet and bath room and sleeping porch. During the incumbency of the present superintendent there has been a great deal of improvement made in the superintendent's quarters by the reconstruction of the north wing of the building, adding a sitting room, bed room and bath, stock room and guest room. These rooms are tastily furnished and afford a very comfortable home for the superintendent and matron.

Second Floor, Girls' Department.—The "Miles" Dormitory with bath room adjacent, contains twenty-three single beds. At night the children fold their clothes, place them on a chair and the chair is kept between the beds. "Hummel" Dormitory for large girls with nine single beds, six private rooms for workers, two stock rooms. Great care is taken in segregation of the sexes.

Sheldon Hall.—Is an excellent new pressed brick building of two stories and basement, located about one hundred feet west of the main building.

Basement.—Large play room, girls' wash room, boys' wash room, boys' toilet room, girls' toilet room, furnace and coal room. This building, and in fact both buildings, has thoroughly equipped toilets and bath rooms. Each child has its individual tooth brush, comb, wash cloths and towels. Towels are changed often and are marked with each child's name.

First Floor.—School room, kindergarten room, hospital room, now used as sleeping room for the cook and her daughter, laundry and stock room. The laundry is fitted out with electric washer and tubs, and is used also as a dry room after the washing is completed on bad days.

Second Floor, Boys' Department.—"Conklin" Dormitory with twenty-five single beds and forty-six double lockers, boys' matron's room, industrial class room, kindergarten, teacher's room and bath and toilet room.

Sanitation.—The sanitation was excellent. I know of no suggestions to offer.

Sleeping Rooms.—Each bed is supplied with good mattress and springs and the bedding was plentiful and of best quality.

Fire Protection.—The old building has an iron fire escape and hand grenades on each floor. The protection would be greatly increased by changing the doors to open *out*. The new building has a good substantial iron step fire escape on the west end, reaching from an iron balcony to the ground. This iron balcony is utilized and renders great service as a place to air the bed clothing. It is approached by window from the boys' dormitory. There are no fire extinguishers. I recommend that some chemical extinguishers replace the hand grenades in the old building and one be placed on each floor of the new building. There is no fire drill and recommendations were made and concurred in by the superintendent and wife that a drill be instituted as quickly as possible.

Heat, Light and Water.—Both buildings are lighted with electricity. At the time of this inspection a heavy sleet had put the telephone and electric wires out of commission and wax candles and lamps were used during the evening. Steam heat is furnished by the low pressure plant in the basement of the new building. Water is furnished from a sixty-foot well. It is pumped by a gasoline engine to a reservoir on a high framework, affording good pressure on each floor of the buildings. The water is analyzed once each year at the University of Illinois and is of excellent quality. The water is quite hard. While there are at least seven cisterns on the premises, five of which are connected with the pump, they are of little use as the only tank for soft water holds but sixty gallons, is not piped and consequently must be carried in buckets from the tank in the pump house.

Health of Inmates.—The doctor has made but nine visits since September, 1914. The total doctor bill for fifteen months up to December 14, 1915, was but \$14. There has been no epidemics of any kind in the house for the past year. Arrangements have been made at the Julia Bowman Hospital to care for any cases needing hospital care. Dr. W. H. Honn is the nouse physician, comes on calls and charges for calls only. No charge is made for office calls or prescriptions. The children all appeared well and happy. There were no feeble-minded children or epileptics in the home. One crippled girl was taken into the home some time ago. She is cared for by some parties who became interested in her. She is learning rapidly and seemed happy in the thought that she is able to help with light work.

Church and School.—Junior League is conducted each Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Services are conducted in the home every Sunday morning and afternoon. The girls are organized into a Queen Esther Circle, Home Guards and Mothers' Jewels. Every fourth Friday in the month the league is turned into a missionary meeting. Morning devotions are held in the dining room. Sunday services are conducted by the workers in the home.

Admission.—Any homeless child who is physically and mentally normal is eligible to admission, irrespective of religious belief.

Inmates.—There were fifty-one inmates at the time of this inspection, sixteen boys ranging from four to twelve years of age, and thirty-five girls from nine weeks to sixteen years of age. But one child in the home committed by Clark County court. All the remaining fifty were placed in the home by relatives and friends. Twenty-four girls are now in the home on scholarships furnished by churches or societies. These girls are privileged to remain until eighteen years old. Many children are turned away for lack of scholarships.

Menu.—Menu lists are made up by the matron, Mrs. Fowler, each morning for the day, and are varied from time to time. Mrs. Fowler gave the inspector the original lists of menu for the six preceding days. The inspector remained to supper. The following menu served at that time is a good specimen of the meals served throughout the months: Cream of Wheat, bread and butter, kidney beans, fruit, oatmeal cookies and tea. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler's table is in the center of the dining room. There are several round tables; nine are seated at each table. The remaining seven places at Mr. and Mrs. Fowler's table were filled by certain children. The children were served with identically the same food as the superintendent and his wife. The inspector was greatly impressed by the changes that

have taken place under the present administration of Mr. and Mrs. Fowler. The long table has been replaced by the round tables, with white linen table cloths and napkins. The granite cups are replaced by good quality of china; spoons are replaced by good quality of silverware. The silence rule has been broken and the child no longer holds up one finger when more bread is wanted. He asks for what he wants and the prattle of the children reminds one of real home life.

All forms of punishment have been eliminated and the children are now governed by love in place of fear and brutality practiced on helpless children. None realize the change more than the few who have remained in the institution since the former administration. The happy songs of the children as they pursued their tasks after supper expressed so much and makes one thankful that a change has been made and a man and a woman with a real heart and father and mother love are in charge.

Fruit in Store.—The various churches of the Illinois District made their usual liberal donation this year. There were at this time forty barrels, or approximately 3,000 quarts of fruit on hand.

Work Done by Children.—All children who are old enough assist with the work. The assistant superintendent has systemized the work and makes out her list of appointments to duties each month. Children are changed from place to place for two reasons: First, that they may not tire of any duty, and second, to give the child training along all lines of work. No laundry work is performed by the children. They are to institute training in laundry work. Industrial classes are taught as follows: Monday, cooking; Tuesday, sewing; Wednesday, basketry.

Attendants, Employees and Salaries Paid.—Rev. X. M. Fowler and Mrs. X. M. Fowler, superintendent and assistant superintendent, \$100 per month; boys' matron, \$15 per month; assistant boys' matron, \$15 per month; large girls' matron, \$10 per month; nursery matron, \$10 per month; assistant nursery matron, \$8 per month; house matron, \$15 per month; cook, \$20 per month; laundress, works by hour, averages \$33 per month; farmer and general utility man, \$25 per month. Teachers employed: Miss Florence Johnson, kindergarten teacher, graduate of Foltz Institute, Herkimer, N. Y., \$15; Miss Mabel Best, primary teacher, graduate of Chicago Training School, \$15 per month; Miss Lellorene Armstrong, teacher of grammar grades, 12 years' experience as teacher in New York, \$15 per month.

Stock and Poultry.—Three cows, one horse and two heifers. They have about one hundred chickens. These furnish fresh eggs for the tables.

Support.—Most of the funds for maintenance come from the churches of the Illinois Conference. A part of the churches in other conferences aid quite materially. Epworth Leagues of the church and private individuals contribute at Christmas time by use of an envelope system.

Placing Out and Supervision of Children.—The management use the entire set of blanks prepared by the Board of Administration. But little placing out is done, except very small children, and more stress is placed on industrial training.

Records.—Card system prescribed by the Board of Administration is used and old record as formerly kept.

Improvements.—Since the last printed report of inspection \$2,600 was expended in the renovation and reconstruction of the old building; addition of four rooms and bath on the first floor; new dining room, equipped with eight round tables, table chairs, linen, chinaware and silver knives, forks and spoons and china closet, is a gift from Hon. William B. McKinley. Cement floors in basement, brick walks, rooms redecorated, iron step fire escape on new building.

Recommendations.—The inspector made the following recommendations:

First.—That a fireproof safe be procured as soon as possible, for the records and papers of the institution.

Second.—Change the three exits to the main building so that the doors will swing outward.

Third.—A chemical fire extinguisher on each floor and basement of both the main and new building.

Inspected by

CHAS. VIRDEN, *State Agent.*

WOODLAND CHILDREN'S HOME.

2707 Main Street, Quincy, Illinois.

Inspected November 27, 1916.

This institution consists of a brick building with two stories, basement and attic, with wide sleeping porches on three sides. It is located on a full block of ground with many beautiful shade trees.

First Floor.—Large hall with sitting room and library opening off and broad stairway leading to upper story. Back part of this floor is divided by lengthwise hall; on the right side is the ward for small children from three to five years old. Here we have two large light rooms for play and a sleeping room, whose two sides are almost all windows. The sleeping room contains bed for the nurse and thirteen beds for children, in which seventeen children were sleeping. Opening from this room is a very wide porch used for small children's play room in the day time and larger girls' dormitory at night. On the left side of this hall is dining room with two long tables for children, another for large school girls and one for the helpers. All eat in one dining room, except in summer, when workers eat on side porch that at night is used for boys' sleeping room. The children's tables were set with white china and granite ware and cheap silver. Bibs were used for small children. The tables for the helpers and large girls have about the same kind of china and silver. All are provided with napkins. At the end of the hall is a bath room and lavatory and a small enamel tub where small pieces can be laundered. Around this back hall are hooks for children's outside wraps and lockers for rubbers and a closet for clothing.

Second Floor.—Superintendent's room and closet, girls' dormitory with twelve beds for small girls, babies' ward. This is a large room with bed for nurse and seven crib beds. A large play room, one corner used for diet kitchen and large supply closet. There is a hospital room that can be isolated, but is now used as a dormitory for four large girls. This room is provided with a closet and bath. The cook's room has three cots used by her two little daughters, who are inmates of the home. Boys' dormitory with seven beds. A small room having a door opening to a large side porch where large girls sleep in summer, is fitted with a cot for extra use, such as the home-coming of an old girl or for one who does not feel well to lie down in the day time. Two helpers' rooms, one with a bed and the other with three cots. The woman occupying this room has two children with her. At the back of the house is a very large sleeping porch where infants sleep during the summer. A bath room opens off of this room.

Attic.—Large storage room for extra supplies of clothing, a large closet for general supplies. The rest of the floor space is used for general storage.

Basement.—Laundry fitted with gas dryer, electric mangle, washer and three stationary tubs and laundry stove; three rooms are fitted up for play. Besides the ordinary playthings, there is a merry-go-round and a toboggan slide. Furnace room and repair shop.

Fire protection.—There are no fire escapes nor are they needed. Each floor has hose attached and ready for use. No fire drill has been inaugurated.

Heat.—The building is heated by steam. The furnace is in good order and heat sufficient in the coldest weather.

Light.—Buildings are lighted by electricity. The building is fitted out with gas fixtures, but it is seldom used.

Water.—City water is used.

Health.—All the children are healthy, happy and well. Dr. J. K. Reticker comes on call, but is seldom needed. In February, 1916, there were twenty-eight cases of measles, but no serious results. There has been no

other sickness during the year of any kind. The general health of the children has been good.

Church.—Children attend Congregational Sunday School, except those who have mothers in the home. The latter attend with the mother. A children's sermon is given between the Sunday school session and regular church service. The children remain to this service.

School.—All children of school age attend the Madison Public School.

Admission.—Boys are received from infancy to ten years; girls from infancy to twelve years. Each child is accompanied by a doctor's certificate. Some are committed by court; others are placed there by relatives or friends.

Inmates.—There were forty-nine children in the home, twenty-one boys and twenty-eight girls; as the boys must be removed at ten years, the girls usually predominate in number. Friends pay what they are able up to \$2 per week for board of children and the county pays \$2 per week for its wards.

Menu.—The superintendent reported that the menu is varied daily.

Breakfast.—A cooked cereal, bread and milk to drink.

Dinner.—Meat, eggs or meat soup each day, two vegetables, fruit, bread with butter or peanut butter, milk to drink.

Supper.—Cocoa, vegetables left from dinner or rice or hominy if the "left-overs" run short.

The day of this inspection was "the day after" for a big Masonic banquet and the children's dinner was so elaborate it would hardly do for a sample meal.

This institution has five good cows and all of the milk and cream is given to the children. The garden furnishes summer vegetables. There is still on hand about thirty-five bushels of potatoes, five of turnips, twenty gallon of kraut. Not a large amount of fruit is on hand; about forty glasses of jelly; about thirty quarts of fruit butter; thirty quarts of fruit and thirty gallons of sorghum.

Work Done by Children.—The children help with the work of the home. The boys are too small to do much work; older girls are detailed to help in dining room, kitchen, dormitory and sweeping of the porches. The boys, considering their age, take beautiful care of their clothing.

Employees and Salaries.—There are eight paid helpers: Superintendent, Mrs. Hattie Lee, \$75 per month; infant nurse, Mrs. Joe Thompson, \$10 per month, also care of two daughters; small children's nurse, Mrs. Lizzie Harris, \$25 per month; older children's nurse, Mrs. Dora Smith, \$15 per month, also care of three children; cook, Mrs. Anna Carl, \$20 per month, also care of three children; utility woman, Mrs. Adelia Buckirk, \$10 per month, also care of three children; janitor, Guy Williams, \$45 per month, also house rent and garden spot.

The laundress comes from the outside four days each week and receives \$1.50 per day and street car fare.

Support.—This institution is supported by endowments, donations and board paid for children.

Placement.—They place only a few children in foster homes, as most of the wards are placed there by relatives and friends. When children are placed, proper blanks are used and the placement reported to the Board of Administration.

Records.—The card system is being organized.

Besides the main building, this institution has a chicken house, an excellent little dairy barn, sanitary in every way; across the street three lots of land on which a janitor's house stands and six blocks away ten acres of land furnish pasture for the cows.

This home is splendidly organized, both as to the care of the place and the watch care of the children, physically, mentally and morally.

Inspected by

MARY S. JEWELL. *Home Visitor.*

REPORT OF FINANCIAL CONDITIONS OF INSTITUTIONS.

AMANDA SMITH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Of North Harvey, Illinois.

EDWARD C. WENTWORTH.....	President
MRS. CHARLES HENROTIN.....	Vice President
MRS. JACKSON.....	Secretary
EDWARD C. WENTWORTH.....	Treasurer
MISS RUTH WILKINS.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Bills receivable.....	\$547 00	Bills payable.....	\$425 88
Cash on hand.....	221 88	Surplus.....	343 00
Total assets.....	\$768 88	Total liabilities.....	\$768 88

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
From public funds.....	\$4,139 00	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 221 88
From donations.....	72 00	Salaries and wages.....	1,052 05
		Other expenses—	
		Fuel.....	47 25
		Subsistence.....	880 75
		Repairs, light, laundry, clothing, etc.....	2,009 05
Total receipts.....	\$4,211 00	Total disbursements.....	\$4,211 00

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Female.	Children.	Female.
Present at beginning of year.....	35	Placed in homes.....	1
Committed by court.....	15	Returned to friends.....	12
Received otherwise.....	4	Died.....	1
		Present at end of year.....	40
Total.....	54	Total.....	54

ANNA B. MILLIKIN HOME AND MACON COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Of 200 North Oakland Street, Decatur, Illinois.

MARIE L. BUCKINGHAM.....	President
MRS. C. P. THATCHER.....	Vice President
MRS. R. M. MACHAN.....	Secretary
MRS. I. D. HILL.....	Treasurer
MISS ALICE CALDWELL.....	Superintendent

VISITATION OF CHILDREN.

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands, buildings and grounds.....	\$40,000 00	Surplus.....	\$49,533 22
Furniture and stationery.....	1,000 00		
Loans on real estate.....	8,400 00		
Cash on hand.....	133 22		
Total assets.....	\$49,533 22	Total liabilities.....	\$49,533 22

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 32 50	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 133 22
From public funds, Macon County....	846 25	Salaries and wages.....	1,600 00
From cash donations.....	378 00	Fuel.....	392 10
From pay members.....	953 50	Subsistence.....	1,268 63
From income, investments, etc.....	460 25	Repairs.....	276 55
From Millikin estate.....	1,000 00	Paving streets.....	4,488 75
From Millikin estate.....	4,488 75		
Total receipts.....	\$8,159 25	Total disbursements.....	\$8,159 25

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Female.	Children.	Female.
Present at beginning of year.....	35	Placed in homes.....	5
Committed by court during year.....	18	Placed in institutions.....	2
		Returned to friends.....	21
		Present at end of year.....	25
Total.....	53	Total.....	53

ADULT INMATES.

Adult.	Female.	Adults.	Female.
Present at beginning of the year.....	1	Present at end of the year.....	1

ASSOCIATION HOME.

Of Galesburg, Illinois.

Incorporated March 14, 1914.

A. I. SARGENT.....	President
E. R. DIAKE.....	Vice President
MISS CLARA D. HALLOCK.....	Secretary
R. W. RANNEY.....	Treasurer
MISS CLARA D. HALLOCK.....	Superintendent

Financial condition May 1, 1916.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$3,500 00	Surplus.....	\$6,354 80
Buildings.....	2,500 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	250 00		
Cash on hand May 1, 1916.....	104 80		
Total assets.....	\$6,354 80	Total liabilities.....	\$6,354 80

Receipts and disbursements for year.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$180 32	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$104 80
From public funds.....	999 84	Salaries and wages.....	639 70
From donations, general.....	110 80	Meat and groceries.....	471 35
For food, etc.....	18 48	Rent and supplies.....	456 79
Board of children.....	363 20		
Total receipts.....	\$1,672 64	Total disbursements.....	\$1,672 64

Movement of population for year.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....		6	6	Returned to friends....	4	6	10
Committed by court.....		2	2	Present at end of year..	3	12	15
Received otherwise.....	7	10	17				
Total.....	7	18	25	Total.....	7	18	25

ADULT INMATES.

Adult.	Female.	Adult.	Female.
Admitted, transients.....	12	Discharged.....	12

BETHANY PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Of 36th St. and 5th Av., Rock Island, Illinois.

Incorporated July 12, 1899.

MRS. LYDIA B. HOBBS.....	President
MRS. GEO. W. GAMBLE.....	Vice President
JOHN HANBERG.....	Secretary
MRS. MARY L. HUNTOON.....	Treasurer

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 5,000 00	Surplus.....	\$20,281 89
Buildings.....	10,000 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	800 00		
Cash on hand.....	4,481 89		
Total assets.....	\$20,281 89	Total liabilities.....	\$20,281 89

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$3,756 72	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$1,481 89
Tag day.....	2,098 53	Subsistence.....	1,323 75
Interest on savings.....	98 19	Contingent fund.....	110 00
Miscellaneous.....	71 75	Clothing and shoes.....	58 70
Board, individuals and county.....	3,066 10	Salaries and wages.....	1,853 40
Donations.....	701 23	Visiting agent.....	44 40
		Gas, light and fuel.....	484 47
		House repairs and plumbing.....	746 43
		Telephone and miscellaneous.....	125 70
		Medicine and disinfectant.....	36 55
		Leonora Skinner, Illinois School for Blind.....	27 23
		Building fund.....	500 00
Total receipts.....	\$9,792 52	Total disbursements.....	\$9,792 52

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	23	12	35	Placed in homes.....	9	8	17
Received.....	23	19	42	Placed in institutions..	1	1	2
				Returned to friends....	17	10	27
				Present at end of year..	19	12	31
Total.....	46	31	77	Total.....	46	31	77

BETHEL HOLINESS ORPHANAGE.

Of Carlinville, Illinois.

Incorporated August 21, 1908

BESSIE HENDRICKER.....	Secretary
C. C. BROWN.....	Treasurer
C. C. BROWN.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands and buildings.....	\$7,000 00	Bills payable.....	\$1,400 00
Buildings, school.....	3,000 00	Surplus.....	8,600 00
Total assets.....	\$10,000 00	Total liabilities.....	\$10,000 00

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
From donations, public and church...	\$1,003 53	Buildings, new school house.....	\$481 75
Strawberries sold.....	120 00	Telephone.....	18 00
Asparagus sold.....	50 00	Fuel, coal.....	163 60
		Subsistence.....	359 86
		Books and stationery.....	25 65
		Freight.....	9 45
		Superintendent's house rent.....	40 00
		Miscellaneous.....	75 22
Total receipts.....	\$1,173 53	Total disbursements.....	\$1,173 53

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	7	14	21	Present at end of year..	8	19	27
Committed by court.....	1	5	6				
Total.....	8	19	27	Total.....	8	19	27

ADULT INMATES.

Adults.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Adults.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....		3	3	Discharged.....		3	3
Admitted.....	1	1	2	Present at end of year..	1	1	2
Total.....	1	4	5	Total.....	1	4	5

BEULAH HOME AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Of 2142-2148 North Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN H. LESLIE.....	President
O. H. RICHARDS.....	Secretary
H. M. GOODSMITH.....	Treasurer
O. H. RICHARDS.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands and buildings.....	\$27,879 09	Bills payable, mortgage.....	\$ 8,500 00
Furniture and stationery.....	2,956 91	Interest due.....	205 00
Loans on real estate.....	1,000 00	Outstanding orders or checks.....	1,060 79
Interest accrued and unpaid.....	45 00	Surplus.....	21,166 65
Cash on hand.....	127 24	O. B. Green reserve.....	1,000 00
Insurance unexpired.....	21 96	Special assessment.....	97 76
Total assets.....	\$32,030 20	Total liabilities.....	\$32,030 20

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 98 76	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 127 24
From public funds.....	5,042 08	Fuel and power.....	400 55
From donations, pay members.....	1,209 94	Subsistence.....	2,061 98
Interest on loan.....	60 00	Repairs.....	257 11
Merchandise, clothing and coal (see contra).....	912 05	Salaries and wages.....	2,080 37
		General expense.....	227 88
		Light, laundry and ice.....	389 07
		Interest and insurance.....	531 96
		Drugs and hospital supplies.....	160 61
		Printing and office supplies.....	146 88
		Express, cartage and freight.....	27 13
		Merchandise, clothing, etc. (see contra).....	912 05
Total.....	\$7,322 83	Total disbursements.....	\$7,322 83

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	7	7	14	Placed in homes with mothers.....	13	13	26
Received otherwise.....	10	15	25	Placed in institutions.....	7	6	13
Born here.....	41	32	73	Returned to friends.....	26	27	53
				Died.....	2	2	4
				Present at end of year.....	10	6	16
Total.....	58	54	112	Total.....	58	54	112

ADULT INMATES.

Adults.	Female.	Adults.	Female.
Present at beginning of year.....	23	Discharged.....	130
Admitted.....	137	Present at end of year.....	30
Total.....	160	Total.....	160

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CONFERENCE, METH-
ODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (ORPHANS' AND
CHILDRENS' HOME).

Of Creal Springs, Illinois.

REV. C. C. HALL.....	President
GEO. E. MARTIN.....	Vice President
REV. C. B. WHITESIDE.....	Secretary
V. E. RICHARDSON.....	Treasurer
REV. DAN W. HOPKINS.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$2,343 16	Surplus.....	\$10,219 88
Buildings.....	6,727 64		
Investments.....	469 61		
Cash on hand.....	679 47		
Total assets.....	\$10,219 88	Total liabilities.....	\$10,219 88

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$1,314 16	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 679 47
From public funds.....	6,787 66	Salaries and wages.....	539 10
From donations.....	1,269 20	Subsistence.....	498 83
		Miscellaneous expense.....	351 97
		Miscellaneous as shown by cash book..	7,301 65
Total receipts.....	\$9,371 02	Total disbursements.....	\$9,371 02

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year ¹	19	11	30	Placed in homes.....	19	7	26
Committed by court ²	14	9	23	Placed in institutions..	1	.....	1
Received otherwise.....	21	15	36	Returned to friends....	16	16	32
				Present at end of year..	18	12	30
Total.....	54	35	89	Total.....	54	35	89

¹ In actual possession of society.

² Of above, 82 were new cases; 7 for replacement.

CATHARINE KASPER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Of 2001 Sevon Av., Chicago, Illinois.

REV. GEO. EISENBACHER.....	President
REV. M. KLASSEN.....	Vice President
AUGUST BENZ.....	Secretary
ADAM W. JAEGER.....	Treasurer
SISTER M. BERTINA.....	Superintendent

This property is held and owned by the Angel Guardian German Catholic Orphan Society of Chicago under a separate charter.

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
From public funds.....	\$36,045 00	Rental.....	\$25,935 00
From donations, pay members.....	5,235 00	Food supplies.....	12,761 62
Angel Guardian German Catholic Orphan Society of Chicago.....	14,018 90	Clothing and bedding.....	3,195 20
		Medical supplies.....	122 72
		Salaries and wages.....	2,825 72
		Children's outing.....	36 65
		Electric light, power and gas.....	4,633 54
		H. H. supplies, telephone and sundries	3,199 10
		School and mechanical department supplies.....	201 71
		Laundry and engine room supplies.....	550 57
		Shoe supplies and repairing.....	1,684 50
		Stable supplies.....	152 57
Total receipts.....	\$55,298 90	Total disbursements.....	\$55,298 90

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Female.	Children.	Female.
Present at beginning of year.....	304	Placed in homes.....	7
Committed by court.....	67	Returned to friends.....	103
Received otherwise.....	37	Died.....	1
		Present at end of year.....	297
Total.....	408	Total.....	408

CATHOLIC HOME FINDING ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS.

Of 326 W. Madison St., 506 Hearst Bldg, Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated January 22, 1915.

JOHN T. LILLIS.....	President
CHARLES H. DEYENHARDT.....	Vice President
WILLIAM J. CLARK.....	Secretary
JOHN A. LYNCH.....	Treasurer
MAURICE R. REDDY.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Furniture and stationery.....	\$ 157 70	Surplus.....	\$10,118 26
Cash on hand.....	9,983 76	Accounts payable.....	23 20
Total assets.....	\$10,141 46	Total liabilities.....	\$10,141 46

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$9,210 43	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$9,983 76
From public funds.....	35 00	Salaries.....	2,041 90
From Illinois State Council of Knights of Columbus, per capita tax.....	3,869 30	Other expenses.....	
		Travel of office attaches.....	31 70
		Miscellaneous expense.....	55 20
		Furniture.....	157 70
		Office expense and stationery.....	72 29
		Rent.....	440 00
		Light.....	12 58
		Telephone expense.....	109 60
		Printing.....	121 29
		Postage.....	75 00
		Investigation (car fare, railroad fare).....	4 52
		Supervision (car fare, railroad fare).....	9 19
Total receipts.....	\$13,114 73	Total disbursements.....	\$13,114 73

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Committed by court.....	1	4	5	Now in homes.....	14	21	35
Received otherwise.....	4	5	9	Returned to institutions.....	4	4	8
In following cases acted as agents for institutions...	14	15	29	Returned to friends.....	2	1	3
Acted for courts.....	1	3	4	Died.....		1	1
Total.....	20	27	47	Total.....	20	27	47

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHILDREN'S HOME.

Of Maywood, Illinois.

DR. S. T. FORD.....	President
H. E. GOODMAN.....	Vice President
DR. HUGH McNEIL.....	Secretary
W. W. MERRILL.....	Treasurer
D. H. MAC GILLIVRAY.....	Superintendent

Financial condition October 1, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands and buildings.....	\$40,000 00	Surplus, present worth.....	\$47,110 48
Investments.....	6,900 00		
Cash on hand.....	210 48		
Total assets.....	\$47,110 48	Total liabilities.....	\$47,110 48

Receipts and disbursements for year ending October 1, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 88 09	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 210 48
Sustainment and life memberships.....	693 50	Taxes and special assessment.....	66 44
Income investment.....	393 00	Light, gas and electricity.....	248 95
Church and individuals.....	2,582 95	Investments.....	500 00
Building fund.....	525 00	Salaries and wages.....	4,299 92
For wiring of building.....	351 00	Bills payable and annuities.....	555 00
Board of Children.....	5,286 34	Wiring of building and repairs.....	1,069 16
		General expense.....	461 96
		Drinking fountain.....	50 00
		Sustenance and household expense.....	2,274 23
		Printing and stationery.....	153 78
Total receipts.....	\$9,919 88	Total disbursements.....	\$9,919 88

Movement of population for year ending October 1, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	31	19	50	Placed in homes.....	1	8	9
Committed by court.....	8	5	13	Placed in institutions.....	4	2	6
Received otherwise.....	50	31	81	Returned to friends.....	47	32	79
				Present at end of year.....	37	13	50
Total.....	89	55	144	Total.....	89	55	144

CHICAGO FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

Of Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated 1872.

W. S. POTWIN.....	President
JAMES CREIGHTON.....	Vice President
FRANCES C. SHIPMAN.....	Secretary
WM. G. HIBBARD.....	Treasurer
FRANCES C. SHIPMAN.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands and buildings.....	\$ 50,000 00	Surplus.....	\$182,657 35
Investments.....	132,510 87		
Cash on hand.....	146 48		
Total assets.....	\$182,657 35	Total liabilities.....	\$182,657 35

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 385 51	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 146 48
From donations, general public.....	3,008 36	Investments.....	205 84
From other sources—		Salaries.....	3,128 93
Income, investments.....	6,598 69	Other expenses—	
B. F. Ferguson annuity.....	1,000 00	Fuel.....	956 16
Board.....	196 00	Subsistence.....	3,619 63
Contribution box.....	35 06	Miscellaneous.....	1,874 92
Rebates.....	20 44	Repairs.....	787 67
Miscellaneous.....	12 90	Faith's record.....	172 97
		Account Geo. E. Shipman fund..	196 00
		Trustee fees, etc.....	168 36
Total receipts.....	\$11,256 96	Total disbursements.....	\$11,256 96

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	26	20	46	Placed in homes.....	12	17	29
Committed by court.....	5	2	7	Placed in institutions..	1	.....	1
Received otherwise.....	116	114	230	Returned to friends....	14	12	26
				Died.....	5	4	9
				Present at end of year..	30	20	50
					85	83	168
Total.....	147	136	283	Total.....	147	136	283

CHICAGO INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR CHILDREN.

Of Woodstock, Illinois, office at 1132 Washington Boul., Chicago. Incorporated March, 1888.

REV. J. D. KELSEY.....	President
W. P. FERRIS.....	Vice President
F. D. BROOKE.....	Secretary
W. P. FERRIS.....	Treasurer
W. P. FERRIS.....	Superintendent

Financial condition September 30, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$13,319 30	Bills payable.....	\$ 396 13
Buildings.....	18,265 37	Interest due, accrued.....	412 75
Furniture and stationery.....	1,621 23	Outstanding orders or checks, notes payable.....	5,570 00
Cash on hand.....	627 64	Mortgages.....	6,000 00
Live stock and farm implements.....	637 50	Surplus I. E. legacies owned by the Home but on which interest must be paid during the life of the donor.....	3,444 00
Fuel on hand.....	107 92	Surplus over all liabilities.....	19,043 88
Unexpired insurance.....	17 10		
Accounts receivable.....	270 70		
Total assets.....	\$34,866 76	Total liabilities.....	\$34,866 76

Receipts and disbursements for year ending September 30, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 64 90	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 627 64
From public funds, account county charges.....	1,154 61	Investments.....	2,546 05
From donations, general public.....	4,350 96	Salaries.....	309 52
Regular boarders.....	571 50	Fuel.....	873 96
Income from magazine Children's Friend.....	1,534 75	Other expenses.....	1,211 88
Rent from farm.....	343 14	Rent.....	99 00
		Incidental expenses.....	347 20
		Repairs.....	111 62
		Depreciation of equipment.....	1,141 47
		Horse.....	20 00
		Interest.....	731 52
Total receipts.....	\$8,019 86	Total disbursements.....	\$8,019 86

Movement of population for year ending September 30, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	17	8	25	Placed in homes.....	1	13	14
Committed by court ¹	1	1	1	Returned to friends.....	14	7	21
Received otherwise ¹	22	19	41	Died.....	1	1	1
				Present at end of year.....	23	8	31
Total.....	39	28	67	Total.....	39	28	67

¹ Of above, 38 were new cases, 4 for replacement.

CHICAGO HOME FOR GIRLS.

Of 5024 Indiana Av., Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated 1885.

MRS. L. B. DOUD.....	President
MRS. C. R. HENDERSON.....	Vice President
MRS. H. BARTHOLOMAY.....	Secretary
MRS. E. O. F. ROLER.....	Treasurer
MISS HELEN STEVEN.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands, Edgebrook.....	\$ 23,368 65	Bills payable.....	\$ 1,252 20
Buildings, present property.....	169,717 14	Surplus.....	201,256 07
Investments.....	1,885 42	Deposit of inmates.....	214 12
Furniture and stationery, inventory..	500 00	Reserve for special assessments.....	490 95
Interest accrued and unpaid.....	562 50	Building fund account.....	60,694 79
Receivable accounts.....	3,360 49	L. B. Hibbard fund.....	1,334 82
Building fund.....	60,694 79		
Cash on hand.....	4,657 66		
Unexpired insurance.....	526 30		
Total assets.....	\$265,242 95	Total liabilities.....	\$265,242 95

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 4,994 07	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 4,559 66
From public funds.....	12,559 83	Elizabeth Ball Calender.....	279 43
From donations, general public.....	3,153 47	Lydia B. Hibbard fund.....	36 00
Miscellaneous.....	43 80	Fuel.....	1,917 35
Pay members fees.....	114 00	Salaries and wages.....	11,736 90
Treasurer, trustees.....	8,308 63	Subsistence.....	7,034 28
Elizabeth Ball Calender.....	721 41	Repairs on building and furnishings..	2,874 69
Industrial department.....	206 62	Dry goods, clothing and shoes.....	495 22
Bazaar.....	500 46	Gas, electricity and telephone.....	969 93
Funds on trust.....	21 00	Postage, school supplies and miscel- lany.....	1,029 62
Interest on bonds and checking ac- count.....	1,211 30	Drug, hospital and industrial supplies	548 53
Lydia B. Hibbard fund.....	130 00	Funds in trust and superintendent's account.....	100 72
		Care of grounds.....	382 26
Total receipts.....	\$31,964 59	Total disbursements.....	\$31,964 59

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	6	87	93	Returned to friends....	5	65	70
Committed by court.....		54	54	Died.....		1	1
Received otherwise.....		1	1	Present at end of year..	9	76	85
Births.....	8		8				
Total.....	14	142	156	Total.....	14	142	156

ADULT INMATES.

Adults.	Female.	Adults.	Female.
Present at beginning of year.....	5	Discharged.....	21
Admitted.....	23	Present at end of year.....	7
Total.....	28	Total.....	28

CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Of 5120 S. Park Av., Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated November 5, 1849.

CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.....	President
EDWARD F. SWIFT.....	Vice President
FREDERICK B. TUTTLE.....	Secretary
SEYMOUR NORRIS.....	Treasurer
MRS. C. H. STOCKING.....	Superintendent

Financial condition November 30, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands and buildings.....	\$390,600 00	Investment funds.....	\$487,835 06
Investments.....	346,353 14	Capital.....	287,719 25
Loans on real estate.....	38,600 00		
Cash on hand.....	1 17		
Total assets.....	\$775,554 31	Total liabilities.....	\$775,554 31

Receipts and disbursements for year ending November 30, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 257 42	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 1 17
From donations, general public.....	10,110 65	Audit fee.....	100 00
Income investment.....	16,457 46	Fuel.....	2,360 63
Board, meals, sale of clothing.....	10,203 60	Investments.....	30,453 14
Rents.....	8,282 21	Salaries and wages.....	15,994 00
Bequests.....	15,500 00	Subsistence.....	15,721 90
Investments matured.....	8,860 97	Maintenance and repairs.....	4,034 12
Bed endowments.....	1,000 00	Real estate, expense and insurance.....	569 17
		Premium on investments.....	241 25
		Accrued interest on bonds.....	198 62
		Northern Trust Co. fees.....	125 00
		Miscellaneous.....	873 31
Total receipts.....	\$70,672 31	Total disbursements.....	\$70,672 31

Movement of population for year ending November 30, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	94	73	167	Placed in institutions..	1	15	16
Received during year.....	83	54	137	Returned to friends....	61	14	75
				Present at end of year..	115	98	213
Total.....	177	127	304	Total.....	177	127	304

COOK COUNTY KINDERHEIM.

Of 1305 N. Rockwell St., Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated October, 1910.

W. WERFELMAN.....	President
H. WORTHMAN.....	Vice President
WILLIAM F. DIENER.....	Secretary
O. C. MIESSLER.....	Treasurer
A. SCHLECHTE.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands and buildings.....	\$43,718 66	Bills payable.....	\$27,000 00
Furniture and stationery.....	1,400 00	Surplus.....	17,965 52
Cash on hand.....	768 19	Child's Savings Bank.....	921 33
Total assets.....	\$45,886 85	Total liabilities.....	\$45,886 85

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
From public funds.....	\$3,439 26	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 768 19
From donations, general public.....	848 88	Fuel.....	219 25
Board for children.....	1,452 00	Salaries and wages.....	1,316 49
Deficit beginning of year.....	298 56	Subsistence.....	3,275 93
		Schooling.....	158 84
		Legal expense.....	300 00
Total receipts.....	\$6,038 70	Total disbursements.....	\$6,038 70

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	42	20	62	Returned to friends....	23	13	36
Committed by court.....	22	8	30	Present at end of year..	49	26	75
Received otherwise.....	8	11	19				
Total.....	72	39	111	Total.....	72	39	111

ADULT INMATES.

Adults.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Adults.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	1	7	8	Discharged.....		6	6
Admitted.....		7	7	Present at end of year..	1	8	9
Total.....	1	14	15	Total.....	1	14	15

COUNTRY HOME FOR CONVALESCENT CHILDREN.

Of Prince Crossing, West Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated April 1, 1914.

JOAN CHALMERS.....	President
MRS. THOMAS R. LYON.....	Vice President
COLIN C. H. FYFFE.....	Secretary
E. D. HULBERT.....	Treasurer
MISS LELIA A. HANCHETT.....	Superintendent

Financial condition March 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands and farm buildings.....	\$ 22,374 64	Endowment of beds.....	\$180,000 00
Buildings, home and hospital.....	80,120 87	General endowments.....	1,325 00
Investments, bonds.....	109,100 00	L. A. Shedd School.....	15,000 00
Furniture and stationery.....	10,123 88	Stable fund.....	5,000 00
Loans on real estate.....	73,900 00	Patten Hospital fund.....	5,000 00
Cash on hand.....	5,780 36	Building and general fund.....	59,841 64
Live stock.....	1,256 43	Farm purchase.....	8,610 13
		Linen fund.....	388 00
		Capital account.....	27,591 41
Total assets.....	\$302,756 18	Total liabilities.....	\$302,756 18

Receipts and disbursements for year ending March 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Income investments.....	\$ 27,991 13	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year....	\$ 5,780 36
General endowment.....	1,325 00	Lands.....	11,908 00
Operating fund.....	10,000 00	Improvements, farm lands and build- ings.....	10,566 64
Laura A. Shedd School.....	15,000 00	Investments.....	183,000 00
Permanent bed endowment.....	180,000 00	Buildings.....	80,120 87
Purchase of farm and farm funds.....	10,410 13	Equipment of buildings.....	10,123 88
Stable and general purpose funds.....	64,841 64	Live stock.....	1,256 43
Nurse and teachers' fund.....	7,000 00	Entire operating expense.....	59,748 05
Bed maintenance and linen fund.....	11,938 00		
Christmas, cash and tableau fund.....	19,698 33		
Directors' annual dues, general purpose	6,310 00		
Contagious disease hospital.....	5,000 00		
Domestic Science and manual training fund.....	3,000 00		
Total receipts.....	\$362,504 23	Total disbursements.....	\$362,504 23

Movement of population for year ending March 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	26	19	45	Returned to friends....	13	12	25
Received during year.....	17	15	32	Died.....	1		1
Total.....	43	34	77	Present at end of year..	29	22	51
				Total.....	43	34	77

DANISH LUTHERAN CHURCH EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Of 3320 Evergreen Av., office 2846 Cortez St., Chicago, Illinois.

REV. A. W. ANDERSON.....	President
PETER C. PETERSON.....	Secretary
C. PETERSON.....	Treasurer

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$12,000 00	Bills payable.....	\$ 40 19
Buildings.....	24,000 00	Loans.....	450 00
Furniture and stationery.....	1,696 38	Surplus.....	37,206 19
Total assets.....	\$37,696 38	Total liabilities.....	\$37,696 38

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$3,967 66	Nurses and medicine.....	\$ 135 35
Tag day.....	1,735 74	Dry goods and shoes.....	390 85
Danish people and church.....	1,407 60	Repairs and hardware.....	239 21
National celebration.....	200 00	Fuel.....	264 45
Interest savings account.....	79 88	Salaries and wages.....	1,006 25
Payment for half orphans.....	1,229 61	Subsistence.....	1,904 69
Deficit.....	490 19	Power, light and telephone.....	216 35
		Miscellaneous and insurance.....	180 65
		Vacations and tag day expense.....	280 42
		Fixtures and furniture.....	220 56
		Stationery, stamps, etc.....	41 51
		Building addition.....	4,230 39
Total receipts.....	\$9,110 68	Total disbursements.....	\$9,110 68

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	24	14	38	Placed in institutions.....		1	1
Received during year.....	9	6	15	Returned to friends.....	5	5	10
Total.....	33	20	53	Present at end of year.....	28	14	42
				Total.....	33	20	53

ADULT INMATES.

Adults.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Adults.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	1	3	4	Discharged.....		2	2
Admitted.....		3	3	Present at end of year.....	1	4	5
Total.....	1	6	7	Total.....	1	6	7

EDGAR COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

Of Paris, Illinois.

Incorporated October 14, 1896.

CHAS. S. LEVINGS.....	President
MRS. D. B. KELSHEIMER.....	Vice President
MISS MARIE LOGAN.....	Secretary
CLAUDE P. THOMAS.....	Treasurer
MISS MINNIE LINN.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 1,000 00	Surplus.....	\$23,539 21
Buildings.....	10,000 00		
Furniture.....	200 00		
Loans on real estate.....	12,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	139 21		
Live stock.....	200 00		
Total assets.....	\$23,539 21	Total liabilities.....	\$23,539 21

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 244 93	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 139 21
From public funds.....	1,500 00	Laundry and electric lights.....	188 51
Pay members.....	230 75	Drugs and disinfectants.....	52 55
Income investments.....	553 42	Advertising and stationery.....	8 65
County Board of Children.....	218 13	Salaries and wages.....	1,330 00
Private board.....	172 00	Groceries, ice, flour and meat.....	670 08
Sale of stock.....	77 50	Shoes, dry goods and millinery.....	90 02
Sale old iron.....	1 50	Pasture, cow and chicken feed.....	255 58
Sale of cow hide.....	4 00	Incidentals and miscellaneous.....	54 15
		House furnishings, lumber, etc.....	194 83
		Interest.....	18 65
Total receipts.....	\$3,002 23	Total disbursements.....	\$3,002 23

Movement of population for year ended December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	10	8	18	Placed in homes.....	1	2	3
Committed by court.....	2	2	4	Placed in institutions..	1	.....	1
Received otherwise.....	8	4	12	Returned to friends...	3	3	6
Total.....	20	14	34	Present at end of year..	15	9	24
				Total.....	20	14	34

ELGIN CHILDREN'S HOME ASSOCIATION.

Of Elgin, Illinois.

Incorporated June 21, 1896.

MRS. C. A. KERBER.....	President
MRS. C. F. IRWIN.....	Vice President
MISS ETHEL M. BOSWORTH.....	Secretary
MISS MARGARET MC CREIDIE.....	Treasurer
MRS. MA BELL M. WELLS.....	Superintendent

Financial condition January 15, 1916.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands, three vacant lots.....	\$ 475 00	Bills payable.....	\$ 539 40
Buildings, home and 3½ acres.....	25,000 00	Surplus.....	27,947 91
Investments, 2 bonds.....	1,000 00	Transfer to hospital fund.....	217 50
Furniture and stationery.....	1,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	1,229 81		
Total assets.....	\$28,704 81	Total liabilities.....	\$28,704 81

Receipts and disbursements for year ending January 15, 1916.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 756 71	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$1,229 81
From public funds, county.....	250 00	Stamps, postals, etc.....	37 00
From donations, pay members.....	2,564 80	Refund cook book fund.....	10 00
Refund on bills.....	26 31	Salaries and wages.....	1,026 53
Memberships, benefits and donations..	2,244 44	Fuel and light.....	616 16
Balance in building fund.....	79 60	Meat, groceries and dry goods.....	1,963 13
Bed and locker fund.....	50 25	Hospital and nurses.....	195 00
Cook book fund.....	210 00	Incidentals.....	247 37
Children's money.....	18 30	Bonds and interest.....	1,021 81
Hanes legacy.....	100 00	Taxes.....	6 66
Hospital funds.....	58 06	Refund Mrs. Curry.....	5 00
Total receipts.....	\$6,358 47	Total disbursements.....	\$6,358 47

Movement of population for year ending January 15, 1916.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	14	7	21	Placed in homes.....	1	.....	1
Committed by court.....	1	4	5	Returned to friends.....	6	12	18
Received otherwise.....	11	14	25	Present at end of year..	19	13	32
Total.....	26	25	51	Total.....	26	25	51

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN HOME FINDING SOCIETY OF ILLINOIS.

Of 4840 Byron St., Chicago, Illinois.

REV. G. A. GULLIXON.....	President
REV. M. E. FRETHEIM.....	Vice President
O. C. HOLLAND.....	Secretary
ELLERT G. KNUDSON.....	Treasurer
G. A. GULLIXON.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands and buildings, three lots and two buildings.....	\$6,357 00	Surplus.....	\$9,168 04
Furniture and stationery.....	670 44		
Deficit.....	840 60		
20 shares Mt. Olive stock.....	1,300 00		
Total assets.....	\$9,168 04	Total liabilities.....	\$9,168 04

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 64 33	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 840 60
Tag day.....	1,321 76	Incidentals.....	164 69
Pay members.....	682 00	Subsistence.....	1,350 97
Church.....	1,628 01	Salaries and wages.....	980 00
Income investment.....	100 00	Fuel and light.....	190 03
Bequest, Ida Swanson.....	124 30	Printing, postage, etc.....	89 38
Board.....	934 00	Telephone and ice.....	48 43
Miscellaneous.....	113 49	Sundries.....	126 35
Loans.....	400 00	Furniture and improvements.....	120 44
		Electric wiring and fixtures.....	157 00
		Repaid loan.....	1,300 00
Total receipts.....	\$5,367 89	Total disbursements.....	\$5,367 89

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	14	8	22	Placed in homes.....	1	4	5
Committed by court.....	1	3	4	Returned to friends.....	17	13	30
Received otherwise.....	14	19	33	Present at end of year..	11	13	24
Total.....	29	30	59	Total.....	29	30	59

FLORENCE CRITTENTON ANCHORAGE.

Of 2615 Indiana Av., Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated 1886.

MRS. HENRY MC CALL.....	President
DR. MARY MAXON.....	Vice President
MRS. MARTHA E. KLINE.....	Secretary
MRS. MARTHA E. KLINE.....	Treasurer
NETTA A. BEPLER.....	Superintendent

Financial condition February 28, 1916.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands and buildings.....	\$26,000 00	Interest due.....	\$2,500 00
Investments.....	2,300 00	Surplus.....	29,318 61
Furniture and stationery.....	1,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	2,518 61		
Total assets.....	\$31,818 61	Total liabilities.....	\$31,818 61

Receipts and disbursements for year ending February 28, 1916.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$1,932 98	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$2,518 61
From donations, general public.....	4,114 66	Postage and stationery.....	28 70
From other sources—		Salaries and wages.....	1,999 76
Pay members.....	945 00	Other expenses—	
Income investment.....	311 12	Fuel.....	355 75
		Subsistence.....	1,529 10
		Gas.....	173 70
		Telephone.....	71 24
		Repairs.....	373 90
		Interest on mortgage.....	225 00
		Sundries.....	28 00
Total receipts.....	\$7,303 76	Total disbursements.....	\$7,303 76

Movement of population for year ending February 28, 1916.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	4	4	8	Returned to friends....	33	27	60
Received during year.....	36	27	63	Died.....	2	1	3
				Present at end of year..	5	3	8
Total.....	40	31	71	Total.....	40	31	71

ADULT INMATES.

Adults.	Female.	Adults.	Female.
Present at beginning of year.....	19	Discharged.....	80
Admitted.....	76	Died.....	1
		Present at end of year.....	14
Total.....	95	Total.....	95

GALESBURG AND KNOX COUNTY FREE KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION.

Of Cor. of Simons and Cedar St., Galesburg, Illinois.

Incorporated May 6, 1913.

KATE L. HARRINGTON.....	President
ELLA P. LAWRENCE.....	Vice President
HARRIETT ARNOLD.....	Secretary
ELIZABETH A. TYLER.....	Treasurer
ABBIE E. GARDNER.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Buildings.....	\$25,000 00	Bills payable.....	\$ 2,200 00
Investments.....	3,000 00	Surplus, inventory.....	31,639 97
Furniture and stationery.....	1,000 00	Owe on building.....	5,800 00
Loans on real estate.....	7,825 00		
Bills receivable.....	655 00		
Cash on hand.....	1,463 97		
Cash on hand received from public for building fund.....	696 00		
Total.....	\$39,639 97	Total liabilities.....	\$39,639 97

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 30, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 56 72	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year	\$2,159 97
From public funds	1,800 00	Buildings	9,290 00
From donations	2,198 97	Heat, light and water	680 96
Pay members	600 00	Salaries	2,151 00
Income investment	647 20	Insurance	113 00
Board account	527 16	Table supplies	1,840 00
Trust fund	300 00	Dry goods and shoes	345 00
Note at bank	2,200 00	House expenses	360 00
Knox County for building	8,000 00	Interest	60 00
Subscriptions for building	1,886 00	Furniture and fixtures	560 00
		Miscellaneous expense	656 12
Total receipts	\$18,216 05	Total disbursements	\$18,216 05

Movement of population for year ending December 30, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year	19	14	33	Placed in homes	4	8	12
Committed by court	2	2	4	Placed in institutions	4	1	5
Received otherwise	32	18	50	Returned to friends	27	15	42
				Present at end of year	18	10	28
Total	53	34	87	Total	53	34	87

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ORPHANS' HOME ASSOCIATION.

Of Addison, Illinois.

Incorporated June 27, 1873.

REV. T. JOHN GROSS	President
REV. ADOLPH PFOTENHOUE	Vice President
REV. EMIL ZAPP	Secretary
WILHELM BALZER	Treasurer
REV. HEMVICH MERZ	Superintendent

Financial condition December 30, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands	\$ 4,650 00	Surplus	\$52,750 00
Buildings	35,000 00		
Furniture and stationery	3,300 00		
Loans on collateral security	9,800 00		
Total assets	\$52,750 00	Total liabilities	\$52,750 00

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 30, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
From congregations in Illinois and other states	\$4,274 47	Electric light plant and repairs	\$1,310 98
Annual orphans festival	3,022 00	Tuition Parochial School	1,070 43
Interest on securities	392 00	Buildings, repairs	251 88
Board for orphan children	1,780 00	Farm repairs and fuel	798 03
		Salaries and wages	2,031 00
		Subsistence	3,176 98
		Office expense	113 21
		Reports, postage and festal expense	438 31
		Drugs, typewriter and supplies	76 23
		Tuition for feeble minded child	33 33
		School supplies and interest	151 30
	\$9,468 47		\$9,451 68
Deficit to balance	1,089 99	Deficit to balance	1,106 78
Total receipts	\$10,558 46	Total disbursements	\$10,558 46

Movement of population for year ending December 30, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	49	38	76	Placed in homes.....	6	5	11
Received during year.....	15	10	25	Returned to friends.....	1	4	5
Total.....	64	48	112	Present at end of year..	57	39	96
				Total.....	64	48	112

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME OF McLEAN COUNTY.

Of Bloomington, Illinois.

Incorporated March 12, 1889.

MRS. E. R. MORGAN.....	President
MRS. PAUL BEICH.....	Vice President
MRS. H. C. DE MOTTE.....	Secretary
MRS. HOWARD HUMPHREYS.....	Treasurer
MRS. M. E. SUTTLE.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$5,000 00	Surplus.....	\$16,882 19
Buildings.....	3,500 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	600 00		
Loans on collateral security.....	4,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	3,782 19		
Total assets.....	\$16,882 19	Total liabilities.....	\$16,882 19

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$1,222 03	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$3,782 19
From public funds.....	4,981 63	Salaries.....	1,806 00
From general public.....	685 00	Fuel.....	304 12
From income, investments.....	150 00	Subsistence.....	1,366 93
From boarders.....	1,046 80	Special assessment.....	136 00
Pencil day.....	956 00	Dry goods.....	204 68
		Shoes.....	172 20
		Miscellaneous.....	1,269 34
Total receipts.....	\$9,041 46	Total disbursements.....	\$9,041 46

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	1	42	43	Placed in homes.....	1	11	12
Committed by court.....		17	17	Returned to friends.....		20	20
Received otherwise.....		17	17	Present at end of year..		45	45
Total.....	1	76	77	Total.....	1	76	77

GLENWOOD MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

Of Glenwood, Illinois.

Incorporated 1887.

EDWARD B. BUTLER.....	President
FREDERICK T. HASKELL.....	Vice President
BRUCE BORLAND.....	Secretary
ALFRED L. BAKER.....	Treasurer
LEO. A. PHILIPS.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$100,000 00	Bills payable.....	\$ 4,321 79
Buildings.....	280,423 20	Loans.....	23,000 00
Investments.....	157,344 59	Surplus.....	399,688 68
Furniture and stationery.....	30,266 11	Endowment funds.....	157,344 59
Interest accrued and unpaid.....	1,501 91	Special funds.....	354 74
Bills receivable.....	3,597 82		
Cash on hand.....	3,948 59		
Deficit, cash endowment fund.....	7,627 58		
Total assets.....	\$584,709 80	Total liabilities.....	\$584,709 80

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 6,223 07	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 3,948 59
From public funds.....	29,762 97	Buildings.....	46,646 70
From general public.....	17,400 10	Salaries.....	38,083 74
From pay members.....	13,776 28	Expenses, fuel.....	7,155 37
From income, investments.....	17,986 55	Subsistence.....	16,886 85
Miscellaneous sales.....	4,253 91	General supplies.....	23,348 33
Donated for building.....	46,646 70		
Total receipts.....	\$136,049 58	Total disbursements.....	\$136,049 58

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Children.	Male.
Present at beginning of year.....	378	Returned to friends.....	156
Committed by court.....	112	Present at end of year.....	376
Received otherwise.....	42		
Total.....	532	Total.....	532

COMMUNITY OF THE III ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS OF JOLIET,
GUARDIAN ANGEL HOME.

Of 117 Buel Av., Joliet, Illinois.

Incorporated May 25, 1874.

MOTHER VINCENT HUNK.....	President
SISTER M. APOLLONIA PRIESTER.....	Secretary and Treasurer
SISTER M. ANSELMA KREUCHER.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 8,735 13	Surplus.....	\$59,627 67
Buildings.....	45,279 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	3,220 00		
Cash on hand.....	2,393 54		
Total assets.....	\$59,627 67	Total liabilities.....	\$59,627 67

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$1,189 25	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year....	\$2,393 54
From public funds.....	1,524 00	Salaries.....	120 00
From donations, general public.....	4,168 15	Fuel.....	666 67
From pay members.....	2,416 20	Subsistence.....	4,619 77
From sundries.....	72 23	Plumbing and painting.....	455 42
		Dentists' fees and medicine.....	400 05
		Express and freight.....	113 06
		Stationery.....	253 75
		Furniture, hardware and tableware...	283 51
		Sundries.....	64 06
Total receipts.....	\$9,369 83	Total disbursements.....	\$9,369 83

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	39	50	89	Placed in institutions..	1	.....	1
Received during year.....	21	18	39	Returned to friends....	15	3	18
Total.....	60	68	128	Present at end of year..	44	65	109
				Total.....	60	68	128

GUARDIAN ANGEL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Of Peoria, Illinois.

SISTER M. TERESA.....Secretary
 SISTER M. TERESA.....Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 13,000 00	Surplus.....	\$116,060 82
Buildings.....	100,000 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	3,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	60 82		
Total assets.....	\$116,060 82	Total liabilities.....	\$116,060 82

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 11 50	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year....	\$ 60 82
From pay members.....	1,608 18	Salaries.....	2,163 19
From church.....	12,584 62	Fuel.....	1,928 01
From counties for children.....	1,225 00	Subsistence.....	6,754 55
Donations, voluntary.....	140 00	Clothing, drugs and supplies.....	2,272 74
		Furniture, stationery, sundries.....	1,329 13
		Painting, supplies, cement walks.....	764 06
		Play ground equipments.....	296 80
Total receipts.....	\$15,569 30	Total disbursements.....	\$15,569 30

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	46	43	89	Placed in homes.....	6	8	14
Committed by court.....	13	17	30	Returned to friends.....	18	24	42
Received otherwise.....	34	38	72	Died.....	2	4	6
				Present at end of year..	67	62	129
Total.....	93	98	191	Total.....	93	98	191

THE HOME.

Of Girard, Illinois.

Commenced business May, 1905.

D. C. VANINAN.....	President
S. S. BRUBAKER.....	Secretary
P. A. SHEARER.....	Treasurer
H. O. APPELMAN.....	Superintendent

Financial condition October 6, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 3,500 00	Surplus.....	\$20,423 83
Buildings.....	15,000 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	1,800 00		
Cash on hand.....	123 83		
Total assets.....	\$20,423 83	Total liabilities.....	\$20,423 83

Receipts and disbursements for year ending October 6, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 84 10	Salaries.....	\$1,248 75
From general public.....	145 60	Fuel.....	209 47
From pay members.....	3,614 83	Other expenses.....	2,061 59
From church.....	471 78		
From stock sold.....	203 50		
Total receipts.....	\$4,519 81	Total disbursements.....	\$4,519 81

Movement of population for year ending October 6, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	10	6	16	Placed in homes.....		1	1
Committed by court.....	1	1	2	Returned to friends.....	8	6	14
Received otherwise.....	3	6	9	Present at end of year..	6	6	12
Total.....	14	13	27	Total.....	14	13	27

HOME OF GOOD SHEPHERD.

Of Starr and Faraday Sts., Peoria, Illinois.

Incorporated April 11, 1892.

MOTHER MARY OF ST. ROBERTA.....	President
SISTER MARY OF ST. LEO.....	Vice President
SISTER MARY OF THE VISITATION.....	Secretary
SISTER MARY OF THE HOLY CROSS.....	Treasurer
MOTHER MARY OF ST. ROBERTA.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands, buildings, investments, furniture and stationery.....	\$82,600 00	Bills payable, for land.....	\$ 800 00
Cash on hand.....	320 18	Loans.....	4,200 00
Deficit.....	5,000 00	Surplus.....	\$2,920 18
Total assets.....	\$87,920 18	Total liabilities.....	\$87,920 18

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 500 00	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 320 18
From public funds.....	1,036 17	Buildings, repairs and furnishing.....	1,367 68
From donations.....	4,928 26	Salaries, etc.....	2,061 67
From donations, for clothing, etc.....	949 00	Light, etc.....	3,757 62
From laundry, sewing, etc.....	6,723 57	Subsistence.....	4,234 68
Barnyard.....	505 46	School supplies, etc.....	637 28
Loans.....	2,200 00	Stationery, express, postage, telephone	655 85
		Medicine, insurance and interest.....	225 73
		Loans.....	2,500 00
		Clothing, etc.....	1,061 77
Total receipts.....	\$16,842 46	Total disbursements.....	\$16,842 46

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Female.	Children.	Female.
Present at beginning of year.....	80	Returned to friends.....	49
Committed by court.....	24	Died.....	1
Received otherwise.....	16	Present at end of year.....	70
Total.....	120	Total.....	120

HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD, THE.

Of Grace and Racine Sts., Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated March 30, 1867.

MOTHER MARY GOOD SHEPHERD.....	President
SISTER MARY IMMACULATE HEART.....	Vice President
SISTER MARY OF THE ASSUMPTION.....	Secretary
SISTER MARY OF ST. JOSEPHINE.....	Treasurer
MOTHER MARY GOOD SHEPHERD.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 80,000 00	Bills payable.....	\$ 5,200 00
Buildings.....	372,005 75	Loans.....	97,600 00
Furniture and stationery.....	12,000 00	Surplus.....	361,506 75
Cash on hand.....	301 00		
Total assets.....	\$464,306 75	Total liabilities.....	\$464,306 75

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 101 40	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year....	\$ 301 00
From public funds.....	20,937 11	Salaries.....	5,975 70
From donations, general public.....	14,645 57	Expenses, fuel.....	13,500 00
From other sources.....	32,421 36	Subsistence.....	35,436 15
		Other expenses.....	12,892 59
Total receipts.....	\$68,105 44	Total disbursements.....	\$68,105 44

ADULT INMATES.

Adults.	F male.	Adults.	Female.
Present at beginning of year.....	376	Discharged.....	349
Admitted.....	339	Died.....	4
		Present at end of year.....	362
Total.....	715	Total.....	715

ILLINOIS CHILDREN'S HOME AND AID SOCIETY.

Of 209 S. State St., Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated June, 1897.

ROBERT J. BENNETT.....	President
JOHN A. CARPENTER.....	Vice President
W. S. REYNOLDS.....	Secretary
HENRY A. RUMSEY.....	Treasurer
W. S. REYNOLDS.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$22,475 00	Bills payable.....	\$ 3,227 26
Buildings.....	86,762 19	Loans.....	5,000 00
Investments.....	1,044 00	Surplus.....	113,872 17
Furniture and stationery.....	7,971 34		
Bills receivable.....	787 49		
Cash on hand.....	3,059 41		
Total assets.....	\$122,099 43	Total liabilities.....	\$122,099 43

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 2,408 62	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year....	\$ 3,059 41
From public funds.....	7,663 33	Traveling expense.....	6,001 60
From donations.....	53,786 99	Expense of homes.....	26,087 39
Interest and loans.....	2,767 16	Loans and refunds.....	3,413 16
Tuition and clothing.....	87 82	Salaries and wages.....	23,290 11
Home finder.....	2,753 30	Clothing and furniture.....	1,926 86
Sale of land.....	1,000 00	Postage, printing and rent.....	4,314 55
Board of children.....	2,648 57	Home finder and board of children....	6,714 47
Institutions for care.....	180 57	Electric light, telephone and telegram	508 34
Refund.....	397 45	Bonds and special assessment.....	1,275 90
Evanston Advisory Board.....	3,362 81	Lawyer and interest.....	747 21
Mary Judy special fund.....	1,312 25	Miscellany and burial of children.....	1,029 87
Total receipts.....	\$78,368 87	Total disbursements.....	\$78,368 87

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	48	52	100	Placed in homes.....	214	184	398
Committed by court.....	146	119	265	Placed in institutions.....	2	4	6
Received otherwise.....	96	90	186	Returned to friends.....		3	3
				Died.....	2	2	4
				Returned to counties.....	7	3	10
				Present at end of year.....	65	65	130
Total.....	290	261	551	Total.....	290	261	551

PLACING OUT DEPARTMENT, 1915.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of children in foster homes January 1, 1915.....			1,016
Children placed in family homes first time.....	127	94	221
Number replaced.....	87	90	177
Number of children ran away from institutions not yet returned.....	2	1	3
Total handled in department.....			1,417
Number of removals from foster homes.....	96	90	186
Number in foster homes who died.....	2	1	3
Number in foster homes who became of age.....	54	47	101
Number in foster homes who were adopted.....	50	48	98
Number in foster homes who were restored to parents.....	3		3
Number in foster homes who were married.....		3	3
Number in foster homes who returned to counties.....	1	1	1
Number in foster homes who were released and turned over to other societies.....	1		1
Number in foster homes who were sent to St. Charles.....	3		3
Total number removed from supervision of department.....	209	190	399
Number of children in foster homes December 31, 1915.....			1,018
Children in receiving institutions December 31, 1915.....	65	65	130
Total number of children in receiving homes and foster homes December 31, 1915.....			1,448

JEWISH HOME FINDING SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

Of 1800 Seldon St., Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated October, 1907.

ADOLPH KURZ.....	President
DR. EMIL G. HIRSCH.....	Vice President
JENNIE MANDEL KURZ.....	Secretary
DAVID B. STERN.....	Treasurer
JENNIE MANDEL KURZ.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Investments.....	\$5,500 00	Surplus.....	\$ 743 97
Furniture and stationery.....	600 00	Mortgage.....	5,000 00
Cash on hand.....	143 97	Chicago bonds.....	500 00
Total assets.....	\$6,243 97	Total liabilities.....	\$6,243 97

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Rece.pts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 433 14	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 143 97
From income, investments, etc.....	275 00	Repayment of bank loan.....	2,000 00
From other sources—		Salaries.....	5,034 55
Interest from bank.....	54 73	Subsistence, board, medical aid, furniture, etc.....	69,307 20
Associated Jewish Charities.....	74,800 00	Other expenses: Rent, office fixtures, car fare, postage, printing, stationery, etc.....	1,820 85
Donations.....	433 00		
Parents and guardians.....	2,310 70		
Total receipts.....	\$78,306 57	Total disbursements.....	\$78,306 57

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Total.	Children.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	65	Returned to friends.....	120
Received during year.....	129	Present at end of year.....	74
Total.....	194	Total.....	194

KETTELER MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Of 2001 Devon Av., Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated June 5, 1912.

REV. GEORGE EISENBACH.....	President
REV. M. KLASSEN.....	Vice President
AUGUST BENZ.....	Secretary
ADAM W. JAEGER.....	Treasurer
SISTER M. BERTINA.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Property held in the name of the Angel Guardian German Catholic Orphan Society of Chicago. Old charter for the above named society held in force in order to protect their property rights.

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
From public funds.....	\$30,142 95	Rental.....	\$35,816 00
From donations, pay members.....	5,755 00	Food supplies.....	17,623 20
From Angel Guardian German Catholic Society of Chicago.....	40,228 05	Children's outing.....	50 60
		Repairs.....	1,060 42
		Salaries and wages.....	3,902 20
		Sundries.....	2,326 12
		Electricity, power and gas.....	6,398 70
		Clothing, bedding and shoes.....	5,352 97
		Laundry, engine room mechanical supplies.....	811 32
		Telephone, household and medical supplies.....	2,329 59
		Supervision expense and school supplies.....	244 20
		Stable expense.....	210 68
Total receipts.....	\$76,126 00	Total disbursements.....	\$76,126 00

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Children.	Male.
Present at beginning of year.....	402	Placed in positions.....	5
Committed by court.....	105	Returned to friends.....	116
Received otherwise.....	41	Present at end of year.....	427
Total.....	548	Total.....	548

LIFE BOAT RESCUE HOME.

Of Hinsdale, Illinois.

Incorporated December 5, 1908.

DAVID PAULSON.....	President
N. W. PAULSON.....	Secretary
N. W. PAULSON.....	Treasurer
MRS. C. L. CLOUGH.....	Superintendent

Financial condition November 1, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 1,000 00	Surplus.....	\$15,208 56
Buildings.....	10,000 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	4,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	208 56		
Total assets.....	\$15,208 56	Total liabilities.....	\$15,208 56

Receipts and disbursements for year ending November 1, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 301 18	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year....	\$ 208 56
From donations.....	1,226 90	Salaries.....	499 31
From pay members.....	\$31 77	Expenses, fuel.....	103 89
Other sources—		Subsistence.....	1,071 33
Helpers' room rent.....	163 21	Other expenses—	
Rug sales.....	71 34	Repairs.....	103 27
Patricia garments, sewing, etc....	34 80	Incidentals.....	642 24
Total receipts.....	\$2,628 60	Total disbursements.....	\$2,628 60

Movement of population for year ending November 1, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	3	4	7	Placed in homes.....	2	8	10
Received otherwise.....	5	1	6	Returned to friends....	13	6	19
By birth.....	11	10	21	Died.....	1	1	2
By still born.....	1	1	2	Present at end of year..	4	1	5
Total.....	20	16	36	Total.....	20	16	36

ADULT INMATES.

Adults.	Female.	Adults.	Female.
Present at beginning of year.....	8	Discharged.....	36
Admitted.....	37	Present at end of year.....	9
Total.....	45	Total.....	45

LINCOLN COLORED HOME.

Of Springfield, Illinois.

Incorporated March 8, 1898.

MR. JOHN BROWN.....	President
DR. N. B. FORD.....	Vice President
MRS. MARGRETT JONES.....	Secretary
MRS. SUSAN GEHRMANN.....	Treasurer
MRS. EVA G. MONROE.....	Superintendent

Financial condition January 1, 1915, to January 4, 1916.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$1,000 00	Bills payable.....	\$ 726 26
Buildings.....	6,000 00	Surplus.....	6,845 10
Furniture and stationery.....	500 00		
Cash on hand.....	71 36		
Total assets.....	\$7,571 36	Total liabilities.....	\$7,571 36

Receipts and disbursements for year ending January 1, 1915, to January 4, 1916.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 11 57	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 71 36
From public funds.....	1,000 00	Salaries and wages.....	144 00
From general public.....	898 84	Fuel.....	112 76
From pay members.....	187 00	Subsistence.....	1,510 65
From church.....	66 00	Repairing.....	158 58
		Light.....	42 50
		Clothing.....	96 51
		Incidentals.....	27 05
Total receipts.....	\$2,163 41	Total disbursements.....	\$2,163 41

Movement of population for year ending January 1, 1915, to January 4, 1916.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	12	11	23	Placed in homes.....	1	.....	1
				Present at end of year..	11	11	22
Total.....	12	11	23	Total.....	12	11	23

Number of children under guardianship at beginning of year, 1.

ADULT INMATES.

Adults.	Female.	Adults.	Female.
Present at beginning of year.....	2	Present at end of year.....	3
Admitted.....	1		
Total.....	3	Total.....	3

LISLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Of Lisle, Illinois.

Incorporated June 5, 1912.

FRANCES BOBAL.....	President
INNOCENT KESTLE.....	Vice President
JOSEPH CHRATOL.....	Secretary
METHOD VONES.....	Treasurer
REV. PROCOP NEUZIL.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

This property is held under a charter by the St. Joseph Bohemian Orphanage. This charter was retained when the new charter was issued under the Industrial Act for the purpose of title. Full report is to be found under title St. Joseph's Bohemian Orphanage.

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 347 99	Salaries.....	\$2,200 50
From public funds.....	11,828 82	Fuel.....	577 58
Deficit defrayed by St. Joseph's Bohemian Orphanage.....	234 25	Subsistence.....	4,383 22
		Clothing.....	815 31
		Stationery, officials, traveling and telephone.....	474 45
		Rent.....	3,960 00
Total receipts.....	\$12,411 06	Total disbursements.....	\$12,411 06

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Female.	Children.	Female.
Present at beginning of year.....	77	Placed in homes.....	6
Committed by court.....	21	Returned to friends.....	25
Received otherwise.....	11	Present at end of year.....	78
Total.....	109	Total.....	109

LISLE MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Of Lisle, Illinois.

Incorporated June 5, 1915.

FRANCIS BOBAL.....	President
INNOCENT KESTLE.....	Vice President
JOSEPH CHRATOL.....	Secretary
METHOD VONES.....	Treasurer
PROCOP NEUZIL.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

This property is held under a charter by the St. Joseph's Bohemian Orphanage. This charter was retained when the new charter was issued under the Industrial Act for the purpose of title. Full report is to be found under the title St. Joseph's Bohemian Orphanage.

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 520 80	Salaries.....	\$2,200 50
From public funds.....	11,973 80	Fuel.....	577 58
From donations, pay members.....	2,397 50	Subsistence.....	6,574 83
Deficit defrayed by St. Joseph's Bohemian Orphanage.....	355 21	Clothing.....	1,222 80
		Stationery, officials, traveling and telephone.....	711 60
		Rent.....	3,960 00
Total receipts.....	\$15,247 31	Total disbursements.....	\$15,247 31

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Children.	Male.
Present at beginning of year.....	118	Placed in homes.....	5
Committed by court.....	29	Placed in institutions.....	1
Received otherwise.....	15	Returned to friends.....	38
		Died.....	1
		Present at end of year.....	117
Total.....	162	Total.....	162

MASON DEACONESS HOME AND BABY FOLD.

Of Norma , Illinois.

Incorporated May, 1905.

REV. H. M. BLOOM.....	President
REV. R. B. WILLIAMS.....	Vice President
MRS. W. H. JOHNSON.....	Secretary
MRS. T. W. ASHER.....	Treasurer
MRS. T. W. ASHER.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Buildings.....	\$26,000 00	Surplus.....	\$30,800 20
Furniture and stationery.....	1,000 00		
Loans on collateral security.....	1,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	2,800 20		
Total assets.....	\$30,800 20	Total liabilities.....	\$30,800 20

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$2,231 05	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$2,300 20
From public funds.....	1,220 00	Buildings.....	8,835 85
From general public.....	2,880 00	Salaries and wages.....	1,700 00
From pay members.....	1,700 00	Fuel.....	260 00
From church.....	6,100 00	Subsistence.....	1,000 00
Masonic lodge, Bloomington.....	50 00	Telephone.....	25 00
		Lights.....	60 00
Total receipts.....	\$14,181 05	Total disbursements.....	\$14,181 05

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	20	15	35	Placed in homes.....	2	2	2
Committed by court.....	2	3	5	Placed in institutions.....	7	1	3
Received otherwise.....	17	6	23	Returned to friends.....	6	5	12
				Died.....	24	2	8
				Present at end of year..		14	38
Total.....	39	24	63	Total.....	39	24	63

METHODIST DEACONESS ORPHANAGE.

Of Lake Bluff, Illinois.

Incorporated October 13, 1894.

R. P. HOLLETT.....	President
BISHOP W. F. MC DOWELL.....	Vice President
JAMES A. STEVEN.....	Secretary
MRS. L. F. SWIFT.....	Treasurer
LUCY J. JUDSON.....	Superintendent

Financial condition August 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$15,000 00	Surplus.....	\$68,367 83
Buildings.....	35,000 00		
Investments.....	2,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	16,367 83		
Total assets.....	\$68,367 83	Total liabilities.....	\$68,367 83

Receipts and disbursements for year ending August 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 8,467 03	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$16,367 83
From public funds.....	3,500 00	Salaries and wages.....	2,506 80
From general public.....	13,739 36	Hospital expense.....	165 68
From church.....	838 08	Traveling expense.....	553 97
Sunday school donations.....	2,058 85	Merchandise account.....	371 50
Epworth League donations.....	102 15	Repairs account.....	774 32
For children's care.....	2,539 34	Gas and electric.....	981 80
		Groceries.....	4,347 92
		General expense.....	3,653 22
Total receipts.....	\$31,244 81	Total disbursements.....	\$31,244 81

Movement of population for year ending August 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	75	61	136	Placed in homes.....	4	9	13
Committed by court.....	3	2	5	Placed in institutions..	1		1
Received otherwise.....	46	44	90	Returned to friends....	34	32	66
				Died.....	1	2	3
				Present at end of year..	84	64	148
Total.....	124	107	231	Total.....	124	107	231

MT. CARMEL FAITH MISSIONARY TRAINING HOME AND ORPHANAGE OF BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

Of Morrison, Illinois.

Incorporated July 1, 1912.

DR. D. BARBER.....	President
JOHN A. GARNICH.....	Vice President
A. G. ZOOK.....	Secretary
W. E. MC COLLOH.....	Treasurer
A. G. ZOOK.....	Superintendent

Financial condition May 1, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$4,000 00	Bills payable.....	\$ 50 00
Buildings.....	2,000 00	Loans.....	540 00
Furniture and stationery.....	300 00	Surplus.....	5,785 00
Bills receivable.....	75 00		
Total assets.....	\$6,375 00	Total liabilities.....	\$6,375 00

Receipts and disbursements for year ending May 1, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
From public funds.....	\$360 00	Fuel.....	\$ 25 00
From donations, general public.....	300 00	Subsistence.....	600 00
Church.....	340 00	Clothing building repairs, school supplies, farm implements, taxes, etc..	800 00
Labor and industry of children and produce.....	425 00		
Total receipts.....	\$1,425 00	Total disbursements.....	\$1,425 00

Movement of population for year ending May 1, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	10	14	24	Returned to friends....	1	.....	1
				Present at end of year..	9	14	23
Total.....	10	14	24	Total.....	10	14	24

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AT CAIRO.

Of 320 25th St., Cairo, Illinois.

Incorporated February, 1867.

MRS. ADELAIDE A. COMINGS.....	President
MR. W. B. GILBERT.....	Vice President
MR. THOS. MC FARLAND.....	Secretary
MR. MILES F. GILBERT.....	Treasurer

Financial condition March 1, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$2,400 00	Surplus.....	\$14,319 48
Buildings, { old home.....	2,000 00		
{ new home.....	7,500 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	1,500 00		
Loans on collateral security.....	700 00		
Cash on hand.....	219 48		
Total assets.....	\$14,319 48	Total liabilities.....	\$14,319 48

Receipts and disbursements for year ending March 1, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 261 14	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year....	\$219 48
From public funds.....	720 00	Salaries.....	540 00
From donations.....	54 00	Fuel.....	72 05
Pay members.....	7 00	Subsistence.....	919 69
Income, investments.....	238 25	Other expenses.....	935 50
Other sources.....	1,406 33		
Total receipts.....	\$2,686 72	Total disbursements.....	\$2,686 72

Movement of population for year ending March 1, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	7	7	14	Placed in homes.....	2	10	12
Committed by court.....	10	11	21	Placed in institutions.....	21	4	4
Received otherwise.....	21	24	45	Returned to friends.....	1	18	39
				Died.....	21	.....	1
				Present at end of year..	14	10	24
Total.....	38	42	80	Total.....	38	42	80

ORPHANS' HOME ASSOCIATION OF THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT OF THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL
SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA.

Of Hoyleton, Illinois.

Incorporated April 4, 1895.

REV. C. L. LANGERHAUS.....	President
REV. PAUL WENDT.....	Vice President
REV. H. RAHN.....	Secretary
REV. M. SCHRSEDEL.....	Treasurer
J. H. KOENIG.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$10,500 00	Loans.....	\$ 3,000 00
Buildings.....	30,000 00	Surplus.....	39,546 72
Furniture and stationery.....	2,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	46 72		
Total assets.....	\$42,546 72	Total liabilities.....	\$42,546 72

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 102 85	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 46 72
From church.....	5,809 47	Salaries, fuel, subsistence.....	6,604 93
From donations, general public.....	604 58	Repairs.....	732 58
Pay members.....	317 00	Printing.....	159 71
Extra collections.....	31 52	Interest.....	80 78
Board.....	1,010 28	Insurance.....	33 71
Legacies.....	75 00	Weisenfreund.....	200 00
Net gain from books.....	10 91	Traveling and other expense.....	117 32
Tornado policy returned.....	14 14		
Total receipts.....	\$7,975 75	Total disbursements.....	\$7,975 75

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	62	29	91	Placed in institutions..	1	.....	1
				Returned to friends.....	8	7	15
				Present at end of year..	53	22	75
Total.....	62	29	91	Total.....	62	29	91

PARK RIDGE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Of Park Ridge, Illinois.

Incorporated, 1879; reorganized, 1907.

MRS. CHAS. HENROTIN.....	President
MRS. CLARENCE L. GOODWIN.....	Vice President
MISS GRACE DIXON.....	Secretary
HARRY A. WHEELER.....	Treasurer

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 24,000 00	Accounts payable.....	\$ 3,000 00
Buildings.....	105,900 00	Loans.....	11,150 74
Investments.....	615 00	Surplus.....	121,882 13
Farm equipment and stock.....	7,053 46	Bank account overdrawn.....	3,032 59
Accounts receivable.....	1,442 00		
Cash on hand with superintendent.....	75 00		
Total assets.....	\$139,065 46	Total liabilities.....	\$139,065 46

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 792 71	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$1,628 16
From public funds, Cook Co. Com.....	17,120 50	Subsistence.....	6,597 83
From donations, general public.....	5,394 52	Furnishings.....	247 47
Endowment.....	5,600 00	Repairs on buildings.....	366 27
Sale of property.....	250 00	Salaries and wages.....	6,622 50
	\$28,365 02	Car fare.....	235 16
Less.....	792 71	Gas, electricity and water.....	2,933 38
		Investments and interest on notes.....	1,172 07
		Farm expense, laundry and fire insurance.....	2,119 13
		Special assessments, notes payable....	6,810 34
		Express, stationery, telephone and postage.....	2,096 32
			\$29,200 47
		Less.....	1,628 16
Total receipts.....	\$27,572 31	Total disbursements.....	\$27,572 31

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Female.	Children.	Female.
Present at beginning of year.....	120	Placed in homes.....	7
Committed by court.....	44	Returned to friends.....	40
Received otherwise.....	7	Present at end of year.....	124
Total.....	171	Total.....	171

POLISH MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Of Niles, Illinois.

Incorporated September 21, 1911.

FRANCIS WOJTALEWICZ.....	President
BERNARD BROZOWSKI.....	Vice President
THOMAS BONA.....	Secretary
STANISLAUS CHOLERVINSKI.....	Treasurer
REV. FRANCIS S. RUSCH.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 10,073 72	Bills payable.....	\$ 39,000 00
Buildings.....	169,114 25	Loans.....	16,000 00
Investments.....	5,250 00	Interest due.....	1,207 82
Furniture and stationery.....	11,359 73	Surplus.....	139,887 43
Cash on hand.....	524 58	Reserve.....	9,321 05
Inventory.....	3,783 74	Accounts payable.....	1,590 27
Due from Cook County treasurer.....	6,900 55		
Total assets.....	\$207,006 57	Total liabilities.....	\$207,006 57

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 2,546 04	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 524 58
From public funds.....	35,207 81	Buildings.....	38,823 64
From donations.....	5,861 81	Loans paid.....	19,000 00
From income, investments.....	1,620 50	Salaries.....	3,218 73
Fred Trimble.....	2,518 10	Fuel.....	2,441 30
From other sources as follows—		Subsistence.....	23,523 45
Cemetery.....	7,623 00		
Farm income.....	1,504 15		
Interest.....	425 36		
Bonds.....	16,000 00		
Notes.....	13,500 00		
Discounts.....	101 09		
Sundries.....	623 84		
Total receipts.....	\$87,531 70	Total disbursements.....	\$87,531 70

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Children.	Male.
Present at beginning of year.....	270	Placed in institutions.....	2
Committed by court.....	122	Returned to friends.....	85
Received otherwise.....	12	Died.....	1
		Present at end of year.....	316
Total.....	404	Total.....	404

PROTESTANT WOMEN'S NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Of 5939 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Illinois.

Incorporated August 3, 1914.

MRS. OSCAR T. BLOOM.....	President
MRS. E. F. DES JARDIEN.....	Vice President
MISS GRACE J. PETERSON.....	Secretary
MRS. IDA STEPHENS.....	Treasurer
MRS. E. R. COLBY.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Cash on hand.....	\$361 65	Surplus.....	\$361 65

This institution was chartered January 1, 1916, and has no report other than this cash balance in bank.

ST. HEDWIG'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Of Niles, Illinois.

Incorporated September 21, 1911.

FRANCIS WOJTALEWICZ.....	President
ANGELA TOMASZEWSKA.....	Vice President
BRONISLAIA NAPIERALSKA.....	Secretary
STANISLAUS CHOLERVINSKI.....	Treasurer
REV. FRANCIS S. RUSCH.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 10,073 72	Bills payable.....	\$ 23,000 00
Buildings.....	169,114 25	Loans.....	16,000 00
Investments.....	5,250 00	Interest due.....	607 82
Furniture and stationery.....	11,359 72	Surplus.....	155,217 66
Cash on hand.....	524 58	Reserve.....	10,590 83
Inventory.....	3,783 74	Accounts payable.....	1,590 26
Due from Cook County treasurer.....	6,900 56		
Total assets.....	\$207,006 57	Total liabilities.....	\$207,006 57

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$ 2,546 05	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 524 58
From public funds.....	39,504 00	Buildings.....	38,823 65
From donations, general public.....	7,164 43	Loans paid.....	19,000 00
Pay members.....	1,311 50	Salaries.....	3,218 73
From income, investments, Fred Trimble.....	2,518 10	Other expenses.....	2,411 30
From other sources—		Subsistence.....	28,527 91
Bonds.....	16,000 00		
Notes.....	13,500 00		
Interest.....	519 88		
Discount.....	123 56		
Cemetery.....	9,317 00		
Fancy work.....	31 65		
Total receipts.....	\$92,536 17	Total.....	\$92,536 17

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Female.	Children.	Female.
Present at beginning of year.....	185	Placed in homes.....	4
Committed by court.....	100	Returned to friends.....	55
Received otherwise.....	9	Present at end of year.....	235
Total.....	294	Total.....	294

ST. JOSEPH BOHEMIAN ORPHANAGE.

Of Lisle, Illinois.

Incorporated November 23, 1901.

FRANCIS BOBAL.....	President
INNOCENT KESTL.....	Vice President
JOSEPH CHRATOL.....	Secretary
METHOD VONES.....	Treasurer
BROCOP NEUZIL.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 3,793 60	Surplus.....	\$144,559 14
Buildings.....	116,584 75		
Furniture and stationery.....	12,536 86		
Bills receivable.....	8,979 59		
Cash on hand.....	2,665 34		
Total assets.....	\$144,559 14	Total liabilities.....	\$144,559 14

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
From general public.....	\$6,857 59	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year....	\$ 2,665 34
From church.....	5,060 00	Buildings.....	1,500 00
Entertainments.....	1,695 65	Furniture.....	503 11
Farm.....	1,144 54	Painting and repairs.....	1,086 77
Various.....	295 62	Interest paid on debt.....	143 75
Rent of Lisle Training School for Boys	3,960 00	Debt paid.....	10,000 00
Rent of Lisle Industrial School for Girls.....	3,960 00	Loan to Bismark Diocese.....	6,000 00
		Loan to Lisle Manual Training School for Boys.....	355 21
		Loan to Lisle Industrial School for Girls.....	234 25
		Farm.....	484 97
Total receipts.....	\$22,973 40	Total disbursements.....	\$22,973 40

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	118	77	195	Placed in homes.....	5	6	11
Committed by court.....	29	21	50	Placed in institutions.....	1		1
Received otherwise.....	15	11	26	Returned to friends.....	38	25	63
				Died.....	1		1
				Present at end of year..	117	78	195
Total.....	162	109	271	Total.....	162	109	271

ST. VINCENT'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Of 17 Jefferson St., Freeport, Illinois.

Incorporated January 23, 1913.

RT. REV. P. J. MULDOON, D. D.....	President
MARCELLA RASTETTER.....	Vice President
CAROLINE GLATZ.....	Secretary
CAROLINE GLATZ.....	Treasurer
RT. REV. P. J. MULDOON, D. D.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands, buildings and investments (not owned by Industrial School).....	\$75,000 00	Surplus.....	\$75,561 75
Cash on hand.....	561 75		
Total assets.....	\$75,561 75	Total liabilities.....	\$75,561 75

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 391 72	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 561 75
From public funds.....	1,661 33	Salaries.....	1,430 68
From donations.....	489 27	Fuel.....	491 18
Pay members.....	1,272 54	Subsistence.....	1,582 75
Church.....	1,475 57	Other expenses.....	1,224 07
Total receipts.....	\$5,290 43	Total disbursements.....	\$5,290 43

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Female.	Children.	Female.
Present at beginning of year.....	54	Placed in homes.....	3
Committed by court.....	8	Returned to friends.....	29
Received otherwise.....	24	Died.....	3
		Present at end of year.....	51
Total.....	86	Total.....	86

ST. VINCENT'S TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Of 17 Jefferson St., Freeport, Illinois.

Incorporated January 23, 1913.

RT. REV. P. J. MULDOON, D. D.....	President
REV. C. KALVELAGE.....	Vice President
CAROLINE GLATZ.....	Secretary
CAROLINE GLATZ.....	Treasurer
RT. REV. P. J. MULDOON, D. D.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands, buildings, investments, furniture and stationery (not owned by Training School).....	\$75,000 00	Surplus.....	\$75,868 59
Cash on hand.....	868 59		
Total assets.....	\$75,868 59	Total liabilities.....	\$75,868 59

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 655 66	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 868 59
From public funds.....	1,873 42	Salaries.....	1,613 32
From donations.....	551 73	Fuel.....	553 88
From other sources.....	1,456 14	Subsistence.....	1,784 77
Church.....	1,663 94	Other expenses.....	1,380 33
Total receipts.....	\$6,200 89	Total disbursements.....	\$6,200 89

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Children.	Male.
Present at beginning of year.....	62	Placed in homes.....	3
Committed by court.....	9	Returned to friends.....	20
Received otherwise.....	11	Died.....	2
		Present at end of year.....	57
Total.....	82	Total.....	82

SALEM ORPHANAGE.

Of Flanagan, Illinois.

Incorporated, 1896.

D. V. CLANDAN.....	President
DAVID ZERIC.....	Vice President
J. D. GEORG.....	Secretary
BENJAMIN RUPP.....	Treasurer
BENJAMIN RUPP.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$61,300 00	Surplus.....	\$84,662 17
Buildings.....	21,000 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	2,351 00		
Cash on hand.....	11 17		
Total assets.....	\$84,662 17	Total liabilities.....	\$84,662 17

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 71 17	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year....	\$ 80 09
From donations, pay members.....	426 50	Buildings.....	110 50
General donations.....	3,539 01	Investments.....	503 00
By farm.....	2,122 13	Fuel.....	453 29
		Flour.....	427 89
		Potatoes.....	331 00
		Rent.....	300 00
		Expense in general.....	3,808 40
		Taxes.....	144 64
Total receipts.....	\$6,158 81	Total disbursements.....	\$6,158 81

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	27	26	53	Placed in homes.....	2		2
Received during the year.....	1	3	4	Returned to friends.....	4	5	9
				Present at end of year..	22	24	46
Total.....	28	29	57	Total.....	28	29	57

SPRINGFIELD HOME FOR FRIENDLESS.

Of 1300 S. 7th St., Springfield, Illinois.

Incorporated 1863.

HENRY DAVIS.....	President
GEO. PASFIELD, JR.....	Vice President
MRS. WILL TAYLOR.....	Secretary
EDWARD D. KEYS.....	Treasurer
SUSIE D. TROTTER.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$40,000 00	Surplus.....	\$129,057 04
Buildings.....	25,000 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	2,000 00		
Loans on real estate.....	62,057 04		
Total assets.....	\$129,057 04	Total.....	\$129,057 04

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 388 52	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 161 64
From public funds.....	3,720 33	Telephone and postage.....	42 55
From donations, general public.....	1,120 94	Matron's expense and medicine.....	388 94
Pay members.....	602 00	Subsistence.....	2,786 58
Income investment.....	2,599 91	Salaries and wages.....	2,854 54
Relatives for board.....	979 34	Ice.....	27 80
Certificate of deposit.....	1,000 00	Light, insurance and fuel.....	1,193 22
Donations.....	19 86	Clothing, shoes, laundry, repairs.....	913 90
Memorial bed funds.....	10 00	Board, interest and certificate of de-	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	114 09	posit.....	1,159 42
Flower fund.....	20 50	Building repairs, furniture and hard-	
C. G. Brown estate.....	700 00	ware.....	1,160 64
		Building supplies and printing.....	325 25
		Miscellaneous expense.....	261 01
Total receipts.....	\$11,275 49	Total disbursements.....	\$11,275 49

Movement of population for year.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	47	30	77	Placed in homes.....	17	24	41
Committed by court.....	11	7	18	Placed in institutions.....		4	4
Received otherwise.....	10	8	18	Returned to friends.....	1		1
Returned.....	11	14	25	Returned to parents.....	18	14	32
				Died.....	1		1
				Present at end of year..	41	16	57
				Dismissed.....	1	1	2
Total.....	79	59	138	Total.....	79	59	138

SPRINGFIELD REDEMPTION HOME.

Of Springfield, Illinois.

WM. ASHBROOK.....	President
T. L. MARSDEN.....	Vice President
W. H. HUNT.....	Secretary
CHAS. F. KOEHN.....	Treasurer
W. H. HUNT.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 4,100 00	Surplus.....	\$15,600 00
Buildings.....	10,000 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	1,500 00		
Total assets.....	\$15,600 00	Total liabilities.....	\$15,600 00

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 178 30	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 172 52
From public funds.....	1,568 41	Fuel.....	154 37
From general public.....	1,174 95	Subsistence.....	2,313 58
Care of children.....	154 25	Repairs.....	435 44
Total receipts.....	\$3,075 91	Total disbursements.....	\$3,075 91

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year	7	6	13	Placed in homes.....	2	1	3
Committed by court	1		1	Placed in institutions..	2		2
Received otherwise.....	14	18	32	Returned to friends.....	8		15
				Died.....	1	2	3
				Present at end of year..	9	14	23
Total.....	22	24	46	Total.....	22	24	46

ADULT INMATES.

Adults.	Female.	Adults.	Female.
Present at beginning of year.....	19	Discharged.....	29
Admitted.....	34	Present at end of year.....	24
Total.....	53	Total.....	53

VERMILION COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY.

Of Danville, Illinois.

Incorporated January 6, 1894.

MRS. W. E. SHEDD.....	President
MRS. C. E. ENGLISH.....	First Vice President
MRS. JULIUS HEGELER.....	Second Vice President
MRS. D. W. BELL.....	Secretary
MRS. S. D. GOSS.....	Treasurer
MRS. VIOLA SLÜSSER.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 8,000 00	Surplus.....	\$43,207 76
Buildings.....	9,000 00		
Investments.....	11,607 96		
Loans on real estate.....	11,700 00		
Cash on hand.....	2,899 80		
Total assets.....	\$43,207 76	Total liabilities.....	\$43,207 76

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$4,506 92	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year....	\$2,899 80
From general public.....	4,024 33	Lands.....	145 64
From pay members.....	4,082 32	Miscellaneous.....	195 43
From income, investments.....	1,099 75	Investments.....	6,004 00
		Salaries and wages.....	1,777 00
		Fuel and light.....	454 27
		Subsistence.....	1,414 79
		Clothing.....	109 38
		Drugs.....	22 00
		Feed.....	95 76
		House and grounds.....	552 52
		Telephone.....	42 73
Total receipts.....	\$13,713 32	Total disbursements.....	\$13,713 32

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	10	12	22	Placed in homes.....	5	19	24
Committed by court.....	16	46	62	Placed in institutions..	11	7	18
Received otherwise.....	11	14	25	Returned to friends....	18	21	39
Total.....	37	72	109	Present at end of year..	3	25	28
				Total.....	37	72	109

WHITE HALL ORPHANS' HOME SOCIETY.

Of White Hall, Illinois.

Incorporated November 15, 1902.

M. B. ROSS.....	President
H. E. BELL and R. B. PIERCE.....	Vice Presidents
LOUIS LOWENSTEIN.....	Secretary
LOUIS LOWENSTEIN.....	Treasurer
W. J. ROBERTS.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands and buildings.....	\$6,300 00	Loans.....	\$2,300 00
Furniture and stationery.....	700 00	Interest due.....	93 92
Bills receivable, cows, hogs, poultry..	200 00	Surplus.....	4,100 40
Iron safe.....	50 00	Deficit.....	755 68
Total assets.....	\$7,250 00	Total liabilities.....	\$7,250 00

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
From public funds, counties.....	\$1,543 75	Railroad, hotel, telegraph, telephone, etc.....	\$ 590 91
From general public.....	5,989 17	Funeral expense.....	28 00
From income, investments.....	65 00	Salaries.....	4,472 29
Borrowed from the bank.....	2,300 00	Other expense, fuel.....	92 00
From cows, hogs, poultry and other farm products.....	694 25	Subsistence.....	3,257 46
Total receipts.....	\$10,592 17	Personal expense field workers.....	1,400 53
		Printing and stationery.....	103 04
		Payment interest on note.....	81 27
		Society expense field workers.....	75 79
		Repairs and improvements.....	490 88
		Total disbursements.....	\$10,592 17

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	7	4	11	Placed in homes.....	41	47	88
Committed by court.....	19	18	37	Placed in institutions..	2	3	5
Received otherwise.....	27	32	59	Returned to friends....	1	.....	1
Total.....	53	54	107	Died.....	1	.....	1
				Present at end of year..	8	4	12
				Total.....	53	54	107

Before this report went to print, the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society took over the White Hall Orphans' Home Society and are made responsible for all its wards and the institution was closed.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION (HOME FOR FRIENDLESS).

Of Knoxville and Thrush Avs., Peoria, Illinois.

Incorporated February 2, 1876.

MRS. E. S. WILCOX.....	President
MRS. FLORA D. KELLOGG.....	Vice President
MISS ELIZABETH T. ELLIS.....	Secretary
MISS JULIA F. COCKLE.....	Treasurer
MISS BERTHA RIEL.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$ 6,000 00	Surplus.....	\$93,767 05
Buildings.....	21,228 54		
Investments.....	64,714 15		
Bills receivable.....	906 38		
Cash on hand.....	917 98		
Total assets.....	\$93,767 05	Total liabilities.....	\$93,767 05

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$2,548 72	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 917 98
From public funds.....	1,951 37	Buildings.....	174 35
From donations, general public.....	1,594 26	Light.....	170 57
Pay members.....	1,415 92	Salaries and wages.....	3,336 67
Income, investments.....	2,891 30	Fuel.....	401 99
From all other sources.....	16 48	Subsistence—groceries, meat, milk, ice and water.....	3,472 96
		Dry goods and shoes.....	564 68
		Paving assessment.....	198 27
		Applied on loan.....	906 38
		Miscellaneous expense.....	274 20
Total receipts.....	\$10,418 05	Total disbursements.....	\$10,418 05

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1916.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	32	26	58	Placed in homes.....	.....	2	2
Committed by court.....	15	18	33	Placed in institutions..	6	1	7
Received otherwise.....	22	13	35	Returned to friends....	33	25	58
				Died.....	1	.....	1
				Present at end of year..	29	29	58
Total.....	69	57	126	Total.....	69	57	126

There were 38 county charges carried over from last year, these are included in this report.

WOMEN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE ILLINOIS CONFERENCE
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
(CUNNINGHAM CHILDREN'S HOME).

Of Urbana, Illinois.

Incorporated October 25, 1895.

MRS. I. A. LOVE.....	President
MRS. A. W. CONKLIN.....	Vice President
MRS. NETTIE BROWN.....	Secretary
MRS. LYDIA MOSIER.....	Treasurer
REV. XENOPHAN M. FOWLER.....	Superintendent

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Lands.....	\$39,000 00	Surplus.....	\$92,188 13
Buildings.....	47,000 00		
Furniture and stationery.....	3,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	403 13		
Endowment.....	2,785 00		
Total.....	\$92,188 13	Total liabilities.....	\$92,188 13

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 648 10	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year.....	\$ 237 41
From public funds.....	135 40	Investments.....	485 00
Illinois Conference Woman's Home		Salaries.....	3,093 00
Missionary Societies.....	3,939 67	Fuel.....	851 55
National Conference W. H. M. S.....	524 13	Feed.....	500 00
Other conference W. H. M. S.....	543 07	Repairs.....	271 68
Queen Esther Circles.....	194 50	New bath room.....	112 00
Board of children.....	3,022 82	Miscellaneous expenses.....	4,618 37
Miscellaneous sources.....	1,161 32		
Total receipts.....	\$10,169 01	Total disbursements.....	\$10,169 01

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year ¹	16	31	47	Placed in homes.....	1		1
Committed by court ²		1	1	Returned to friends.....	13	31	44
Received otherwise ³	13	33	46	Present at end of year..	15	34	49
Total.....	29	65	94	Total.....	29	65	94

¹ In actual possession of society.² Of above, 46 were new cases; 1 for replacement.

Number of children under guardianship at beginning of year, 6.

Number of children supervised in families at beginning of year, 4.

WOODLAND HOME FOR ORPHANS AND FRIENDLESS.

Of Quincy, Illinois.

Incorporated February, 1855.

O. B. GORDON.....	President
W. A. RICHARDSON.....	Vice President
E. K. STONE.....	Secretary
GEORGE WELLS.....	Treasurer

Financial condition December 31, 1915.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Land and buildings.....	\$21,895 51	Surplus.....	\$77,266 79
Investments.....	1,000 00		
Loans on real estate.....	51,525 00		
Bills receivable.....	2,000 00		
Cash on hand.....	846 28		
Total assets.....	\$77,266 79	Total liabilities.....	\$77,266 79

Receipts and disbursements for year ending December 31, 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash on hand at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 388 07	Cash on hand at end of fiscal year....	\$1,101 43
From general public.....	2,275 79	Salaries.....	2,326 00
From pay members.....	1,925 98	Fuel.....	421 27
From board of trustees.....	2,500 00	Subsistence.....	1,054 40
Fruit, sale cows, calves, etc.....	180 76	Repairs, feed, gas, electricity, etc., sleeping porches.....	2,367 50
Total receipts.....	\$7,270 60	Total disbursements.....	\$7,270 60

Movement of population for year ending December 31, 1915.

Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Present at beginning of year.....	20	27	47	Placed in homes.....	3	1	4
Received during year.....	43	16	59	Returned to friends....	31	16	47
				Died.....		1	1
				Present at end of year..	29	25	54
Total.....	63	43	106	Total.....	63	43	106

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Board of Administration—	
Institutions, their locations and managing officers.....	5
Report of President.....	9
Report of Alienist.....	11
Report of Fiscal Supervisor.....	18
Inventories.....	18
Financial statement, 1915.....	18
Financial statement, 1916.....	20
Comparative prices of commodities.....	20
Salary and wage order.....	21
Deficits.....	31
Henry Pryor, appropriation for relief of.....	38
William Baker, appropriation for relief of.....	39
Statement of expenditures.....	42
Financial statement, appropriations to board.....	40
Report of the Department of Visitation of Children Placed in Family Homes.....	123
Report of the Department of Visitation and Instruction of Adult Blind.....	108
Report of the Department of Deportation.....	117
Comparative statements—	
Elgin State Hospital—	
Operating expenses.....	47,75
Per capita cost.....	63,91
Average number of inmates and employees.....	48,76
Reimbursement for support.....	48,76
Kankakee State Hospital—	
Operating expenses.....	48,76
Per capita cost.....	63,92
Average number of inmates and employees.....	49,77
Reimbursement for support.....	49,77
Jacksonville State Hospital—	
Operating expenses.....	49,77
Per capita cost.....	64,92
Average number of inmates and employees.....	49,78
Reimbursement for support.....	49,78
Anna State Hospital—	
Operating expenses.....	50,78
Per capita cost.....	65,93
Average number of inmates and employees.....	50,78
Reimbursement for support.....	50,78
Watertown Hospital—	
Operating expenses.....	50,79
Per capita cost.....	65,94
Average number of inmates and employees.....	51,79
Reimbursement for support.....	51,79
Peoria State Hospital—	
Operating expenses.....	51,79
Per capita cost.....	66,94
Average number of inmates and employees.....	52,80
Reimbursement for support.....	52,80
Chester State Hospital—	
Operating expenses.....	52,80
Per capita cost.....	67,95
Average number of inmates and employees.....	52,80

	PAGE.
Comparative statements—Continued.	
Chicago State Hospital—	
Operating expenses	53,80
Per capita cost	67,96
Average number of inmates and employees	53,81
Reimbursement for support	53,81
Alton State Hospital—	
Operating expenses	54,81
Average number of inmates and employees	54,81
Lincoln State School and Colony—	
Operating expenses	54,82
Per capita cost	68,96
Average number of inmates and employees	55,83
Illinois School for the Deaf—	
Operating expenses	55,83
Per capita cost	69,97
Average number of pupils and employees	56,84
Illinois School for the Blind—	
Operating expenses	56,84
Per capita cost	69,98
Average number of pupils and employees	56,85
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind—	
Operating expenses	57,85
Per capita cost	71,98
Average number of inmates and employees	57,85
Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home—	
Operating expenses	57,85
Per capita cost	71,99
Average number of members and employees	58,86
Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois—	
Operating expenses	58,86
Per capita costs	71,100
Average number of members and employees	59,87
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home—	
Operating expenses	59,87
Per capita cost	72,100
Average number of inmates and employees	59,88
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary—	
Operating expenses	60,88
Per capita cost	73,101
Average number of inmates and employees	60,88
State Training School for Girls—	
Operating expenses	60,89
Per capita cost	73,102
Average number of inmates and employees	61,89
St. Charles School for Boys—	
Operating expenses	61,89
Per capita cost	74,102
Average number of inmates and employees	62,90
State Colony for Epileptics—	
Location	104
All Institutions—total basis—	
Operating expenses	46,75
Per capita cost	62,90
Average number of inmates and employees	47,75
Reimbursement for support	47,75

(For further details and statistics see Volume 11.)



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



3 0112 050770269